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ANALYTICAL MODELLING OF LOAD-DEFLECTION BEHAVIOR INTERVERTEBRAL--ETC(U)  
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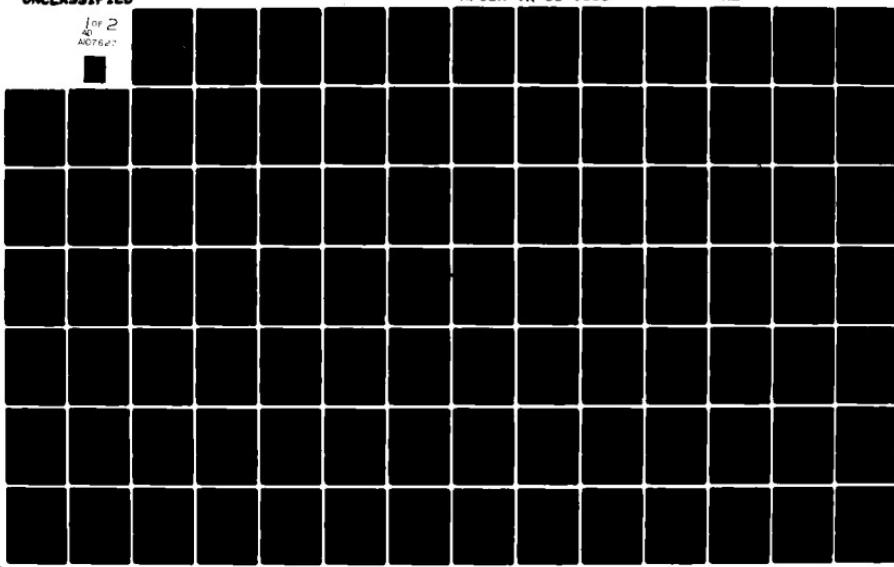
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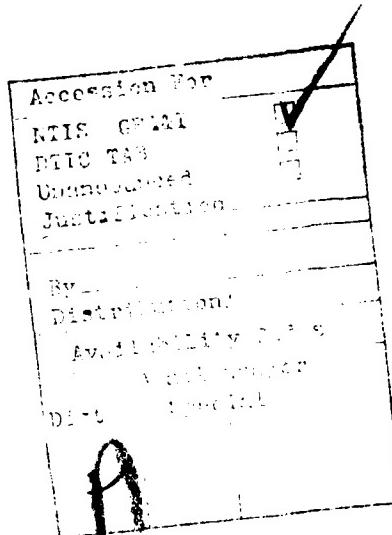
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considered. The 3-parameter model strain predictions were very nearly a "best fit" to the experimental data, while the values for the mechanical properties (Young's moduli and viscosity coefficients) of the 4-parameter model were obviously not optimized to the observed data. In spite of the lack of optimization the results suggest the latter model as being more appropriate for predicting compressive creep behavior of human spinal segments over the entire time range. Experimental datum from 59-rhesus monkey intervertebral joints were also analyzed, but by only the 2-parameter-solid model. Results were mixed with the average error per specimen ranging from 1.55% to 35%, but by comparison with the same model predictions for the human datum, the results clearly indicate superior results should be obtainable by a 3-parameter-solid model analysis. Consequently, correlation of the mechanical properties and spinal behavior of human and rhesus monkey specimens appears possible, which should allow dynamic vertical acceleration tests on rhesus monkey specimens to give valuable behavior probability data on human spinal columns.



**AFOSR-TR- 81 - 0653**

Final Research Report

for

**AFOSR-**

**[REDACTED] 80-0115**

entitled

ANALYTICAL MODELLING OF LOAD-DEFLECTION BEHAVIOR OF  
INTERVERTEBRAL DISCS SUBJECTED TO AXIAL COMPRESSION  
BY EXACT PARAMETRIC SOLUTIONS OF KELVIN-SOLID MODELS

by

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## ABSTRACT

Results of analytical modelling of creep response phenomena of human and rhesus monkey intervertebral discs subjected to a constant axial compressive load by utilizing Kelvin-solid models are presented. Experimental datum from forty-seven human intervertebral joints were analyzed by 2-, 3-, and 4-parameter-solid models employing the Burns-Kaleps "exact analysis scheme". Results for the three and four-parameter models were excellent with an average error for the model predicted strain values from the experimental data ranging from .465% to 11.4% (collective average of 2.31%) for the former model and 1.29% to 19.9% (collective average of 4.44%) for the latter on the 47-human spinal segments considered. The 3-parameter model strain predictions were very nearly a "best fit" to the experimental data, while the values for the mechanical properties (Young's moduli and viscosity coefficients) of the 4-parameter model were obviously not optimized to the observed data. In spite of the "lack of optimization", the results suggest the latter model as being more appropriate for predicting compressive creep behavior of human spinal segments over the entire time range. Experimental datum from 59-rhesus monkey intervertebral joints were also analyzed, but by only the 2-parameter-solid model. Results were mixed with the average error per specimen ranging from 1.55% to 35%, but by comparison with the same model predictions for the human datum, the results clearly indicate superior results should be obtainable by a 3-parameter-solid model analysis. Consequently, correlation of the mechanical properties and spinal behavior of human and rhesus monkey specimens appears possible, which should allow dynamic vertical acceleration tests on rhesus monkey specimens to give valuable behavior probability data on human spinal columns.

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#### RESEARCH AREA AND OBJECTIVES

An understanding of the mechanical properties and behavior of the spinal column is of general interest to a variety of researchers. Of particular interest to this investigation and the AFOSR is the biomechanical modelling of human and rhesus monkey intervertebral joint response to constant axial compressive loads, where an intervertebral joint is taken to be a spinal disc and adjoining vertebrae. Nachemson (1960), Hirsch (1965), and Rolander (1966) performed experimental investigations to determine the load-deflection behavior of the intervertebral disc subjected to axial loading. Kazarian (1975) reported creep characteristics for human spinal segments subjected to a constant axial stress, where the typical experimental data of strain  $\epsilon(t)$ , as illustrated by the dotted curve in Fig. 1, was observed to exhibit behavior similar to that of a Kelvin solid. Capitalizing on this observation, Kazarian and Kaleps (1979) illustrated the determination of Young's moduli and a viscosity coefficient for a three-parameter-solid model based on Kazarian's (1975) data. Their method of analysis, which employed various approximations and optimization schemes, was recently displaced by a more accurate and successful "exact analysis scheme" by Burns and Kaleps (1980). The latter scheme allowed for unique model identification by employing exact parameter solutions for the one-Kelvin-unit model, the three-parameter-solid model, and the two-Kelvin-unit model, with an illustrated method by which the associated Young's moduli and viscosity coefficients for an identified model are calculable.

The research supported by Grant No. AFOSR-80-0115 has been concerned with the modelling of compressive creep phenomena of human and rhesus monkey intervertebral joints that are subjected to a constant axial loading. The creep behavior of experimental strain data reported in the literature by Leon E. Kazarian (BED Branch Chief, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base) and others prompted the development of the "exact analysis scheme" by Marshall L. Burns in close collaboration with Ints Kaleps (BED Branch Chief, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base), which constituted the theoretical basis for this investigation. The scheme employs exact parametric solution equations for the two-, three-, four-, and five-parameter-solid models in analyzing

Kazarian's human and rhesus monkey experimental data, resulting in the most appropriate model of the four being identified for the data associated with a particular intervertebral joint. Most importantly, the method allows for the determination of the mechanical properties (Young's moduli and viscosity coefficients) associated with an "identified model", once the values for the "model parameters" are uniquely determined from the experimental strain data of a particular spinal segment.

The general objectives of the research were to refine previously developed (Grant No. AFOSR-78-3578) computer programs concerned with the smoothing and interpolation of experimental strain data, and to reformulate and employ computer programs representing the "exact analysis scheme" for the four previously indicated solid-models on all of Dr. Leon L. Kazarian's human and rhesus monkey experimental data. Specifically, prior to its inception on March 1, 1980 the original research embodied the following activities:

- (a) refine the computer programs utilized to smooth and interpolate Kazarian's experimental strain data,
- (b) reformulate a unified modelling theory associated with the Burns-Kaleps "exact analysis scheme" for the 2-, 3-, 4-, and 5-parameter-solid models,
- (c) chain the necessary computer programs for the 2-, 3-, 4-, and 5-parameter-solid models for the quick and efficient analysis of experimental data,
- (d) initiate the smoothing, interpolation, and analysis computer programs on Kazarian's human strain data,
- (e) initiate the loading of Kazarian's experimental data from rhesus monkey spinal segments into computer files,
- (f) submit all available modelling results to Ints Kaleps and Leon E. Kazarian during a mid-August meeting at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio,
- (g) complete the modelling analysis on all available experimental data by mid-December,
- (h) submit all modelling results and discuss the research progress with Ints Kaleps and Leon E. Kazarian at our annual meeting in December at AFRL in Dayton, Ohio,
- (i) prepare research publications for the Journal of Biomechanics (Burns, Kaleps, and Kazarian) and the Journal of Biomechanical Engineering (Burns and Kaleps),
- (j) prepare final research report for the AFOSR.

Although continuous effort was expended and steady progress maintained towards the timely completion of the research activities, it was obvious by mid-November that these objectives were overly optimistic for the originally granted twelve-month time frame. This was the result in part from two major modifications of the original proposal and progress was further inhibited from October through mid-January by several unanticipated developments.

#### GRANT MODIFICATIONS AND RESEARCH ENCUMBRANCES

The intent of the original proposal was modified in two significant ways, including (1) computer equipment and (2) experimental data format. With regards to the first modification, the principal investigator's letter dated 19th February, 1980 requested the purchase of a TRS-80 Model II micro-computer system, which would be utilized in the "computer analysis" of Dr. Kazarian's experimental strain data. This equipment was intended to reduce the research dependence on Tuskegee Institute's HP-2000 system and minimize that system's costs for "terminal time sharing" and "programs/data files storage". The TRS-80 Model II system, including a peripheral printer and acoustic coupler, was functional by late June and has been found completely capable of satisfying the original objectives detailed in the afore mentioned "request letter".

The second significant modification of the proposed research effort involved the "format" of the available experimental data. It was assumed in the original proposal that Dr. Kazarian's experimental strain datum for approximately 400 intervertebral joints were available on IBM computer cards, as was the situation for the effort supported by Grant No. AFCSR-78-3578A. Unlike the previous research, where the experimental strain data could be immediately loaded into a data-file on an HP-2000 disk via a card-reader, the "new" experimental data was available in digital form on "thermal printer rolls", which necessitated it being hand-typed into the Model II system and programmatically stored in appropriate data-files. Obviously, the availability of the experimental datum on computer cards was essential for the timely completion of the research objectives, as the "time allotted" for data entry

was minimal in the original proposal. This unexpected "data format" was further frustrated by not having the "area data" associated with the time-deformation data for the sixty rhesus monkey spinal segments. In fact it was mid-April before the "area data" was available for inclusion with the time-deformation datum. It should be understood that the "exact analysis scheme" utilizes the "area data" in predicting the "mechanical properties" of a spinal segment, once a particular model is identified from the analysis of the experimental strain data.

Essentially, there were four significant delays in the research progress through mid-January, which resulted from the following:

- (1) unavailability of the funded one-sixth release time for a computer assistant during the spring, 1980 semester,
- (2) unanticipated time-demands required by the new equipment (Model II system) purchase and the incompatibility of the HP-2000 and the TRS-80 Model II BASIC computer languages,
- (3) increased time-demands resulting from the "format" of Dr. Nazarian's rhesus monkey experimental strain datum,
- (4) unavailability of the funded one-third release time for the principal investigator during a large portion of the fall, 1980 semester.

Each of these delays and their consequential impact on the research effort were fully discussed in the December 3rd, 1980 "Progress Report and Time Extension Request" and, as such, will not be detailed herein. However, one additional objective stated in that request, which was not contained in the original proposal, is indicated below for completeness:

- (5) develop and implement a computer program on the TRS-80 Model II system for "optimizing" the values of the mechanical properties predicted by any one of the four solid-models.

#### RESEARCH PROGRESS AND RESULTS

Although the above time-delays impeded the research accomplishments on items 1, 2, and 4 of the original objectives, all other objectives were successfully completed. After recognizing the inhibiting effect of the "format" of Dr. Nazarian's experimental strain data, the modelling efforts were reduced to the analysis of the data from 47-human and 59-rhesus monkey intervertebral joints.

The research accomplishments on these "two sets of data" will be detailed separately, as the human intervertebral joint data was fully analyzed on the HP-2000 system, while the rhesus monkey data was initiated for analysis on the TRS-80 Model II system.

Three remote terminals of the HP-2000 system were simultaneously utilized in analyzing the human experimental data and displaying the results (chaned analysis programs involving the two-, three-, and four-parameter solid models; programmatic plot involving error analysis of the experimental and model (2, 3, 4) predicted strain-time values; real time plot of original and model (2, 3, 4) predicted strain-time values) for each set of experimental strain data of the 47-human intervertebral joints. Superior results were obtained from this effort and are partially illustrated in Tables I, II, III, and IV. Table I simply offers an overview of the prediction capability and accuracy of the three models for each of the 47-human spinal segments. Table II clearly illustrates the ineptness of the two-parameter-solid model (one-Kelvin-unit) in predicting the observed compressive creep behavior, even though four spinal segments (I.D. No. 2, 8, 53, and 56) had acceptable average errors of 5% or less. It should be noted that the "average of the absolute percent error", denoted as AVERAGE ABS (% ERROR) in the tables, is defined in terms of the experimental,  $\epsilon(t_i)_{exp}$ , and model predicted,  $\epsilon(t_i)_{cal}$ , strain values as

$$\bar{\epsilon} = (1/N) \sum_{i=1}^N \text{ABS}\left\{10^2 \cdot [\epsilon(t_i)_{exp} - \epsilon(t_i)_{cal}] / \epsilon(t_i)_{exp}\right\},$$

where N is the number of experimental data values. As can be seen in the real-time plots comparing the experimental compressive creep response for the 47-human intervertebral joints, by Hazarian, with the two-parameter-solid model predictions by the Burns-Kaleps exact analysis scheme (six 141-page copies of these real-time plots accompany this report under separate cover), the model is incapable of closely predicting the initial behavior of the experimental strain-time response. It is for this reason that the average % error is excessive, although some improvement is obviously possible by employing an "optimization scheme" on the model parameters.

The three-parameter and four-parameter-solid models yielded superior modelling

results, as is illustrated by Tables III and IV, respectively. As observed in Table III, the three-parameter-solid model yields calculated strain values that have collectively an average error of 2.514% from the experimentally measured (Kazarian) values for the 47-human intervertebral joints; whereas, the four-parameter-solid model (Table IV) illustrates a collective average error of 4.416%. It should be emphasized that in "general" the four-parameter model is capable of predicting the entire range of experimental strain values better than the three-parameter model. This is quickly perceived by viewing Figure I (or the real-time plots under separate cover) and realizing that the three-parameter-solid model (3PSM) values are essentially "optimized"; whereas, the values representative of the four-parameter-solid model (4PSM) are not optimized. Most importantly, however, the four-parameter model is capable of predicting the observed strain-time behavior at values of time that are close to  $t = 0$ , while by design the three-parameter model is seriously lacking in this predictability. It should be noted that the research supported by Grant No. AFOSR-78-3578A, on which the Burns and Kaleps (1980) publication was based, was only partially successful in modelling Kazarian's (1975) human intervertebral joint data. In fact the two-parameter and four-parameter-solid models were completely unsuccessful during that effort, while the three-parameter-solid model yielded good results on only twenty of the forty-seven human spinal segments. The effort expended during the current research investigation on improving the "smoothing", "interpolation", and "modelling" computer programs is primarily responsible for the superior results obtained. It bears stating that an average absolute-percent-error of approximately 2% (as defined by the above equation) is exceptionally good, since the observed strain-time data probably has as large or greater experimental error.

The modelling of the 59-rhesus monkey spinal segments (identified in Table V) was initiated on the TRS-80 Model II system. Due to the "time-delays" and unavailable "rare data" as discussed previously, the analysis effort was continuously delayed and ultimately inhibited by the "lack of grant supported" release time for the principal investigator. The analysis at this time is only partially completed,

as only the two-parameter-solid model has been utilized. The computer results for this model are fully illustrated in Table VI for the 59-rhesus monkey spinal segments with mixed but encouraging predictions. The data represented in Table VI is "grouped" together for each of the 59-specimens, with the first line identifying the experimental spinal segment. In the first group of results per specimen, A1 and B1 are the "model parameters" predicted by the Burns-Kaleps "exact analysis scheme" (detailed in the Burns and Kaleps (1980) publication), while E1 and N1 (CGS units) are the model predicted material properties (Young's modulus and viscosity coefficient, respectively). The number of experimental "creep" data points analyzed is represented by N, while T1 and T2 represent the initial and final times (in minutes) for the data range. R1 is the AVERAGE % ERROR, R2 is the AVERAGE ABS (% ERROR), and in this context R1 indicates the "goodness of fit" while R2 represents the "quality of fit". Ideally, R1 would be very close to zero and R2 would be less than 5%, if the model is appropriate for the experimental data analyzed. Whereas the "first group" of results per specimen is representative of the "model predictions", the "second group" illustrates the "optimization" of the 1st group's model parameter values A1 and B1 (and hence the mechanical properties E1 and N1). These results clearly illustrate the advantage of the "exact analysis scheme" in that the values of the mechanical properties predicted by the model analysis are very close to the "optimized" values. The results are most encouraging and surprising because twenty-four of the 59 spinal segments analyzed yielded results under 10% for the AVERAGE-ABSOLUTE % ERROR, with nine of these being 6% or less. Clearly, the two-parameter-solid model is appropriate for RN57, since the AVERAGE-ABSOLUTE % ERROR over all of the data points is only 1.55%. By comparing the results of Table VI with those obtained by the same model for the 47-human spinal segments (Table II), it appears that a correlation is possible between human and rhesus monkey spinal behavior and that the three-parameter-solid model should yield superior results for all of the rhesus monkey data. Unfortunately the analysis results utilizing this model are not available, as the research release time for the principal investigator has expired without a continuation of grant support.

In fact the results detailed herein for the two-parameter-solid model were obtained by the principal investigator after the grant expiration date of May 14, 1981. The complete analysis of the Hazarian experimental strain datum for the 5%-rheologic monkey intervertebral joints will be finished in the near future, at which time the results will be made available to the "concerned parties" at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio.

#### RESEARCH PRESENTATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

The following presentation and publication have occurred during the past year:

"Simulating Compressive Creep Phenomena of Intervertebral Discs Under Axial Loading by Exact Parametric Solutions of Kelvin-Solid Models", M. L. Burns, Review of Air Force Sponsored Research in Environmental Physiology and Biomechanics, 23-25 Sept., 31 (1980).

"Analysis of Load-Deflection Behavior of Intervertebral Discs Under Axial Compression Using Exact Parametric Solutions of Kelvin-Solid Models", M. L. Burns, I. Kaleps, J. Biomechanics, 13/11, 959 (1980).

The details of the articles cited below are "nearly" completed and will be submitted for publication in the year indicated. Collectively, they will represent a very definitive resource in this area of research, becoming primary references for other investigators in related areas.

"Analysis of Load-Deflection Behavior of Human Intervertebral Discs Under Axial Compression Using Exact Parametric Solutions for the 2-, 3-, and 4-Parameter-Solid Models", M. L. Burns, I. Kaleps, L. E. Hazarian, J. Biomechanics, (submission pending), (1981).

"Analysis of Compressive Creep Behavior of Rhesus Monkey Intervertebral Discs Subjected to Axial Loading Using Exact Parametric Solutions for the 2- and 3-Parameter-Solid Models", M. L. Burns, I. Kaleps, L. E. Hazarian, J. Biomechanics, (submission pending), (1982).

"Analytical Modelling of Compressive Creep Phenomena Using Exact Parametric Solutions of Kelvin-Solid and Maxwell-Fluid Models", M. L. Burns, I. Kaleps, J. Biomechanical Engineering, (submission pending), (1982).

#### CONCLUSION

The research effort expended and the progress attained by the principal investigator on Grant No. AFOSR-80-0115B has been presented along with alluding remarks on initial difficulties and unanticipated delays. The investigation not only yielded superior modelling results, but in addition it is the only

investigatory effort known to date that has successfully modelled creep response datum of human spinal segments by a four-parameter-solid model. The results tend to suggest that the four-parameter model and the mechanical properties calculated thereby are more appropriate than those predicted by the "celebrated" three-parameter-solid model for human spinal segments. Although the analysis results for the rhesus monkey datum are incomplete, the results illustrated from the two-parameter-solid model are most encouraging. The three-parameter-solid model analysis of rhesus monkey datum is expected to yield excellent results, thereby allowing a correlation of the mechanical properties and spinal behavior between human and rhesus monkey specimens. These results add considerable support to the continuation of this research effort and the continued utilization and development of the Burns-Kaleps "exact analysis scheme" in modelling the creep behavior of experimental datum from biological tissues (bone, ligaments, spinal segments, and tendons).

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- Nachemson, A. (1960) Lumbar intradiscal pressure, "Acta Orthop. Scand., Suppl." 43, 9-104.
- Holander, S. D. (1966) Motion of the lumbar spine with special reference to stabilizing effect of posterior fusion, "Acta Orthop. Scand., Suppl." 50.

Figure I

A comparison of the experimental compressive creep response for the human T7 - T8 intervertebral joint, by Kazarian, with the predictions of a three-parameter-solid model (3PSM) and a four-parameter-solid model (4PSM), by the Burns-Kaleps exact analysis scheme.

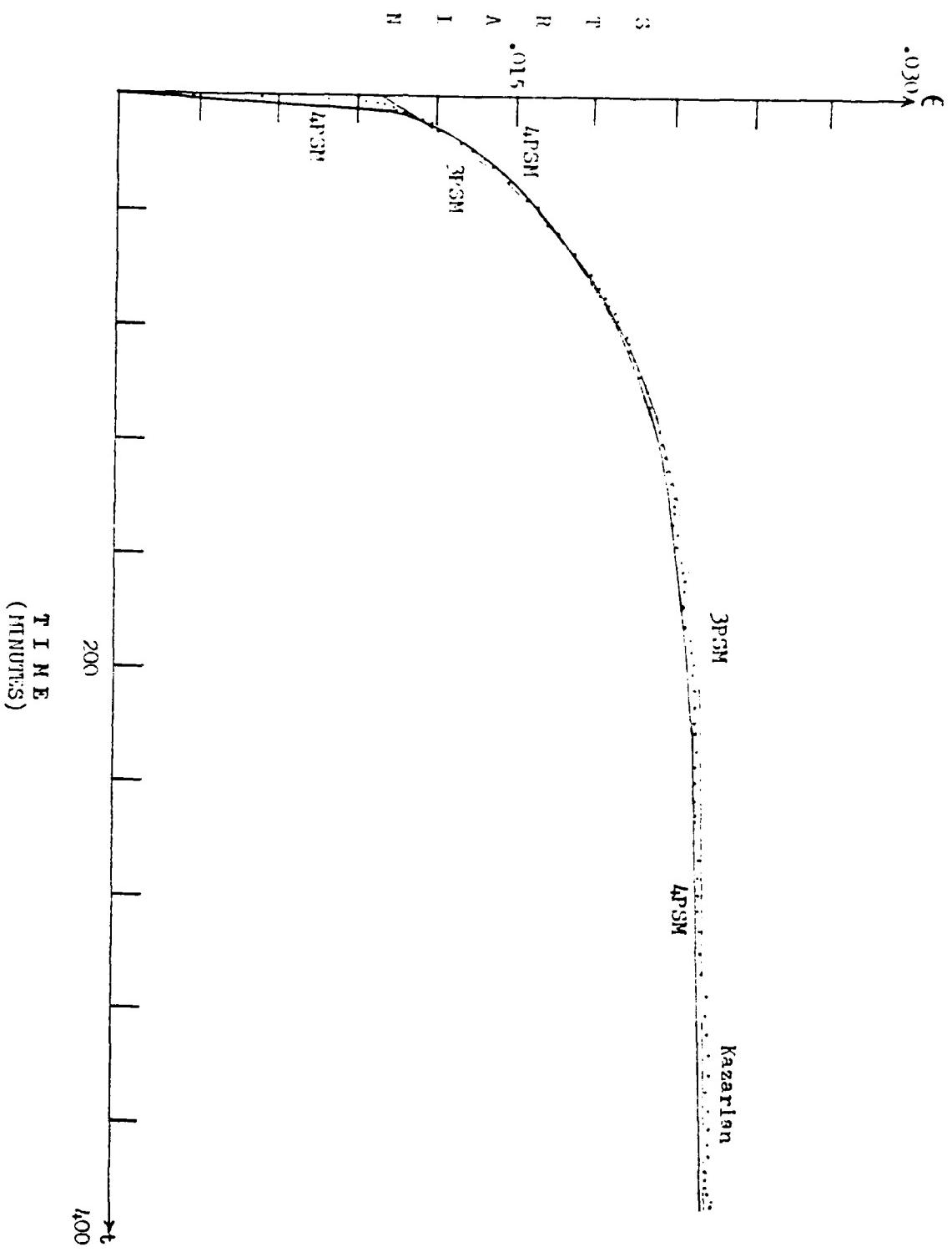


Table I

A comparison of the 2-, 3-, and 4-parameter-solid models  
in their ability to predict Kazarian's experimental datum  
for 47 human intervertebral joints.

Comparison of the 2-, 3-, and 4-Parameter-Solid Models

Test No.	Spinal Segments	AVERAGE ABS(% ERROR)		
		2-Parameter Model	3-Parameter Model	4-Parameter Model
1	T <sub>1</sub> - T <sub>2</sub>	19.92	4.840	4.440
2	T <sub>2</sub> - T <sub>3</sub>	5.735	.6767	3.572
4	T <sub>4</sub> - T <sub>5</sub>	12.15	2.418	3.980
5	T <sub>5</sub> - T <sub>6</sub>	11.99	.9041	1.473
6	T <sub>6</sub> - T <sub>7</sub>	15.66	2.345	4.194
7	T <sub>7</sub> - T <sub>8</sub>	11.81	1.913	2.372
8	T <sub>8</sub> - T <sub>9</sub>	5.510	2.420	10.51
9	T <sub>9</sub> - T <sub>10</sub>	25.52	2.009	6.044
10	T <sub>10</sub> - T <sub>11</sub>	14.56	1.603	4.405
16	T <sub>2</sub> - T <sub>3</sub>	19.28	11.35	6.953
17	T <sub>3</sub> - T <sub>4</sub>	13.15	1.265	6.212
18	T <sub>4</sub> - T <sub>5</sub>	15.80	1.721	3.029
19	T <sub>5</sub> - T <sub>6</sub>	19.51	1.830	5.649
20	T <sub>6</sub> - T <sub>7</sub>	18.87	1.452	3.148
21	T <sub>7</sub> - T <sub>8</sub>	19.85	2.457	4.834
22	T <sub>8</sub> - T <sub>9</sub>	18.89	1.604	2.634
23	T <sub>9</sub> - T <sub>10</sub>	19.02	1.805	3.136
24	T <sub>10</sub> - T <sub>11</sub>	20.82	1.647	2.527
25	T <sub>11</sub> - T <sub>12</sub>	17.09	1.383	3.518
26	T <sub>12</sub> - L <sub>1</sub>	17.33	1.006	5.138
27	L <sub>1</sub> - L <sub>2</sub>	15.93	2.412	2.674
28	L <sub>2</sub> - L <sub>3</sub>	23.24	2.400	4.280
29	L <sub>3</sub> - L <sub>4</sub>	18.52	.9755	2.543
30	L <sub>4</sub> - L <sub>5</sub>	16.38	1.770	6.223
31	L <sub>5</sub> - S <sub>1</sub>	16.58	3.986	8.015
42	L <sub>5</sub> - S <sub>1</sub>	10.86	1.714	3.028
44	L <sub>3</sub> - L <sub>4</sub>	5.849	1.883	3.222
45	L <sub>2</sub> - L <sub>3</sub>	15.00	2.910	5.435
47	T <sub>11</sub> - T <sub>12</sub>	12.87	2.438	9.346
48	T <sub>12</sub> - L <sub>1</sub>	11.25	1.524	1.895
49	T <sub>9</sub> - T <sub>10</sub>	11.95	2.880	19.88
50	T <sub>10</sub> - T <sub>11</sub>	7.026	1.958	4.710
51	T <sub>8</sub> - T <sub>9</sub>	9.671	2.793	3.796
52	T <sub>7</sub> - T <sub>8</sub>	20.84	2.448	6.532
53	T <sub>4</sub> - T <sub>5</sub>	3.085	.4655	2.732
54	T <sub>6</sub> - T <sub>7</sub>	6.415	.4647	2.935
56	T <sub>5</sub> - T <sub>6</sub>	4.474	1.624	2.350
57	T <sub>2</sub> - T <sub>3</sub>	24.41	2.362	2.267
59	T <sub>9</sub> - T <sub>10</sub>	12.92	1.185	1.287
60	T <sub>4</sub> - T <sub>5</sub>	14.09	3.745	3.137
61	T <sub>5</sub> - T <sub>6</sub>	15.71	2.302	3.075
62	T <sub>6</sub> - T <sub>7</sub>	15.55	1.771	4.843
63	T <sub>11</sub> - T <sub>12</sub>	23.72	3.405	3.743
64	T <sub>7</sub> - T <sub>8</sub>	14.49	3.933	3.447
65	T <sub>10</sub> - T <sub>11</sub>	12.44	4.218	3.838
66	T <sub>8</sub> - T <sub>9</sub>	14.69	2.837	2.656
68	T <sub>12</sub> - L <sub>1</sub>	24.54	1.699	3.321

Table II

Young's modulus and the viscosity coefficient predicted by the two-parameter-solid model from Kazarian's datum on 47 human intervertebral joints. A comparison of the predicted strain values,  $\{(\epsilon_i)_{cal}\}$ , of the Burns-Kaleps exact analysis scheme with the strain values obtained experimentally,  $\{(\epsilon_i)_{exp}\}$ , by Kazarian is represented as an "average of the absolute % error" for each disc.

## 2-Parameter-Solid Model

Test T.C. No.	Spinal Segments	Area (sq cm)	Height (cm)	Young's Modulus (x10 <sup>8</sup> g/cm-s <sup>2</sup> )	Viscosity Coef. (x10 <sup>11</sup> g/cm-s)	Average ABS(% Error)
1	T1 - T2	4.146	2.445	.9839	6.998	19.92
2	T2 - T3	5.619	2.515	1.314	.8806	5.735
4	T4 - T5	5.181	2.280	2.188	5.944	12.15
5	T5 - T6	5.568	2.085	1.132	4.486	11.99
6	T6 - T7	6.490	2.670	.5785	2.840	15.66
7	T7 - T8	7.632	2.755	1.080	2.232	11.81
8	T8 - T9	8.123	1.194	.5713	.1215	5.510
9	T9 - T10	7.781	2.240	1.044	7.015	15.52
10	T10 - T11	8.961	3.920	1.197	6.115	14.56
16	T2 - T3	5.787	2.431	.5518	2.096	19.28
17	T3 - T4	5.146	2.585	1.840	10.61	13.15
18	T4 - T5	5.310	2.445	.9504	4.754	15.80
19	T5 - T6	5.800	2.240	4.037	18.78	19.51
20	T6 - T7	6.123	2.340	1.881	6.215	18.87
21	T7 - T8	8.161	2.670	.4123	.9647	19.85
22	T8 - T9	8.032	2.615	.4930	2.208	18.89
23	T9 - T10	9.123	2.670	.6828	4.804	19.02
24	T10 - T11	10.329	2.795	.5257	2.985	20.82
25	T11 - T12	11.800	3.515	.6598	3.498	17.09
26	T12 - L1	11.181	3.725	.8273	3.617	17.33
27	L1 - L2	11.813	3.900	.8351	3.776	15.93
28	L2 - L3	14.219	3.535	.3185	2.117	23.24
29	L3 - L4	14.168	3.165	.5822	5.297	18.52
30	L4 - L5	17.219	3.160	.4841	2.195	16.38
31	L5 - S1	25.613	3.760	.1748	.6159	16.56
42	L5 - S1	19.213	4.350	.3960	1.158	10.86
44	L3 - L4	19.639	4.090	1.478	1.116	5.849
45	L2 - L3	18.523	2.635	.3239	1.266	15.00
47	T11 - T12	19.348	2.769	.4131	1.932	12.87
48	T12 - L1	24.181	2.340	.4953	1.136	11.25
49	T9 - T10	19.987	2.171	.2778	1.027	11.95
50	T10 - T11	18.256	2.180	.4156	2.700	7.026
51	T8 - T9	17.110	2.163	.4054	.7523	9.671
52	T7 - T8	16.213	2.645	.3927	2.645	20.84
53	T4 - T5	14.032	1.965	.9167	.2130	3.025
54	T6 - T7	11.858	2.600	.5589	.8911	6.415
56	T5 - T6	14.729	1.980	.4440	.2414	4.474
57	T2 - T3	9.929	2.160	.4317	.3973	24.41
59	T9 - T10	16.813	2.775	.2558	.6613	12.92
60	T4 - T5	11.142	2.240	.2596	1.306	14.09
61	T5 - T6	10.432	1.895	.3594	2.064	15.71
62	T6 - T7	12.329	1.850	.3356	1.422	15.55
63	T11 - T12	16.503	2.975	.3777	6.587	23.72
64	T7 - T8	13.690	2.660	1.035	3.519	14.49
65	T10 - T11	14.561	2.765	.5848	3.470	12.44
66	T8 - T9	16.329	2.705	.6893	1.905	14.69
68	T2 - L1	16.503	2.935	.3881	7.376	24.54

Table III

Young's moduli and the viscosity coefficient predicted by the three-parameter-solid model from Kazarian's datum on forty-seven human intervertebral joints. A comparison of the predicted strain values,  $\{(\epsilon_i)_{cal}\}$ , of the Burns-Kaleps exact analysis scheme with the strain values obtained experimentally,  $\{(\epsilon_i)_{exp}\}$ , by Kazarian is represented as an "average of the absolute percent error" for each of the 47 spinal segments.

**3-Parameter-Solid Model**

<u>Test No.</u>	<u>Spinal Segments</u>	<u>Area (sq cm)</u>	<u>Height (cm)</u>	<u>Young's Moduli (x10<sup>8</sup> g/cm-s<sup>2</sup>)</u>		<u>Viscosity Coef. (x10<sup>-2</sup> g/cm-s)</u>	<u>Average ABS(% Error)</u>
				<u>E<sub>1</sub></u>	<u>E<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>n<sub>1</sub></u>	
1	T <sub>1</sub> - T <sub>2</sub>	4.148	2.445	1.537	2.516	1.737	4.840
2	T <sub>2</sub> - T <sub>3</sub>	5.619	2.515	3.494	2.041	.4972	.6767
4	T <sub>4</sub> - T <sub>5</sub>	5.181	2.280	6.520	3.261	3.644	2.418
5	T <sub>5</sub> - T <sub>6</sub>	5.568	2.085	2.006	2.515	1.312	.9041
6	T <sub>6</sub> - T <sub>7</sub>	6.490	2.670	1.089	1.195	.9668	2.345
7	T <sub>7</sub> - T <sub>8</sub>	7.632	2.755	1.847	2.375	.6643	1.913
8	T <sub>8</sub> - T <sub>9</sub>	8.123	1.194	1.609	.6174	9.951	2.420
9	T <sub>9</sub> - T <sub>10</sub>	7.781	2.240	1.574	2.156	2.931	2.009
10	T <sub>10</sub> - T <sub>11</sub>	8.961	3.920	1.684	2.406	2.728	1.603
16	T <sub>2</sub> - T <sub>3</sub>	5.787	2.431	1.709	.7219	2.701	11.35
17	T <sub>3</sub> - T <sub>4</sub>	5.148	2.585	2.425	4.729	3.171	1.265
18	T <sub>4</sub> - T <sub>5</sub>	5.310	2.445	1.589	1.991	1.661	1.721
19	T <sub>5</sub> - T <sub>6</sub>	5.800	2.240	15.61	4.933	20.98	1.830
20	T <sub>6</sub> - T <sub>7</sub>	6.123	2.340	6.213	2.462	8.357	1.452
21	T <sub>7</sub> - T <sub>8</sub>	8.161	2.670	1.528	.5934	.5397	2.457
22	T <sub>8</sub> - T <sub>9</sub>	8.032	2.615	.9229	.9479	.8675	1.604
23	T <sub>9</sub> - T <sub>10</sub>	9.123	2.670	.9761	1.732	1.337	1.805
24	T <sub>10</sub> - T <sub>11</sub>	10.329	2.795	1.089	1.002	1.068	1.647
25	T <sub>11</sub> - T <sub>12</sub>	11.800	3.515	1.347	.9843	3.436	1.383
26	T <sub>12</sub> - L <sub>1</sub>	11.181	3.725	2.304	1.132	3.248	1.006
27	L <sub>1</sub> - L <sub>2</sub>	11.813	3.900	1.992	1.261	2.964	2.412
28	L <sub>2</sub> - L <sub>3</sub>	14.219	3.535	.5875	.5786	1.028	2.400
29	L <sub>3</sub> - L <sub>4</sub>	14.168	3.165	.8527	1.359	1.606	.9755
30	L <sub>4</sub> - L <sub>5</sub>	17.219	3.160	.9414	.8826	.9423	1.770
31	L <sub>5</sub> - S <sub>1</sub>	25.613	3.760	.4162	.2935	.2475	3.986

## 3-Parameter-Solid Model

Test I.D. No.	Spinal Segments	Area (sq cm)	Height (cm)	Young's Moduli (x10 <sup>8</sup> g/cm-s <sup>2</sup> )		Viscosity Coef. (x10 <sup>12</sup> g/cm-s) 1	Average ABS(% Error)
				E <sub>1</sub>	E <sub>2</sub>		
42	L5 - S1	19.213	4.350	.8581	.6434	.5912	1.714
44	L3 - L4	19.639	4.090	20.73	1.623	7.291	1.883
45	L2 - L3	18.523	2.635	.001476	.4073	2.988	2.910
47	T11 - T12	19.348	2.789	.7506	.9850	.4332	2.438
48	T12 - L1	24.181	2.340	2.468	.5968	2.016	1.524
49	T9 - T10	19.987	2.171	.5375	.5850	.2535	2.880
50	T10 - T11	18.256	2.180	.4967	2.519	.3836	1.958
51	T8 - T9	17.110	2.163	.7211	.8103	.2403	2.793
52	T7 - T8	16.213	2.645	.6098	1.282	.2995	2.448
53	T4 - T5	14.032	1.965	6.312	1.037	1.262	.4655
54	T6 - T7	11.858	2.600	1.333	.9210	.4274	.4647
55	T5 - T6	14.729	1.980	1.212	.6726	.1634	1.624
57	T2 - T3	9.929	2.160	.7696	1.138	.6707	2.362
59	T9 - T10	16.813	2.775	.6256	.3378	1.067	1.185
60	T4 - T5	11.142	2.240	.5680	.4761	.4915	3.745
61	T5 - T6	10.432	1.895	.5837	.8969	.5810	2.466
62	T9 - T7	12.329	1.850	.5383	.7909	.4042	1.771
63	T11 - T12	16.503	2.975	.7111	.8390	1.805	3.405
64	T7 - T8	13.690	2.660	3.126	1.343	4.711	3.933
65	T10 - T11	14.561	2.765	.6621	1.126	1.961	4.218
66	T8 - T9	16.329	2.705	11.10	.7764	7.435	2.837
68	T12 - L1	16.503	2.935	.6645	1.076	1.767	1.699

Table IV

Young's moduli and the viscosity coefficients predicted by the four-parameter-solid model from Kazarian's datum on forty-seven human intervertebral joints. A comparison of the predicted strain values,  $\{(\epsilon_i)_{cal}\}$ , of the Burns-Kaleps exact analysis scheme with the experimental strain values,  $\{(\epsilon_i)_{exp}\}$ , obtained by Kazarian is represented as an "average of the absolute percent error" for each of the forty-seven spinal segments.

## 4-Parameter-Solid Model

Test S.L. No.	Spinal Segments	Area (sq cm)	Height (cm.)	Young's Moduli ( $\times 10^8$ g/cm-s <sup>2</sup> )		Viscosity Coef. ( $\times 10^{11}$ g/cm-s)		Average ABS(% Error)
				E <sub>1</sub>	E <sub>2</sub>	$\eta_1$	$\eta_2$	
1	T1 - T2	4.148	2.445	2.558	1.530	.6985	16.95	4.449
2	T2 - T3	5.619	2.515	5.736	1.705	10.74	.3868	3.572
3	T3 - T4	5.181	2.280	3.430	6.289	.9441	25.86	3.980
4	T4 - T5	5.568	2.085	2.114	2.392	14.52	.1575	1.473
5	T5 - T6	6.490	2.670	1.172	1.134	10.60	.2066	4.194
6	T6 - T7	7.632	2.755	2.052	2.165	7.847	.2524	2.372
7	T7 - T8	8.123	1.194	6.630	.5956	124.9	.4400	10.51
8	T8 - T9	7.781	2.240	2.091	1.518	1.131	32.68	6.044
9	T9 - T10	8.961	3.920	1.831	2.497	24.85	.8423	4.405
10	T10 - T11	5.787	2.431	.9584	1.222	.4252	9.279	6.953
11	T11 - T12	5.148	2.585	2.772	4.482	32.75	3.883	6.212
12	T12 - T13	5.310	2.445	1.909	1.523	.3870	18.65	3.029
13	T13 - T14	5.800	2.240	5.254	12.95	1.615	163.1	5.649
14	T14 - T15	6.123	2.340	2.673	6.724	.1584	37.91	3.148
15	T15 - T16	8.161	2.670	.5474	1.752	.09549	9.706	4.834
16	T16 - T17	8.032	2.615	.8481	.8358	.1262	13.66	2.634
17	T17 - T18	9.123	2.670	1.609	.9772	.3226	15.00	3.136
18	T18 - T19	10.329	2.795	.9136	1.260	.1495	13.51	2.527
19	T19 - T20	11.800	3.515	.9414	1.709	.2547	33.37	3.518
20	T20 - L1	11.181	3.725	1.097	2.537	.3273	34.32	5.138
21	L1 - L2	11.813	3.900	1.240	2.436	.1467	26.92	2.674
22	L2 - L3	14.219	3.535	.6255	.5622	10.41	.1194	4.280
23	L3 - L4	14.168	3.165	1.301	.7765	.3745	18.38	2.543
24	L4 - L5	17.219	3.160	.8185	.7433	.4024	14.36	6.223
25	L5 - S1	25.613	3.760	.2354	.4411	.1848	7.761	8.015

## 4-Parameter-Solid Model

Test L.L. No.	Spinal Segments	Area (sq cm.)	Height (cm)	Young's Moduli		Viscosity Coef.		Average AES(% Error)
				E <sub>1</sub>	E <sub>2</sub>	$\eta_1$	$\eta_2$	
42	L5 - S1	19.213	4.350	.5533	1.109	.2977	10.50	3.028
43	T3 - L4	19.639	4.090	9.795	1.585	201.6	.4873	3.222
45	T1 - T2	16.523	4.035	.1156	.4131	27.24	.2856	5.435
47	T11 - T12	19.348	2.789	1.071	.5904	1.412	5.202	9.346
48	T12 - T1	24.181	2.340	.5883	1.692	.1107	27.77	1.895
49	T9 - T10	19.987	2.171	.6339	.5035	3.522	2.319	19.88
50	T10 - T11	18.256	2.180	2.530	.4843	4.562	3.836	4.710
51	T8 - T9	17.110	2.163	.6925	.6709	.03540	3.775	3.796
52	T7 - T8	16.213	2.645	.6118	.7744	.9187	14.86	6.532
53	T4 - T5	14.032	1.965	22.13	.9653	34.31	.05332	2.732
54	T6 - T7	11.858	2.600	1.454	.9422	3.630	.08159	2.935
55	T5 - T6	14.729	1.980	1.350	.6109	2.812	.06332	2.350
57	T2 - T3	9.929	2.160	1.065	.7299	.1457	8.153	2.267
59	T9 - T10	16.813	2.775	.3280	.6477	.07844	12.64	1.287
60	T4 - T5	11.142	2.240	.4424	.5541	.1525	6.862	3.137
61	T5 - T6	10.432	1.895	.8086	.5288	.2247	7.303	3.075
62	T6 - T7	12.329	1.850	.5694	.7587	4.124	.2068	4.843
63	T11 - T12	16.503	2.975	.7793	.7690	.5481	20.69	3.743
64	T7 - T8	13.690	2.660	1.559	2.970	.2139	12.93	3.447
65	T10 - T11	14.561	2.765	.9871	.5945	.3767	24.58	3.838
66	T8 - T9	16.329	2.705	13.35	.7622	44.69	.02962	2.656
68	T11 - T1	16.503	2.935	.6523	1.021	19.40	.3047	3.321

Table V

Identification of Dr. Leon E. Kazarian's rhesus monkey  
datum for fifty-nine intervertebral joints.

1 Page deleted because it was  
illegible.

DTIC - DDA 2

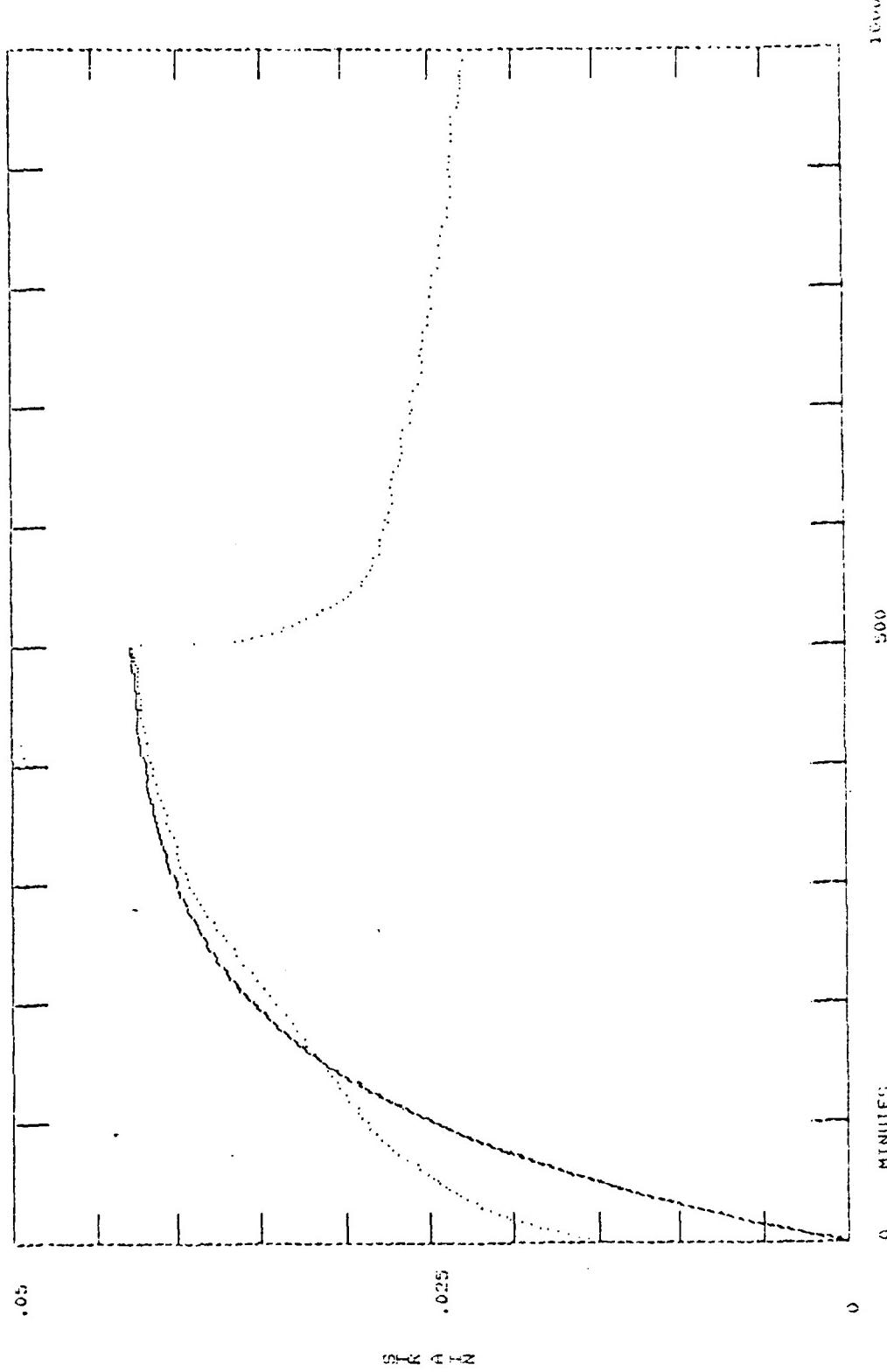
13 Nov 81

Table VI

Mechanical properties and error results (as defined on p. 8) predicted by the two-parameter-solid model analysis of Dr. Leon E. Kazarian's datum on fifty-nine rhesus monkey spinal segments.

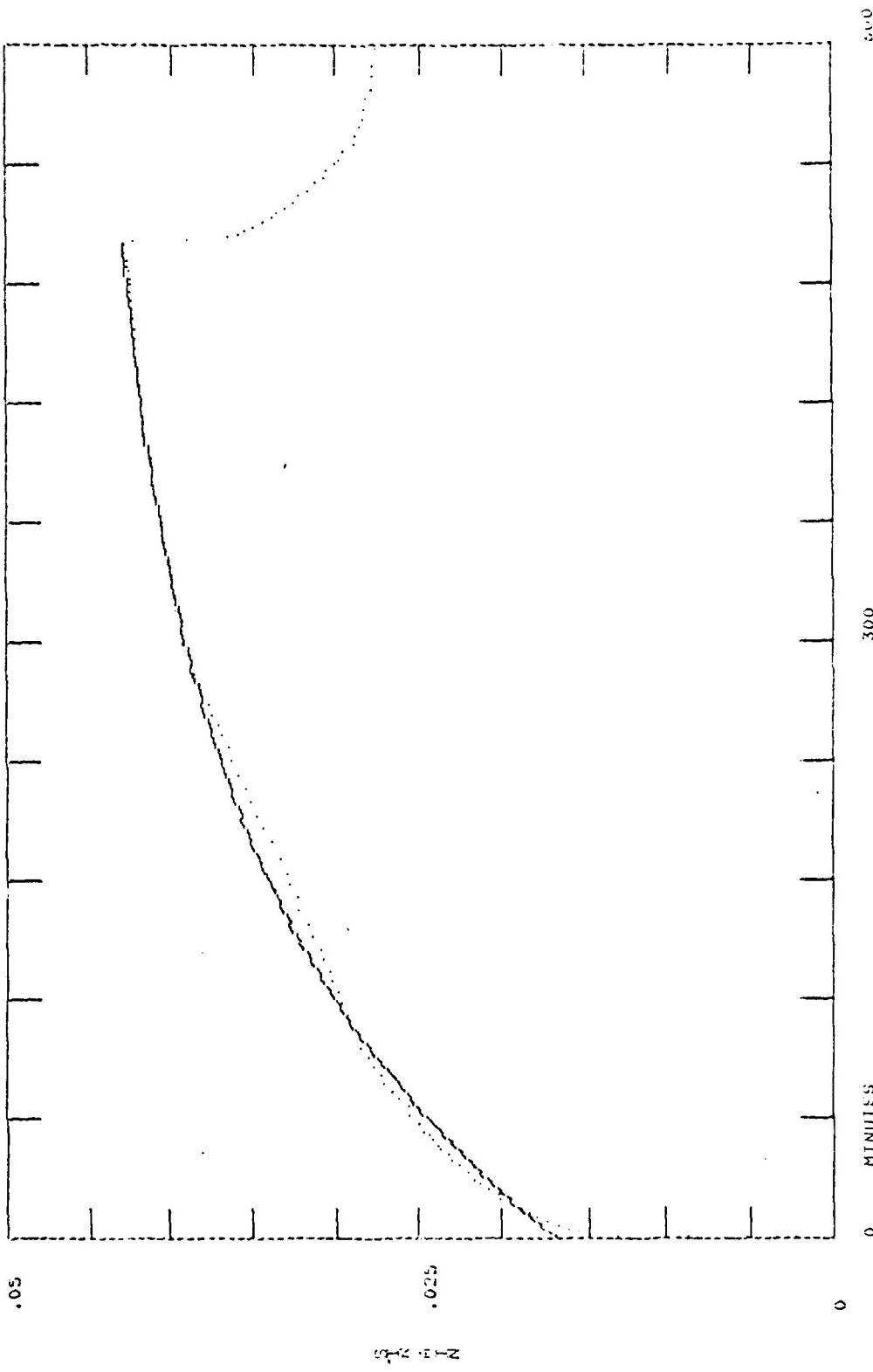
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13 Nov 81

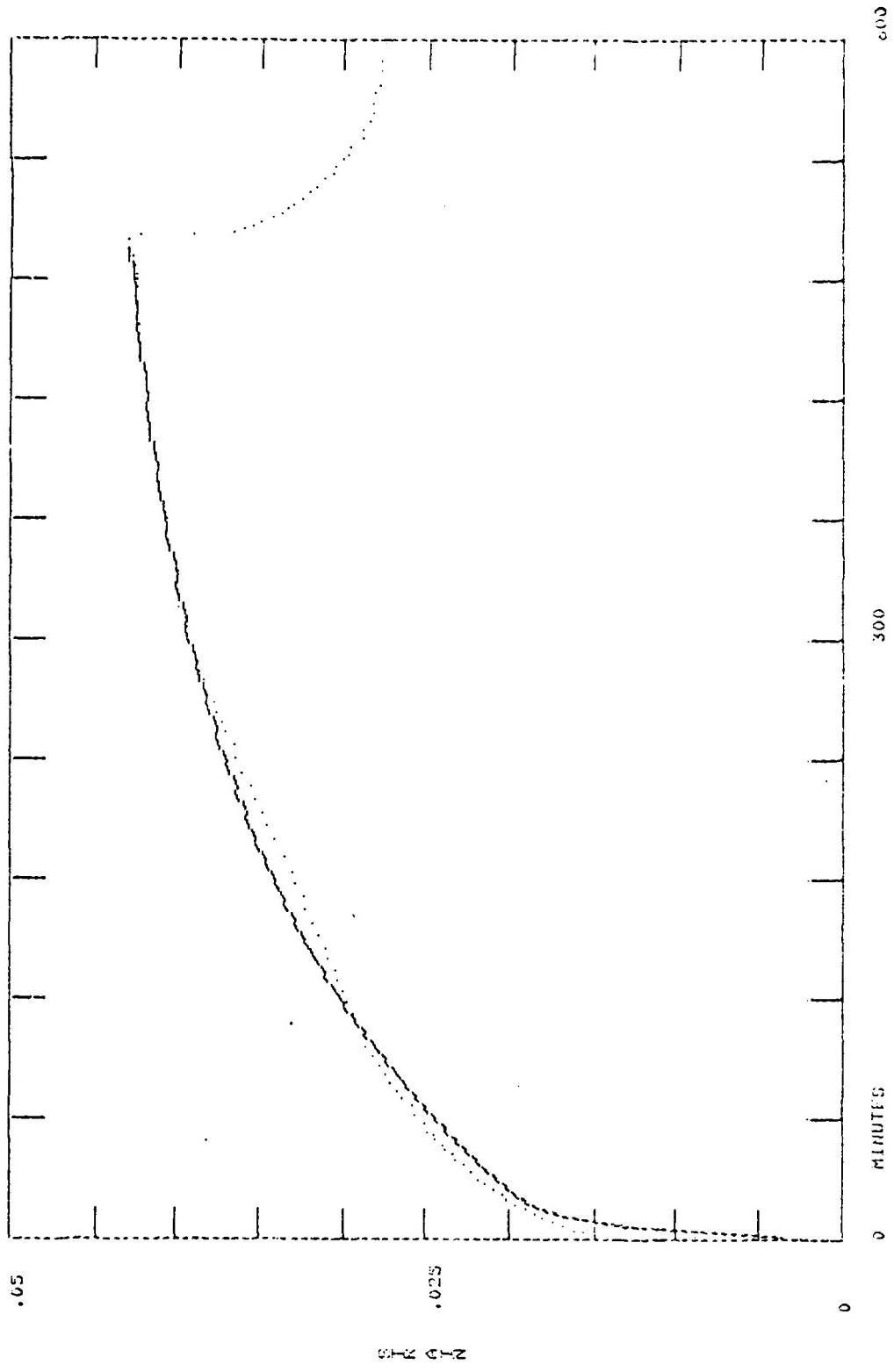


22 FEB 1962 SOLVED MOTION WITH VOLUME OF  
 A 1.000 \* 0.433524 \* 3.000 \* 0.333560 \* 0.333522  
 DENSITY \* TIME \* 3.000 \* 0.111 POINTS 2 \*  
 ERROR CORRECTNESS POINTS 2 \*  
 ERROR CORRECTNESS POINTS 2 \*

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 BOTTLED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MOLEI PREDICTION

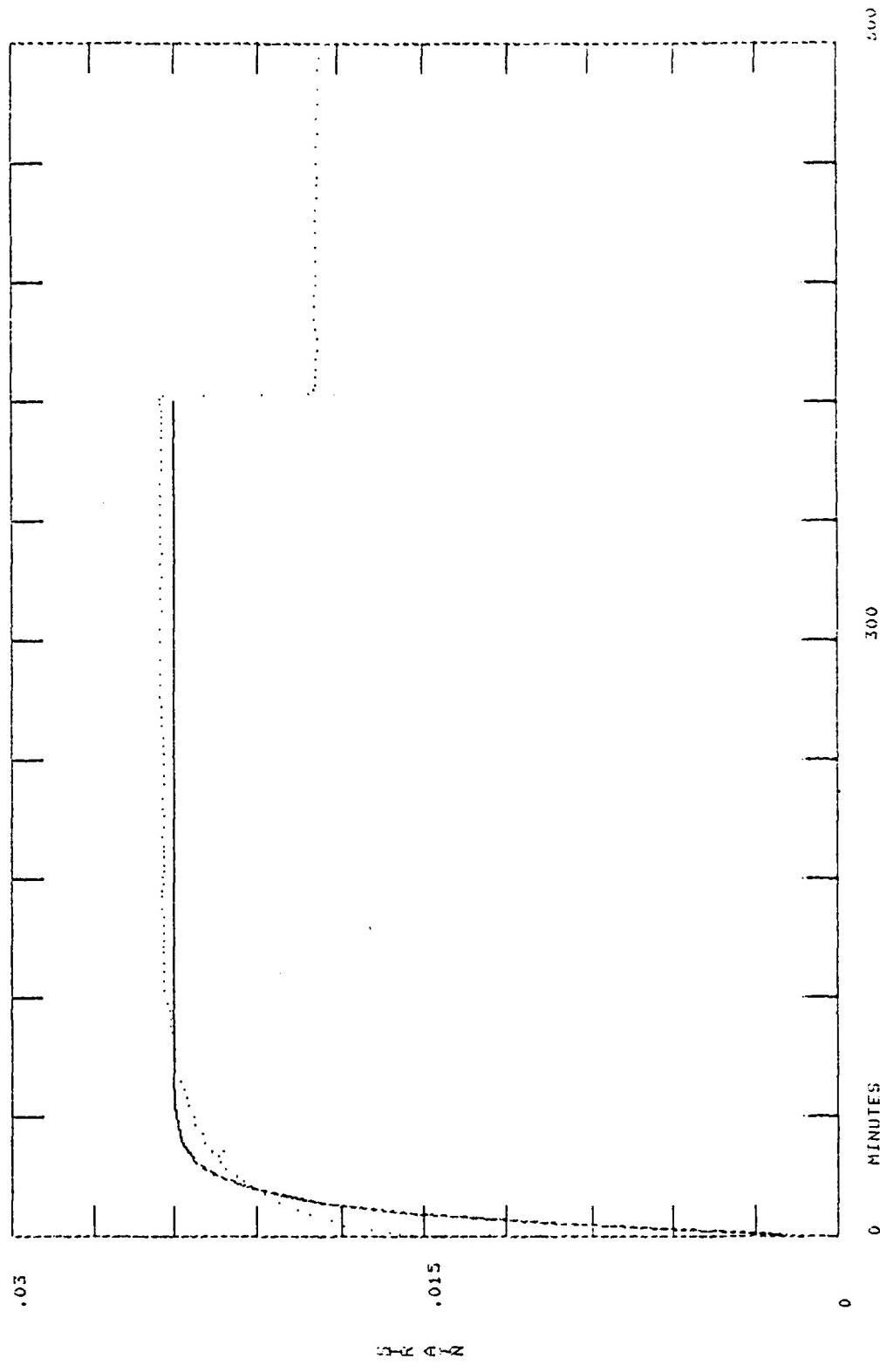


LK-61 TL-12 14 MGR /5 AREA = 4.15 SQ CM  
NOTED LINE: ORIGINAL LENGTH HEAVY LINE: MEDIUM PREDICTION  
BRIGHT = 2.445 CM



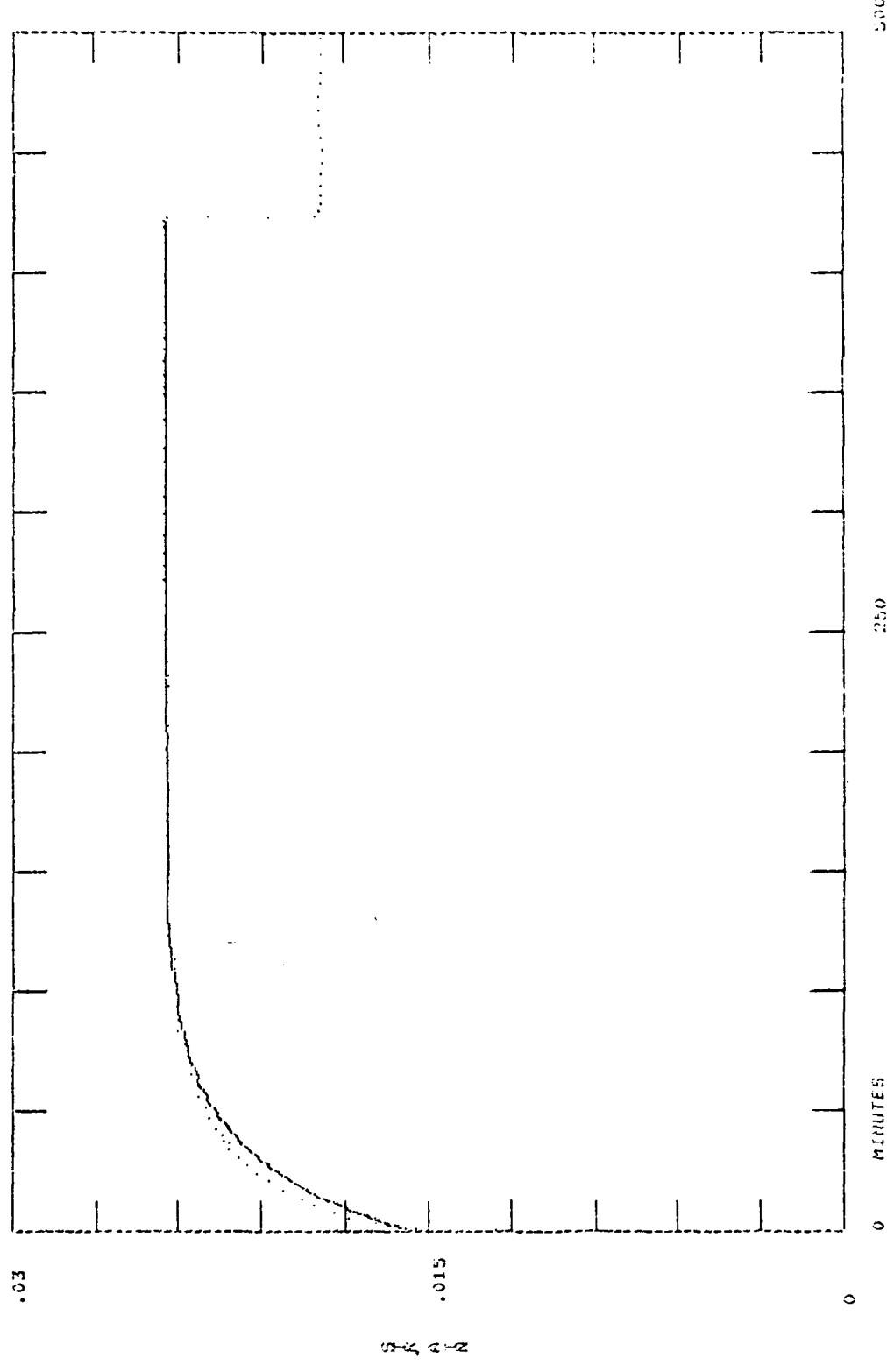
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 DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION  
 0.05 0.35 0.30 0.25 0.20 0.15 0.10 0.05 0.00

LK-01 11-12 19 MAY '75 HEIGHT = 2.445 CM  
 BOTTLED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



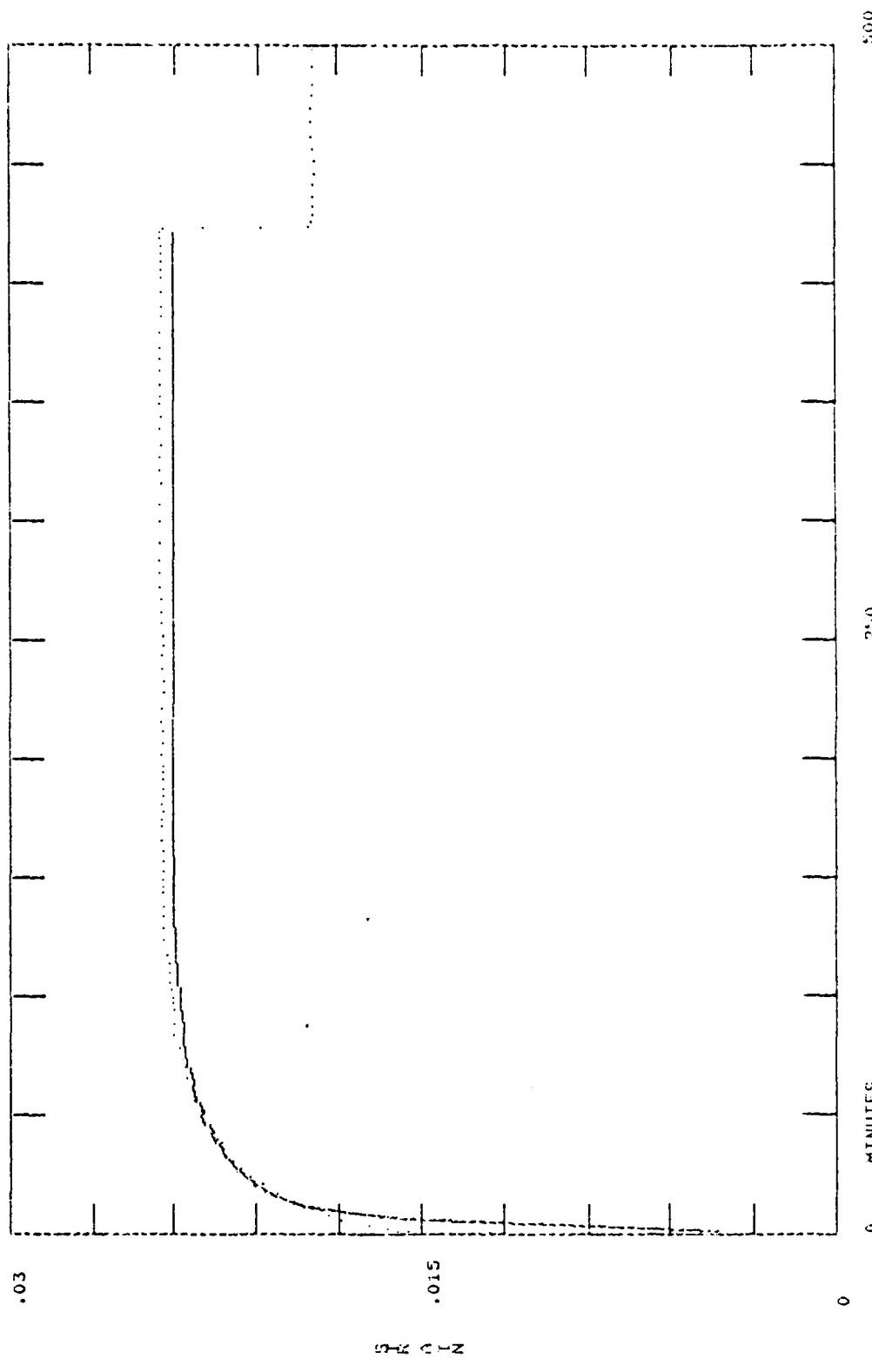
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 DETECTOR TIME 03  
 ERROR < MISSING DATA POINTS?>  
 REASON < MONITOR FIRST 3 POINTS?>  
 4 \* 33.33%  
 3 \* 66.67%

LN-02 T2-T3 21 MAY /5 AREA = 5.62 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.515 CM  
 00116 LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

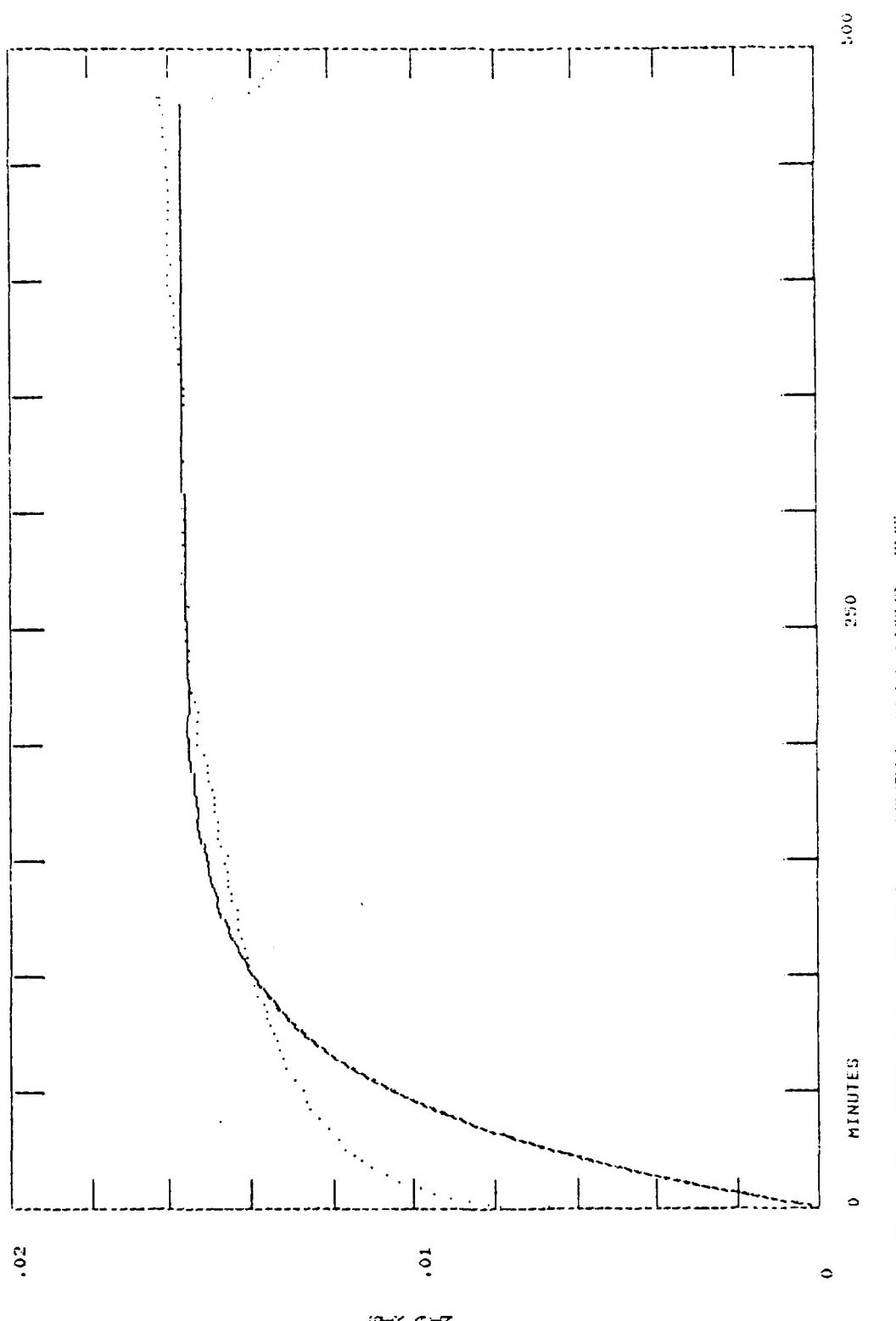


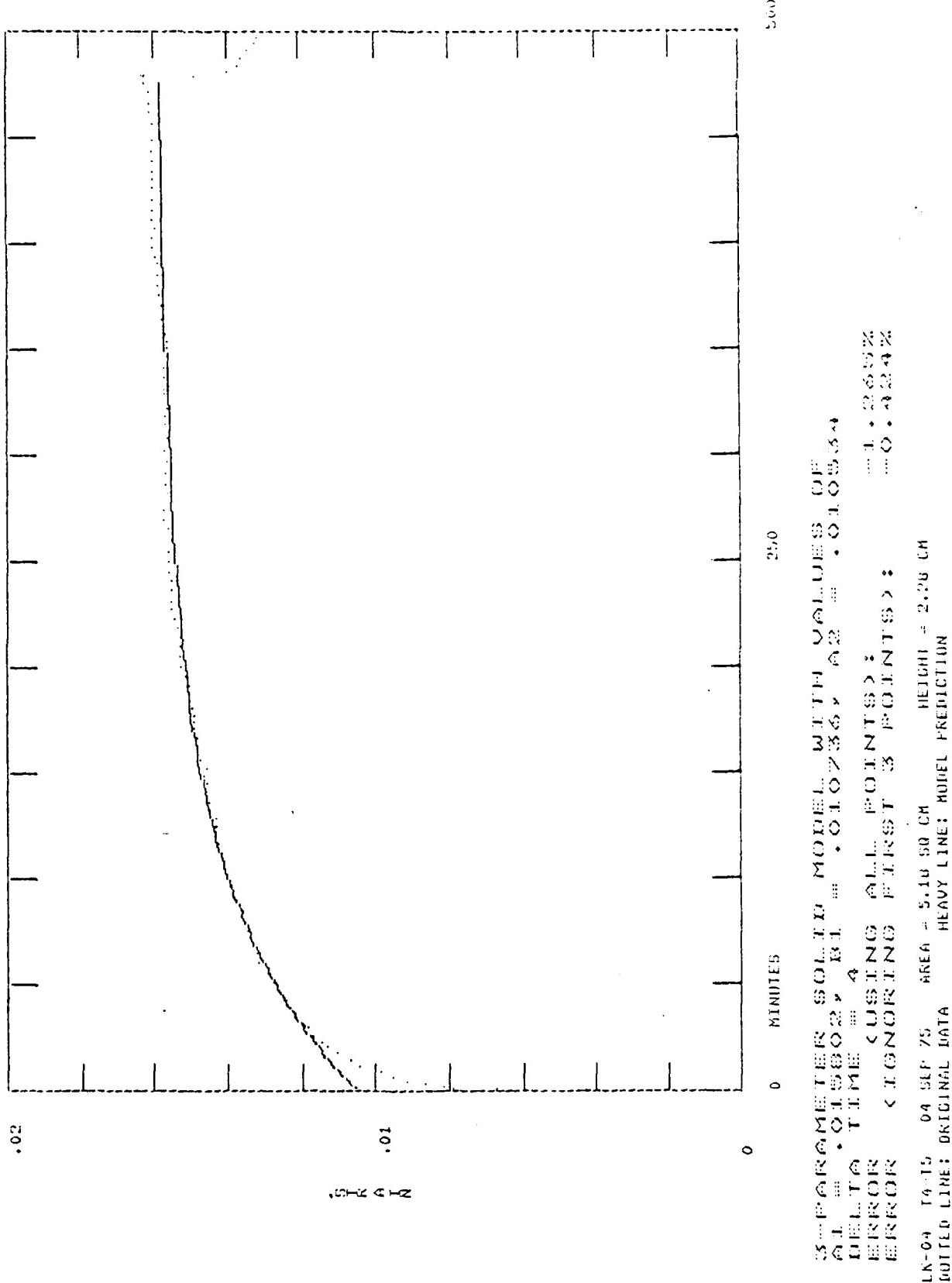
SUPEROMETER SIGHT MODELS VOLUMES OF  
 SIGHTS • 0.2342 ± 0.0322221. ✓ 0.2300 • 0.1965±0.4  
 MODEL TIME ± 1.6  
 MIRROR CUTTING PLATE COUNTS > ?  
 MIRROR CENSUS POINTS > ?      -0.2 : 4.95%  
 0 : 4.40%

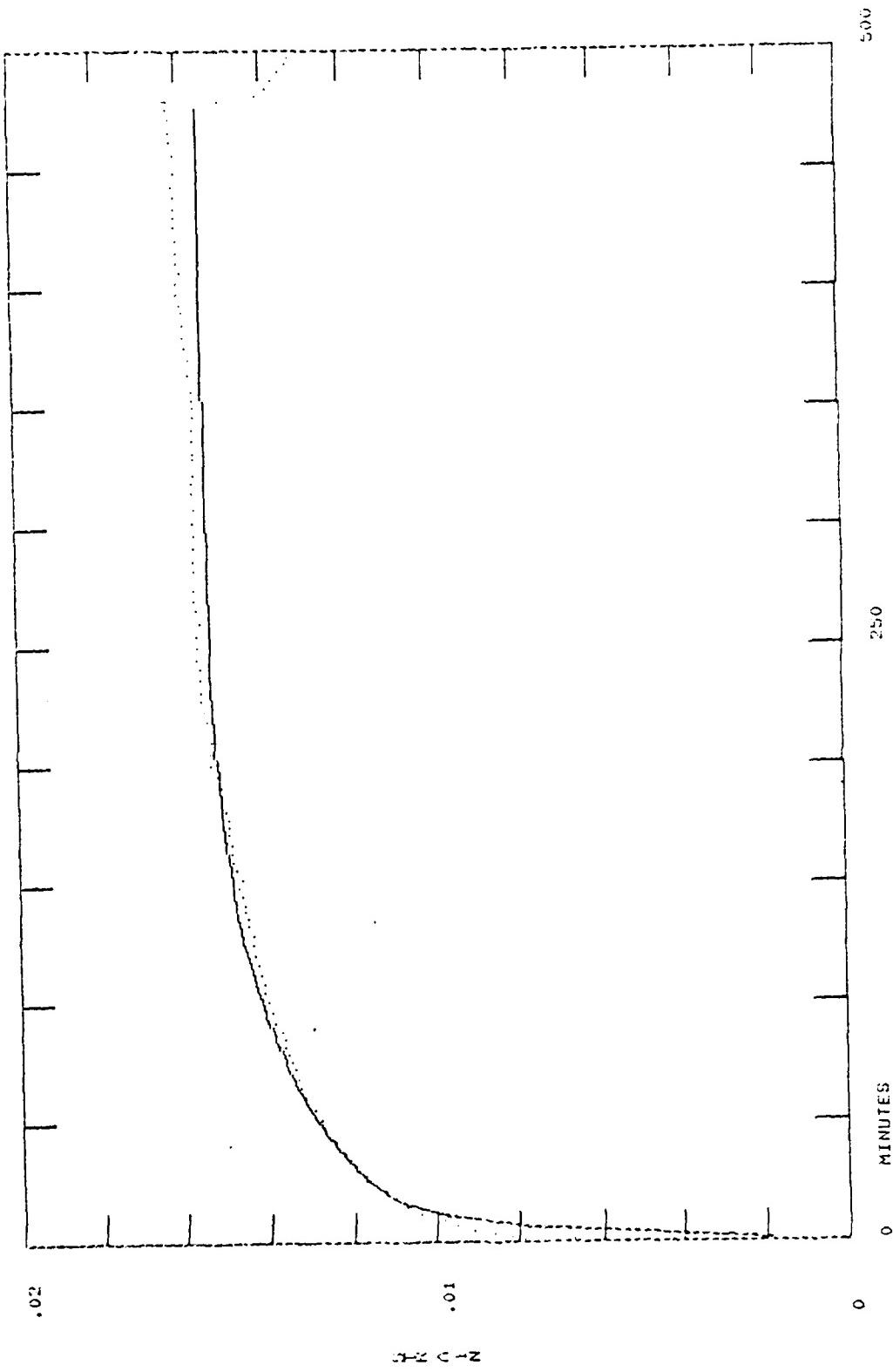
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 HEAVY LINE: ORIGINAL DATA      HEAVY LINE: MDTL. PREDICTION



LK-02 12-T3 21 MAY 75 AREA = 5.62 SQ CM  
DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION  
HEIGHT = 2.515 CM

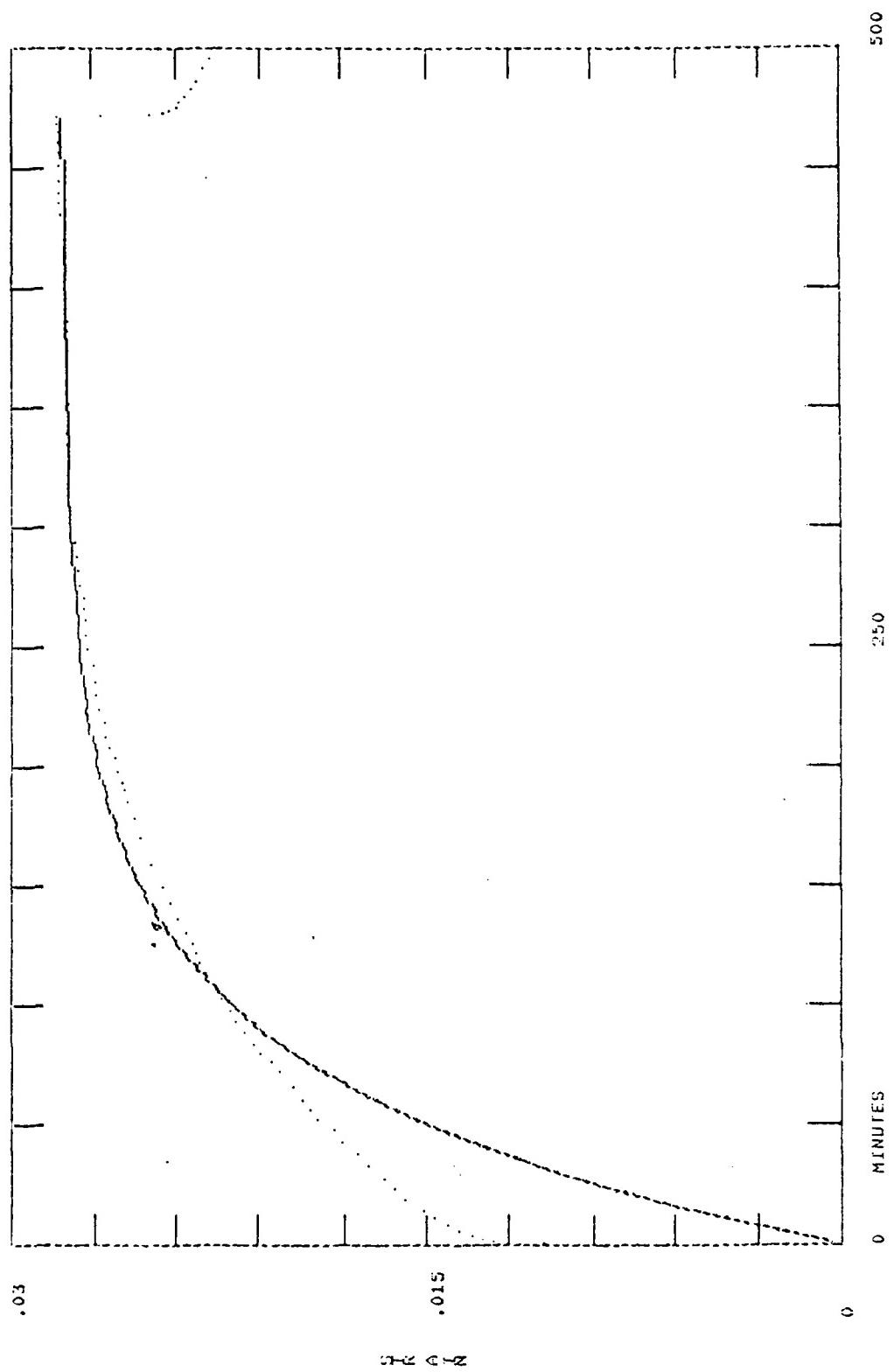






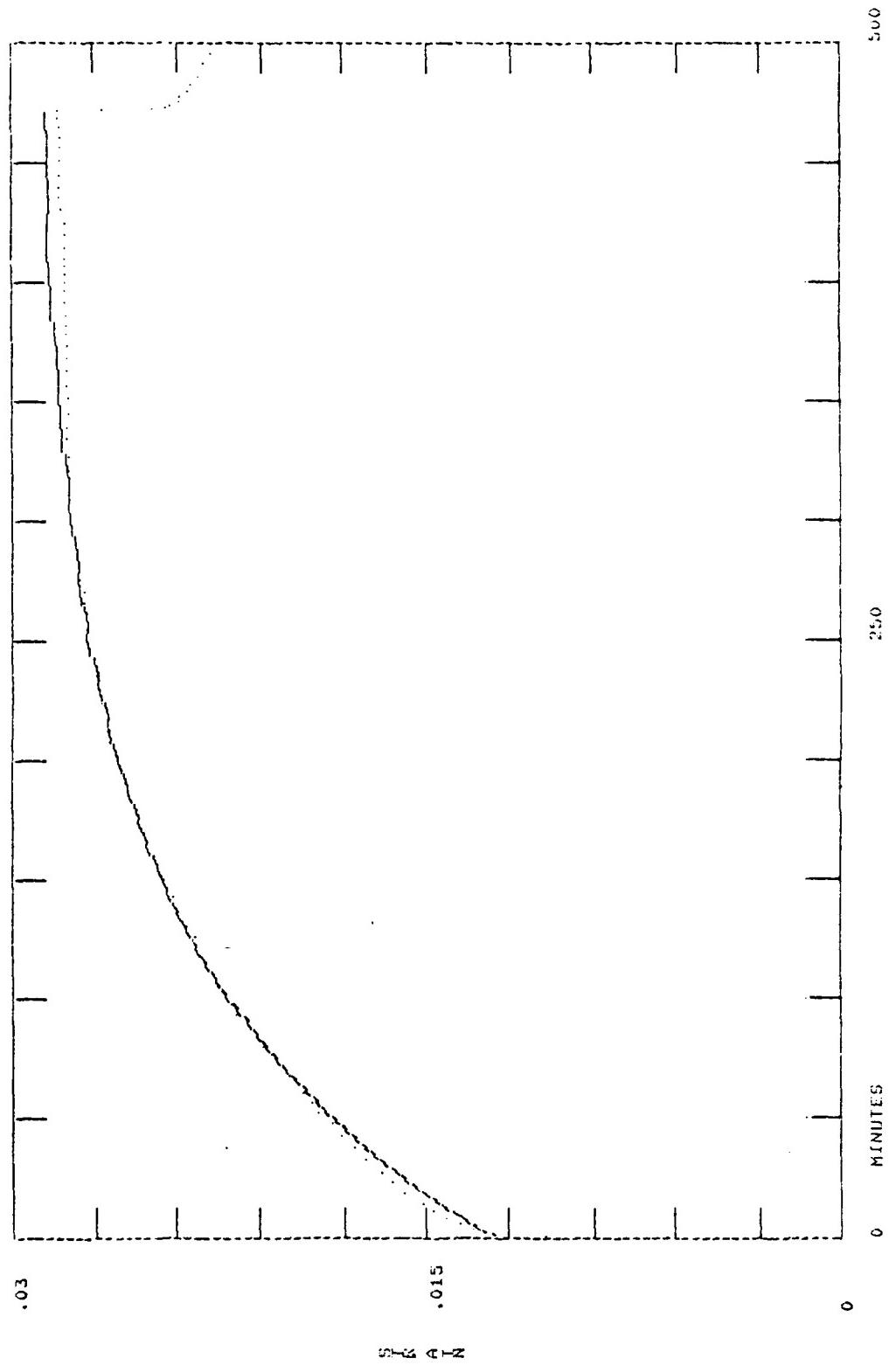
• O P E R A T O R S • M O D E L S • W I T H • C A L C U L A T O R S • C O M P U T E R S • C O N S I S T E N T P R E S E N T S :

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LINE; HEAVY LINE; HOMEI PREDICTION  
00110101



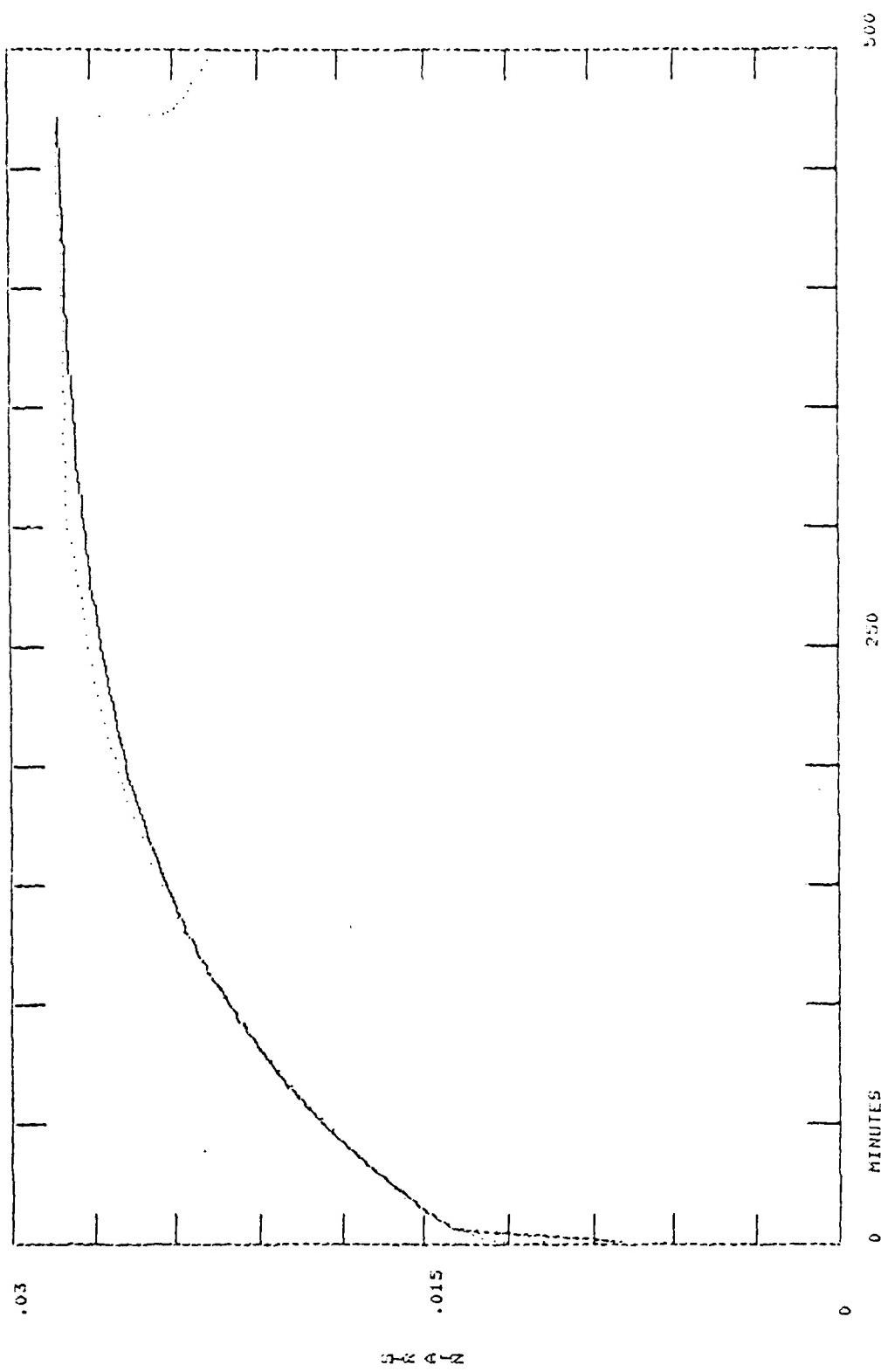
28-AUG-75 - 28 AUG 75 AREA = 5.57 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.005 CM  
 ROTATED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION  
 32-PARAMETER SOLUTION MODELED WITH 33 POINTS OFF  
 1.6% ERROR TIME = 1.6 POINTS IGNORED  
 4.3% ERROR < IGNORE FIRST 3 POINTS >

LN-05 TS-T6 28 AUG 75 AREA = 5.57 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.005 CM  
 ROTATED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



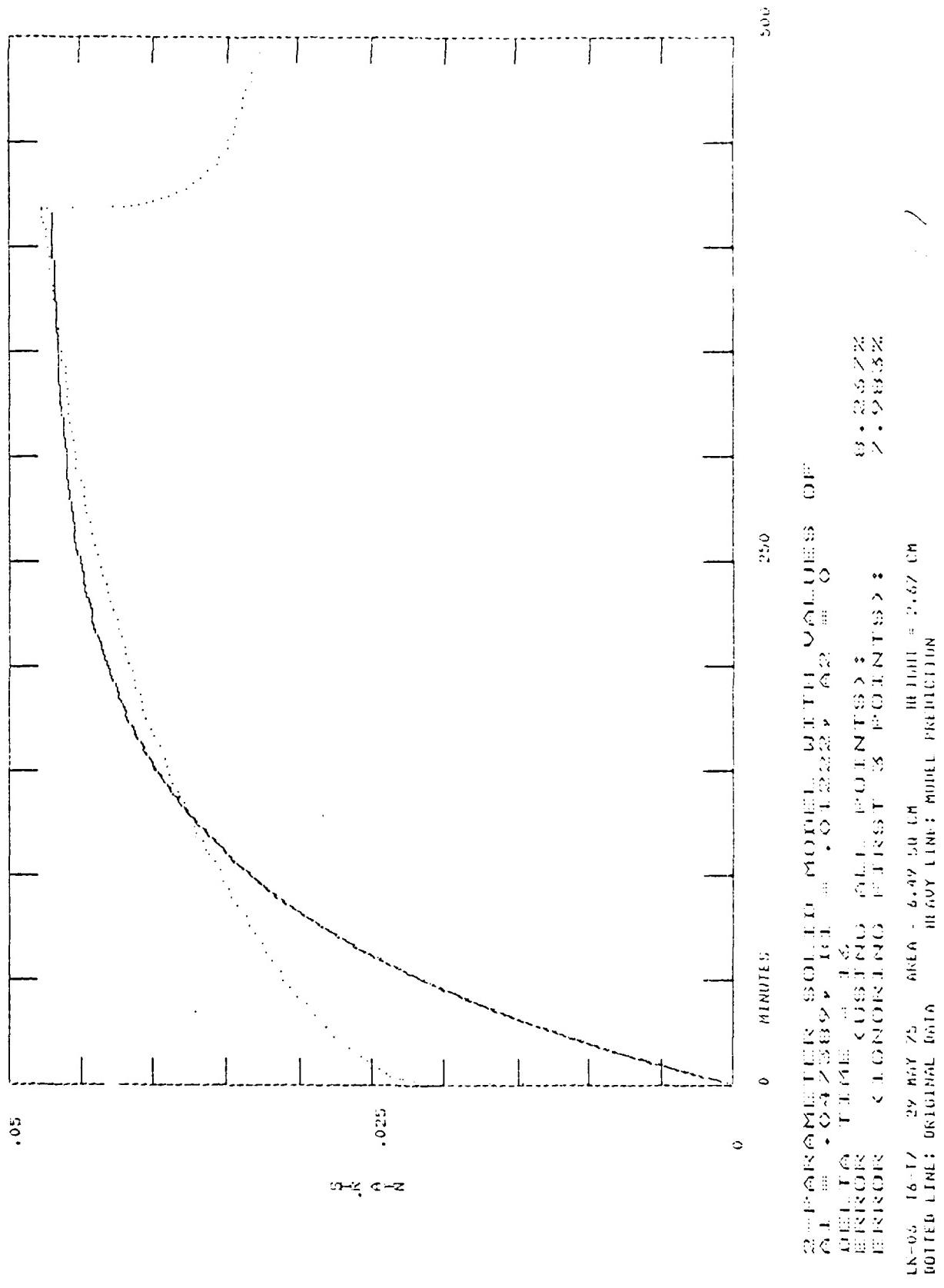
3 - PARASOLAR SEDIMENT MODEL WITH VOLUME OBS  
 3 - TIME 8.503322 8.3322 8.1322 8.00  
 3 - MIRROR CUSHING ALL POINTS 2  
 3 - MIRROR CUSHING POINTS 2  
 3 - MIRROR CUSHING POINTS 2

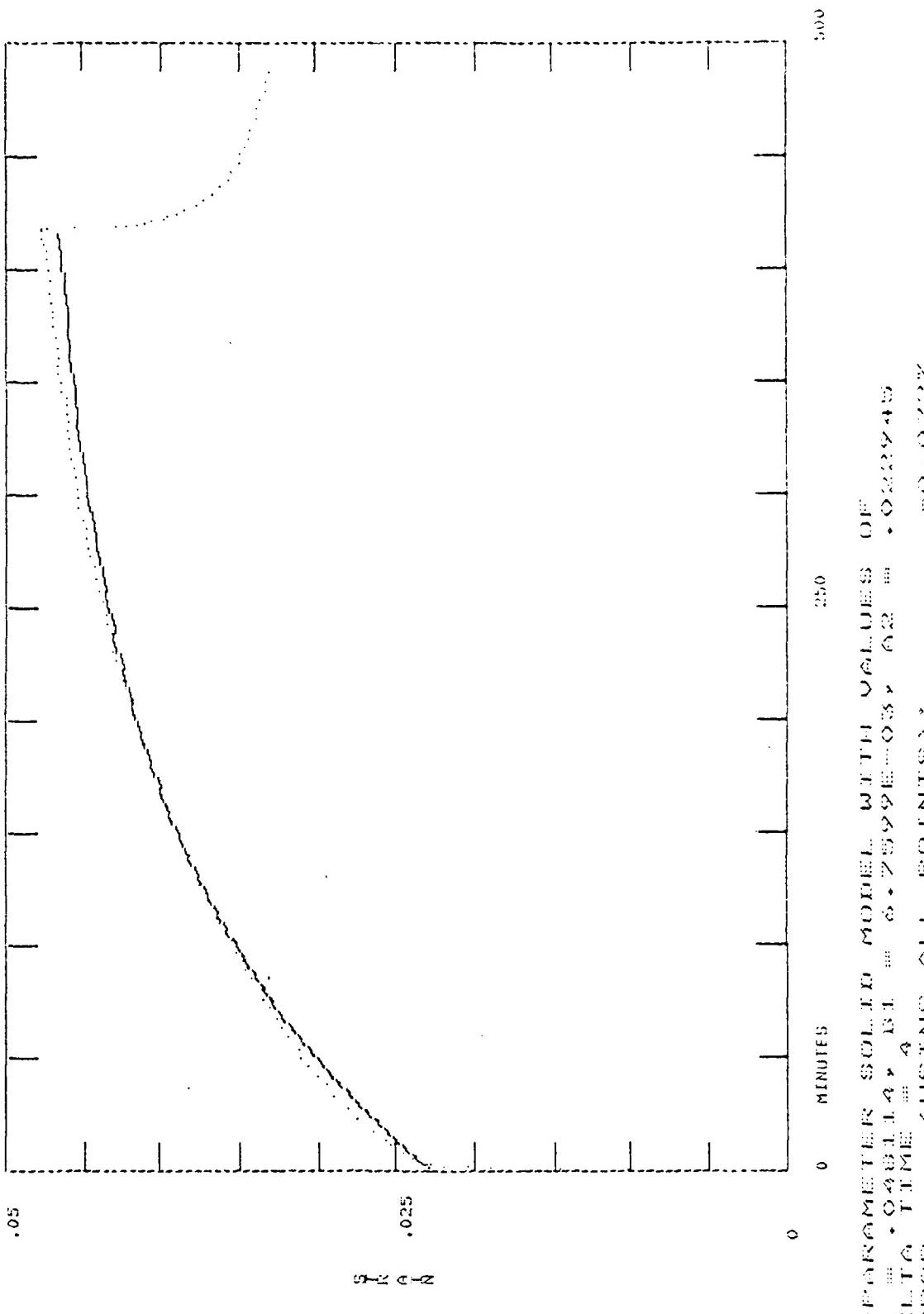
48-05 15-16 20 AUG 75 AREA = 5.57 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.005 CM  
 DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



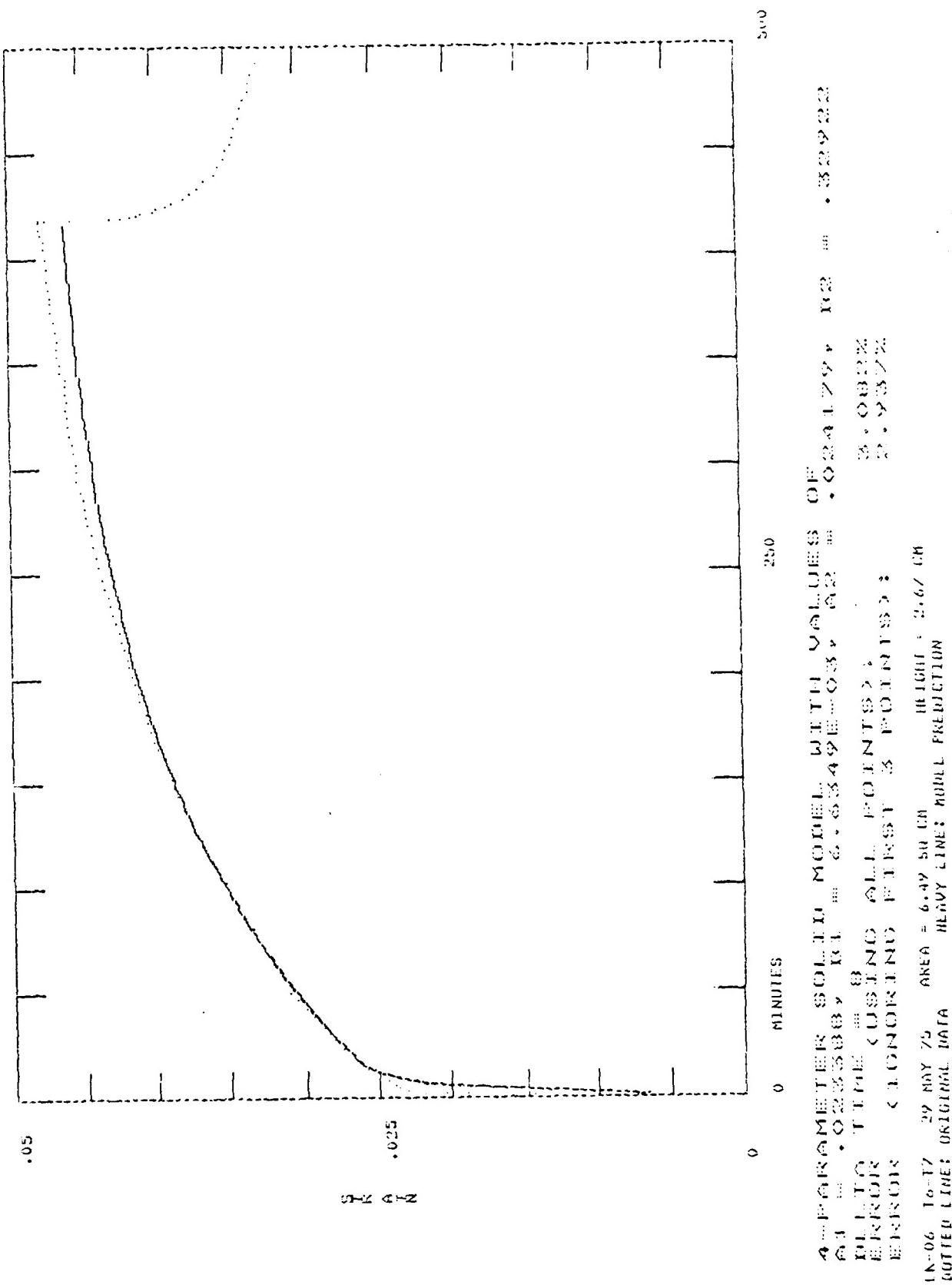
APPROXIMATE SOLAR MODELS WITH VALUES OF  
DIRECT TIME AND COSTS OF CONTENTS:

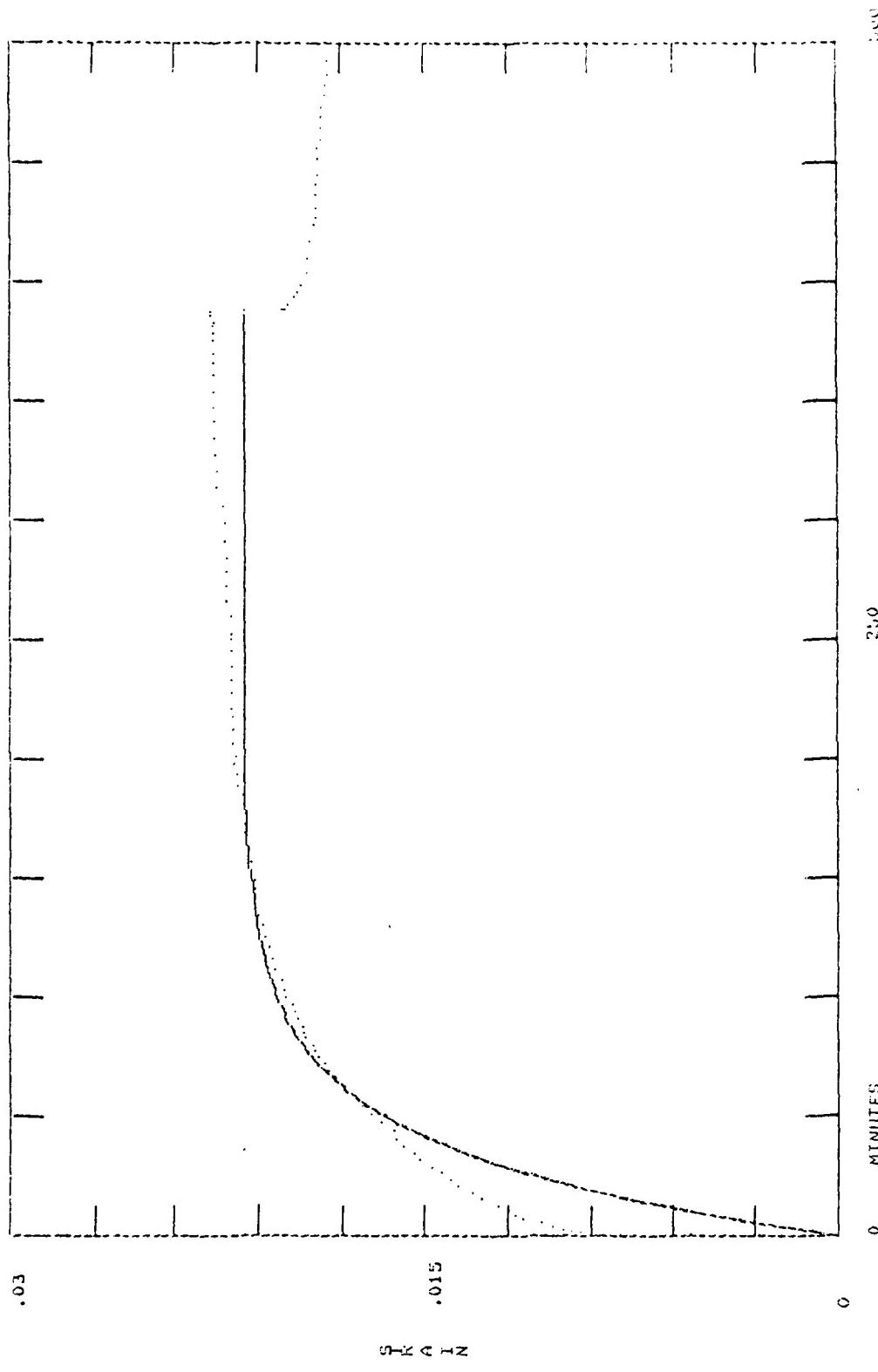
14N-05 TS-T6 28 AUG 75 AF-70 - 5.5% SQ CM  
DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION  
HEIGHT = 2.045 CM



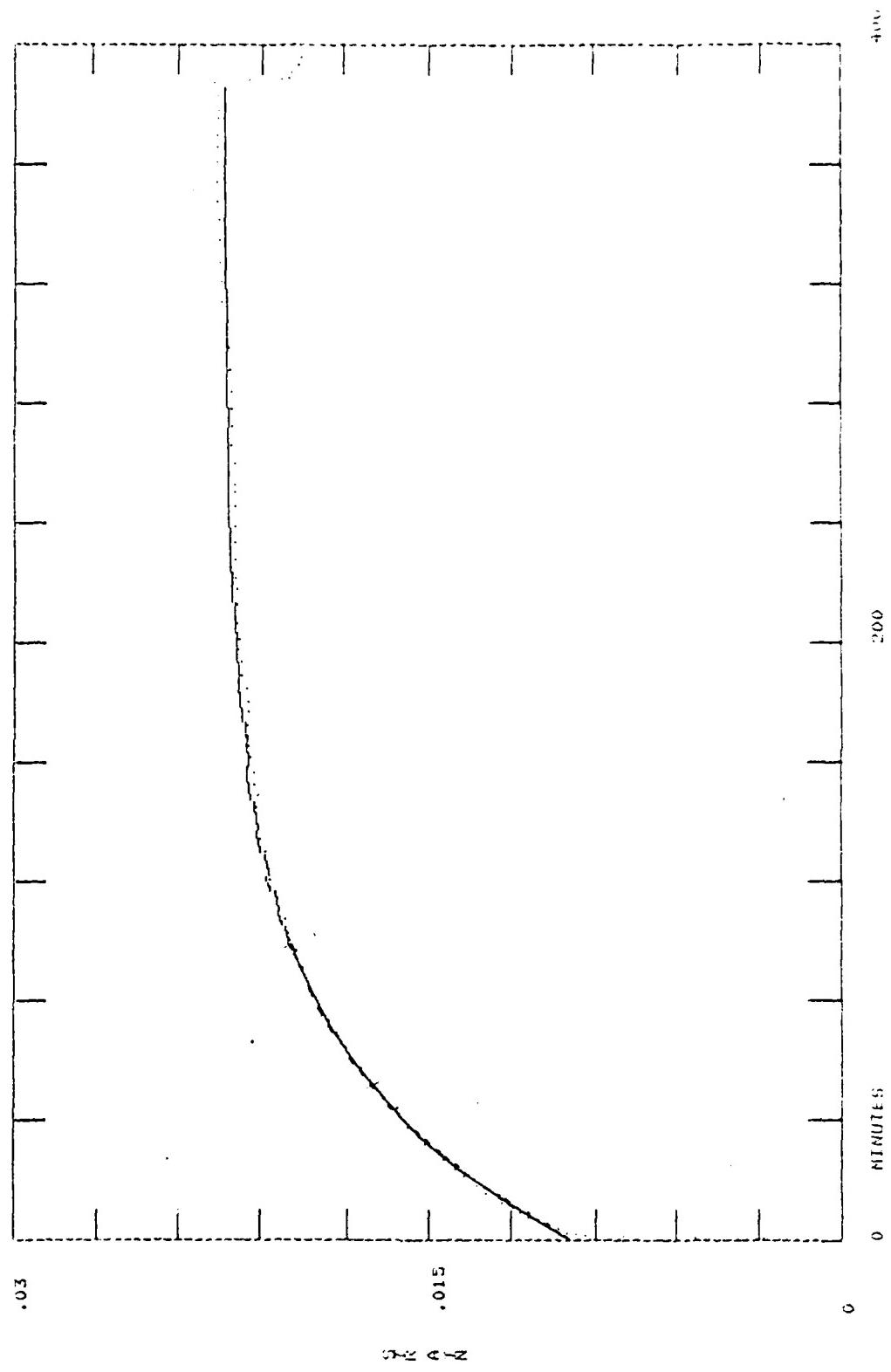


33...PREDICTED SOLID MODELS WITH VARIOUS O.P.  
 O.I. = 0.481.1 > O.I. = 0.7529E-035 > O.I. = 0.2222222222222222  
 DELTA TIME = 4  
 ERROR CRITERION = 0.001  
 CONVERGING CRITERION = 0.0001  
 EIGENVALUES FOR THERMOSOL



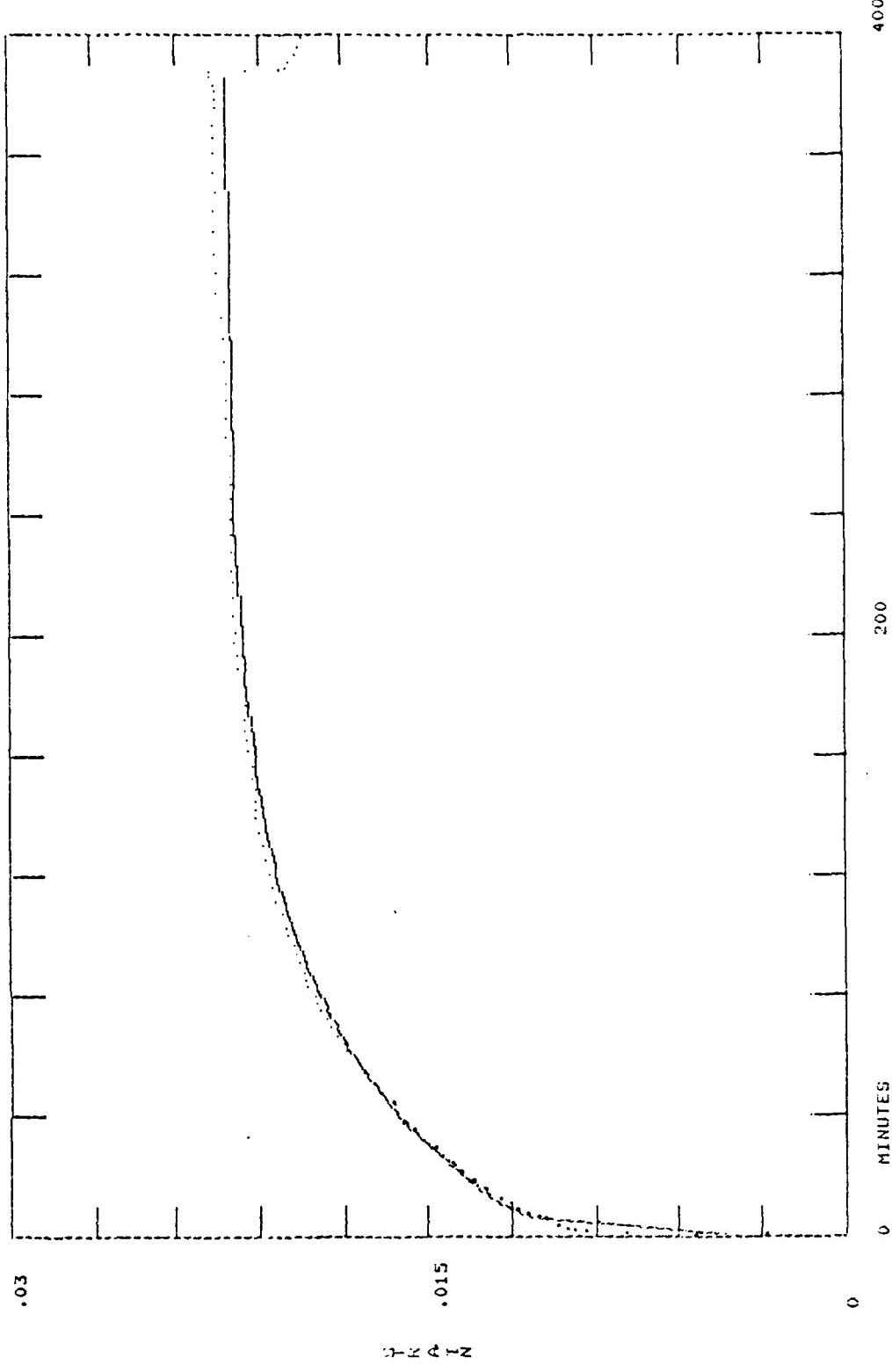


LN-07 T7-18 OB SFT 75 AREA = 7.63 SQ CM  
PORTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION  
HEIGHT = 2.755 CM



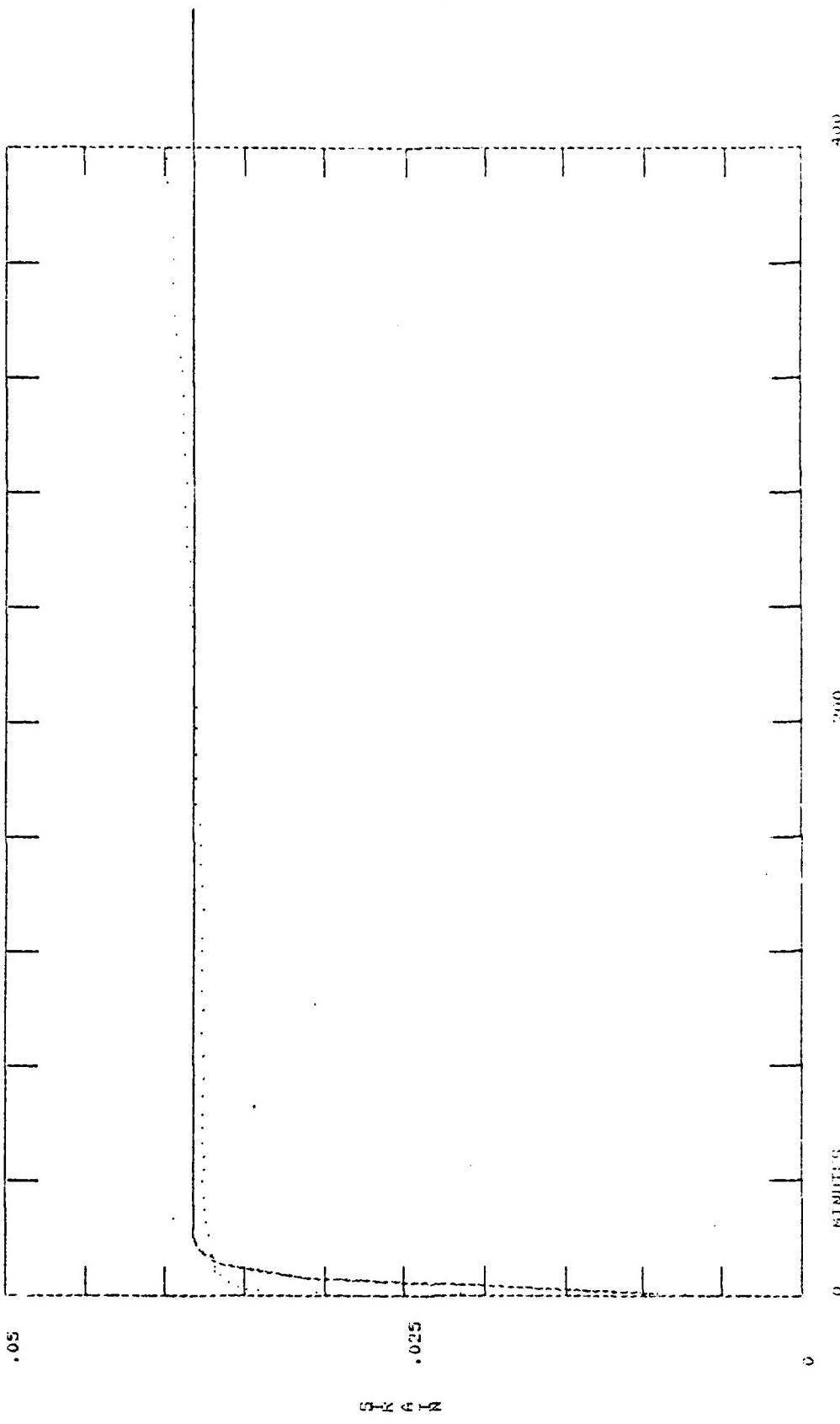
35 PRACTICALS & COMPTO SOCIETY, CO. 1, 6.632, A. 2, 1.923, C. 1.923, O. 1.923, Q. 1.923, R. 1.923, S. 1.923, T. 1.923, U. 1.923, V. 1.923, W. 1.923, X. 1.923, Y. 1.923, Z. 1.923.

LINE-07 17-78 08 SFT 75 AREA = 7.65 SQ CM  
NOTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION  
HEIGHT = 2.755 CM



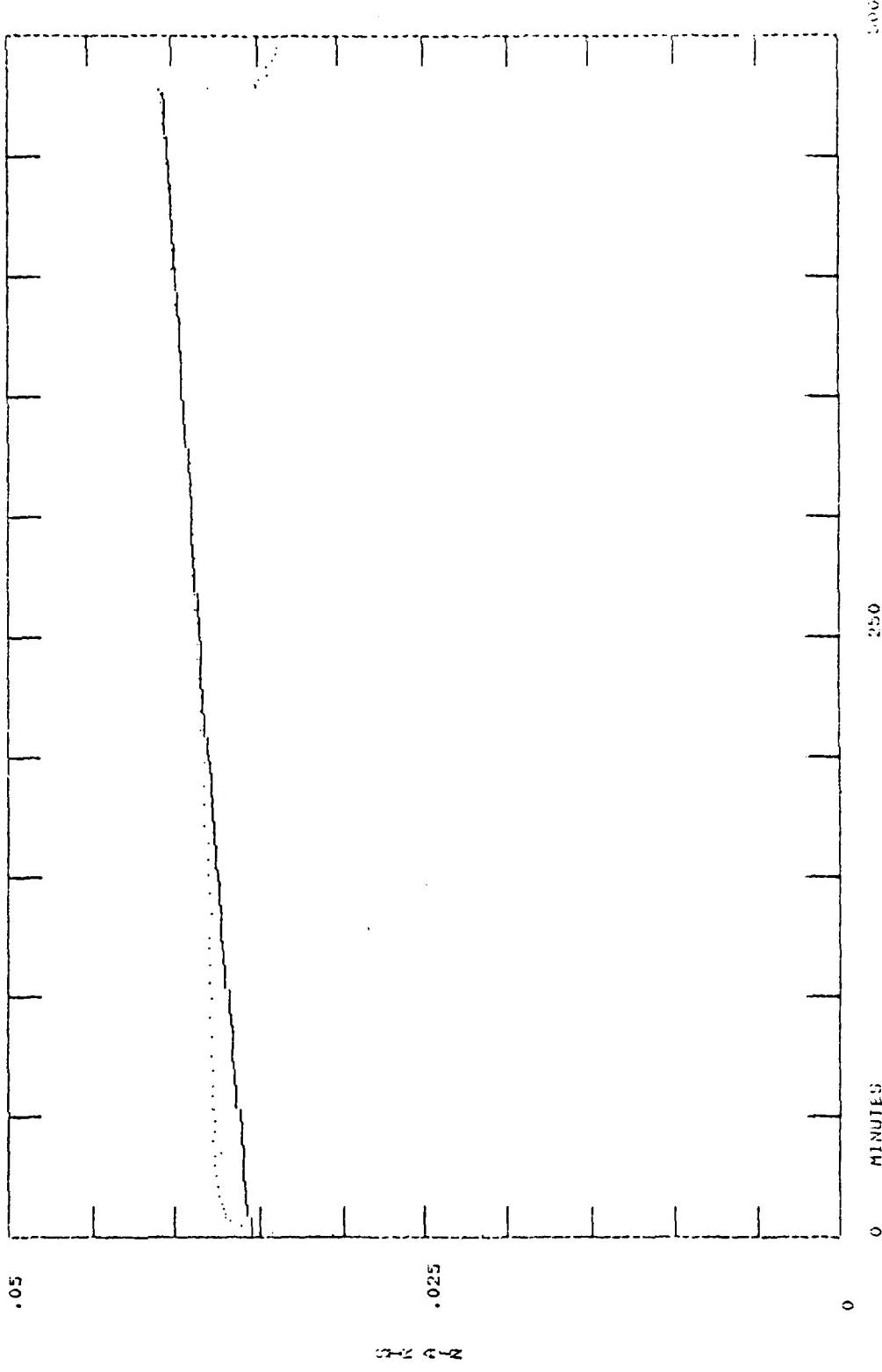
APPROXIMATE SOLUTION MODELED WATER VOLUME OF  
 A 1.35 SQ KM RIVER + 0.136 SQ KM + 0.0722 + 0.22 + 0.022 = 0.436 SQ  
 KM. THE TYPE OF  
 ERRORS CONSISTING OF THE POINTS IN THE PLOT ARE:  
 1. + 0.0222.  
 2. + 0.0322.

LN-07 1/18 06 SET 75 AREA = 7.63 SQ CH HEIGHT = 2.735 CM  
 DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



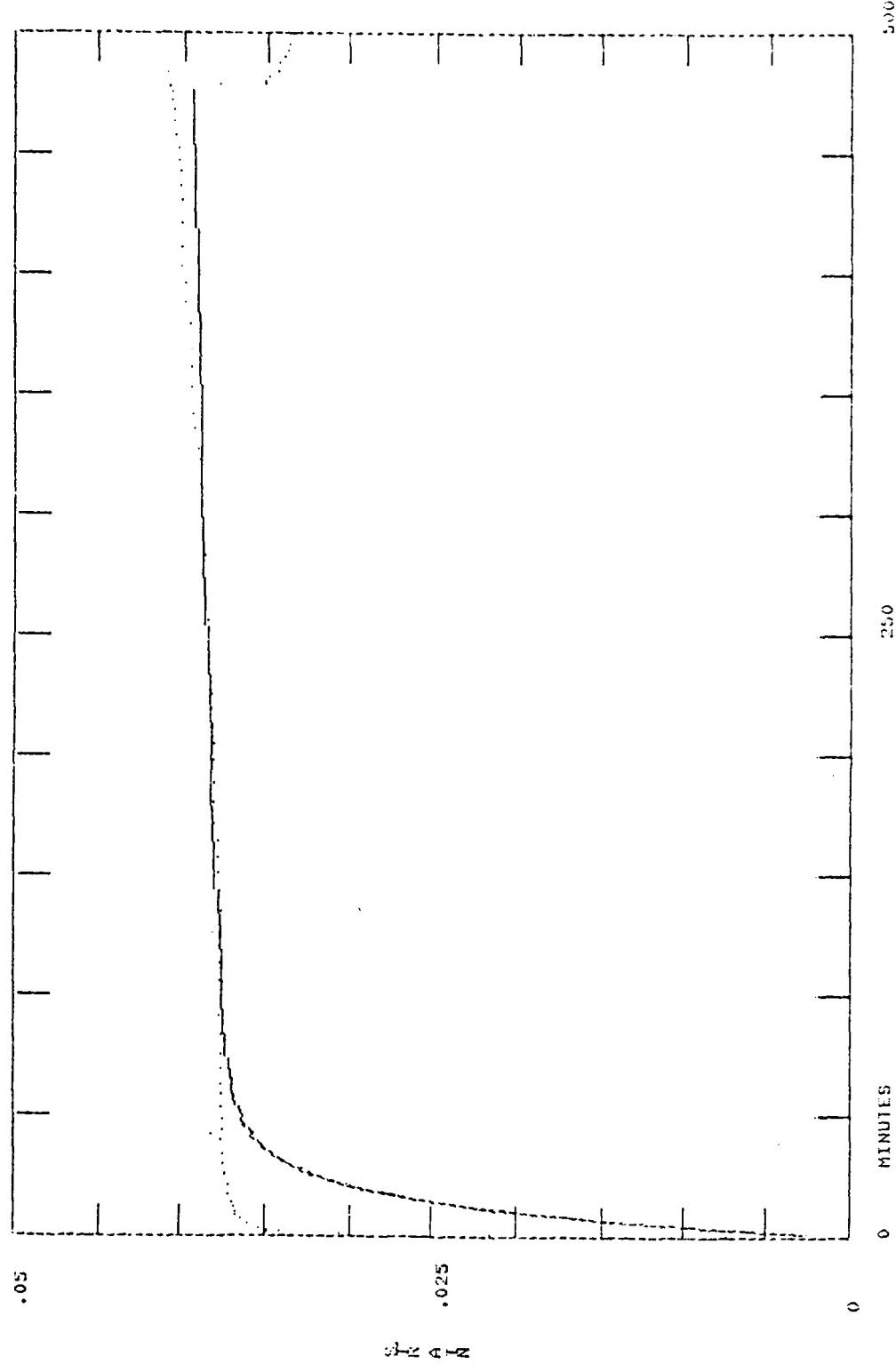
22-00 10-19 22 AUG 75 AREA = 0.12 SQ CM HEADY LINE, MOUNT PREDICTION  
 0.112 \* 0.38333 \* 3.14 = 223.21.12 6.22 Q OFF  
 100 L TO TIME 3.14  
 FISHERSONS CLOSING POINTS PREDICTED : 33.33333  
 PREDICTED : 33.33333

10-00 10-19 22 AUG 75 ORIGINAL DATA : HEIGH = 1.194 CM  
 DOTTED LINE : MOUNT PREDICTION



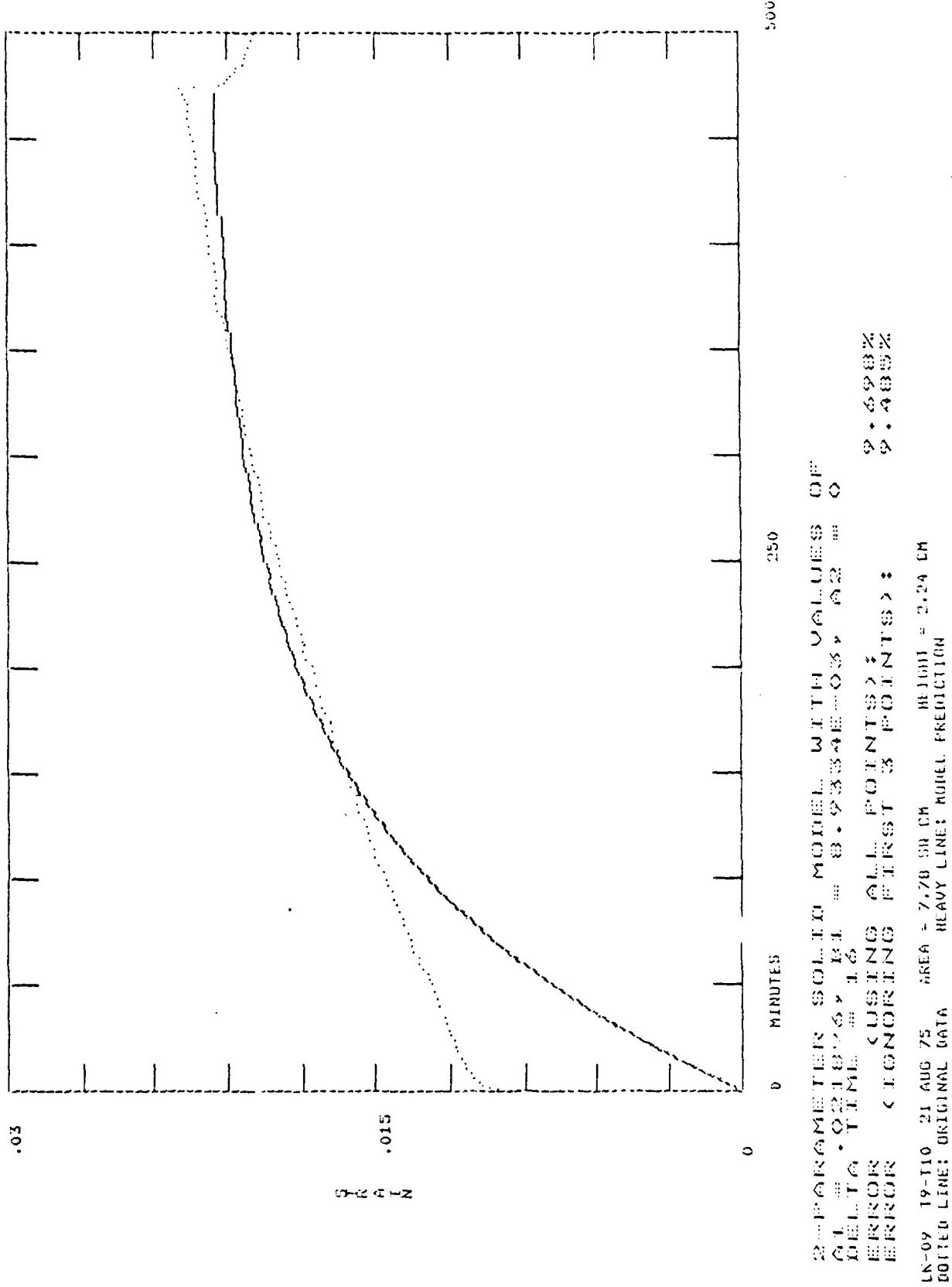
LN-03 16-19 22 NOV 75 AREA = 6.12 SQ CM HEIGTH = 1.194 CM  
PRINTED TIME: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MOUNT FOLDING

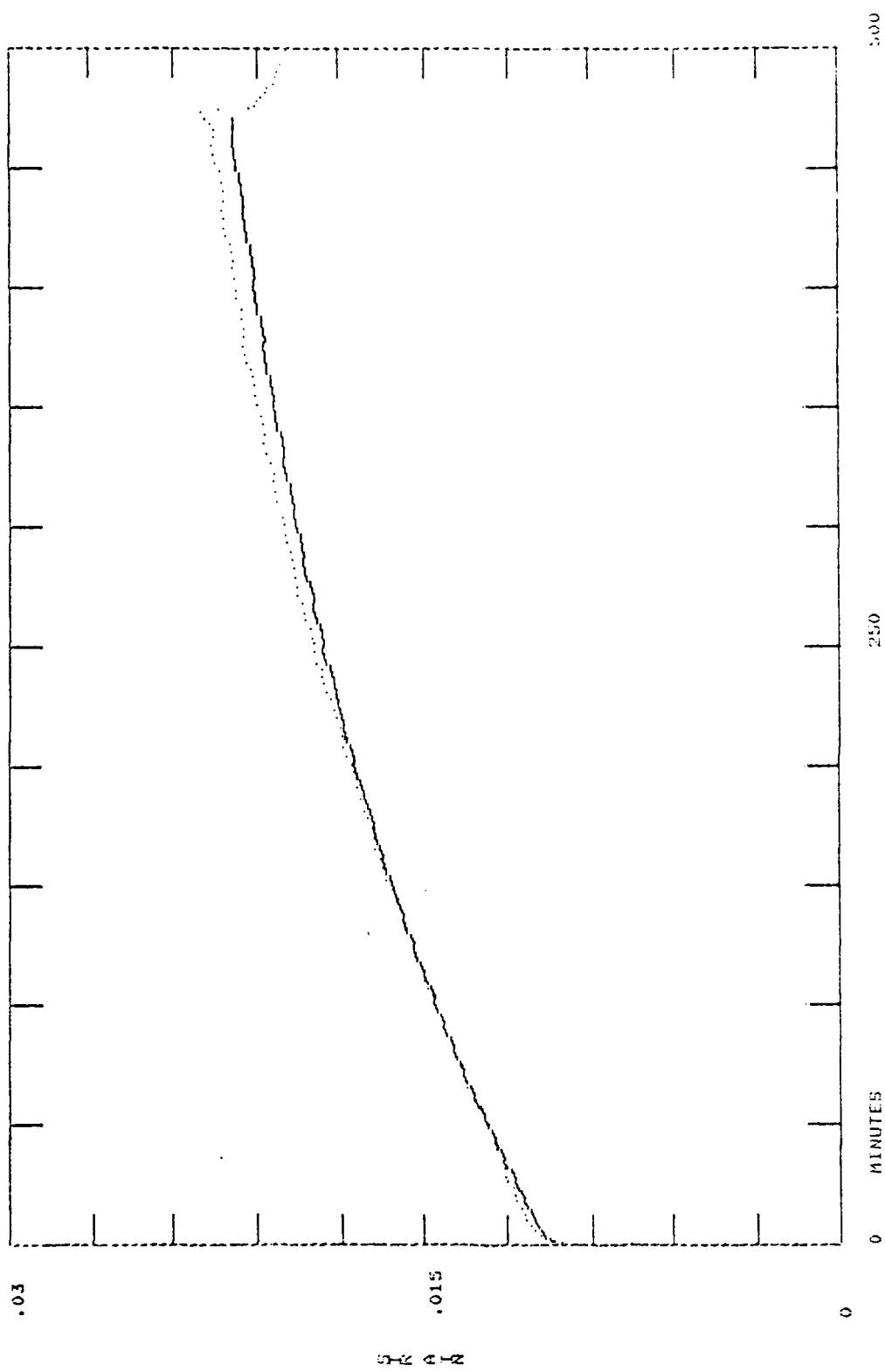
3.14159265358979323846264338327950288419716939937510582  
DETECTABLE VOLUME 0.025 ml. VOL. OF  
ERROR CORRECT POINTS FOR : VOL. OF  
ERROR CORRECT POINTS FOR :  
0.025 ml.



4-PARAMETER SOLVED MODEL WITH 4 VARIANCE OF  
 DATA = 3.032E-032, R = 3.48552E-033, S2 = 0.36773, R = 0.32, n = 0.334224  
 DUE TO TIME 30 CONVERGENCE CRITERION 2;  
 ERRORS < IGNORING FIRST 3 POINTS >;  
 ERRORES 3.01%  
 3.04%

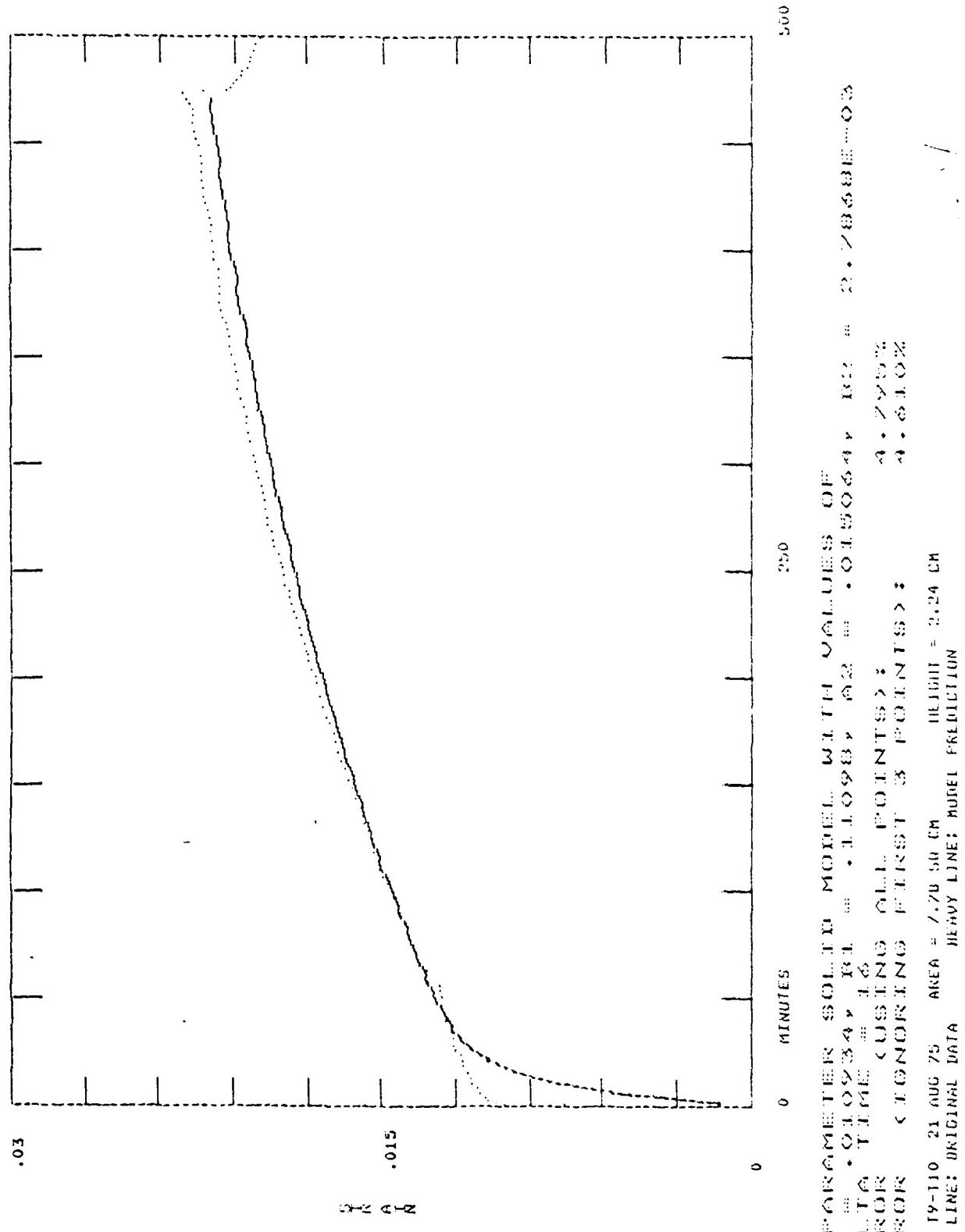
LN-08 TB-T9 22 AUG 75 AREA = 0.12 SQ CM HEIGHT = 1.194 CM  
 NOTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE; MODEL PREDICTION



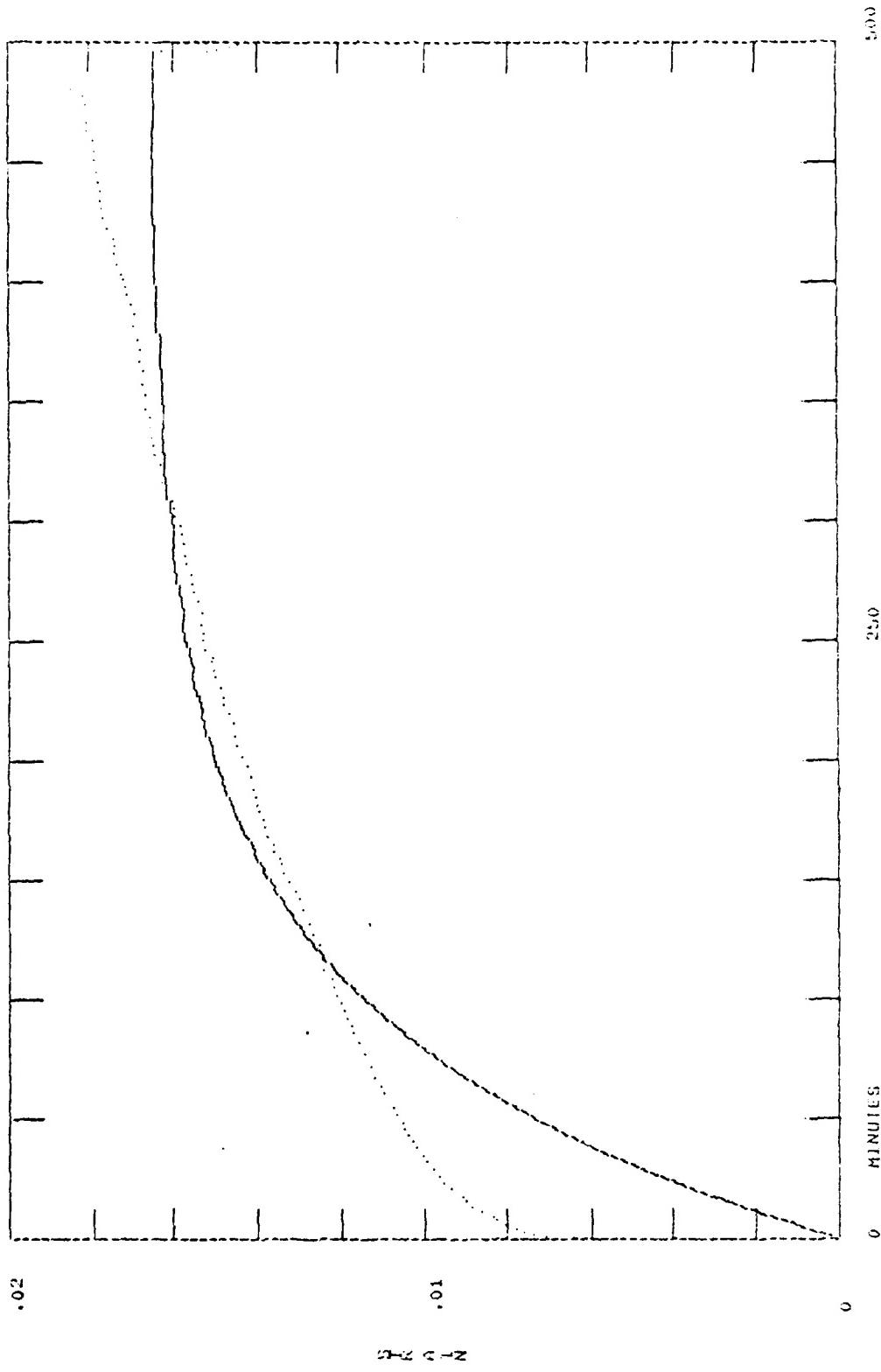


S = IMPROVED SODIUM MOPEDIC SPECTRUM  
 DELAY TIME = 30 SECONDS  
 FITTING COEFFICIENTS =  
 LK-09 T9-110 21 AUG 75 AREA = 7.78 SQ CM  
 HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION  
 DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA

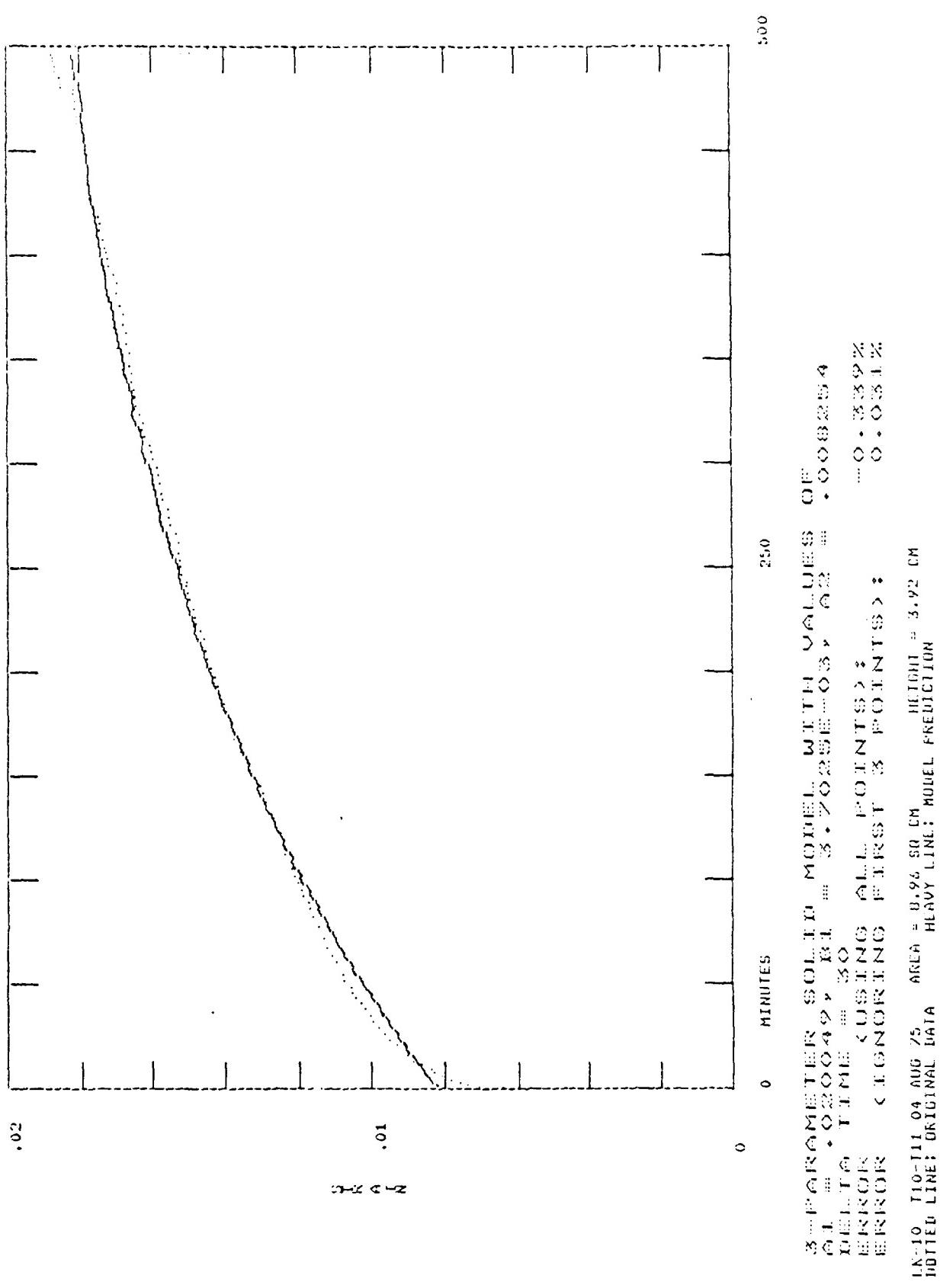
1 : 0.983%  
 1 : 2.16%

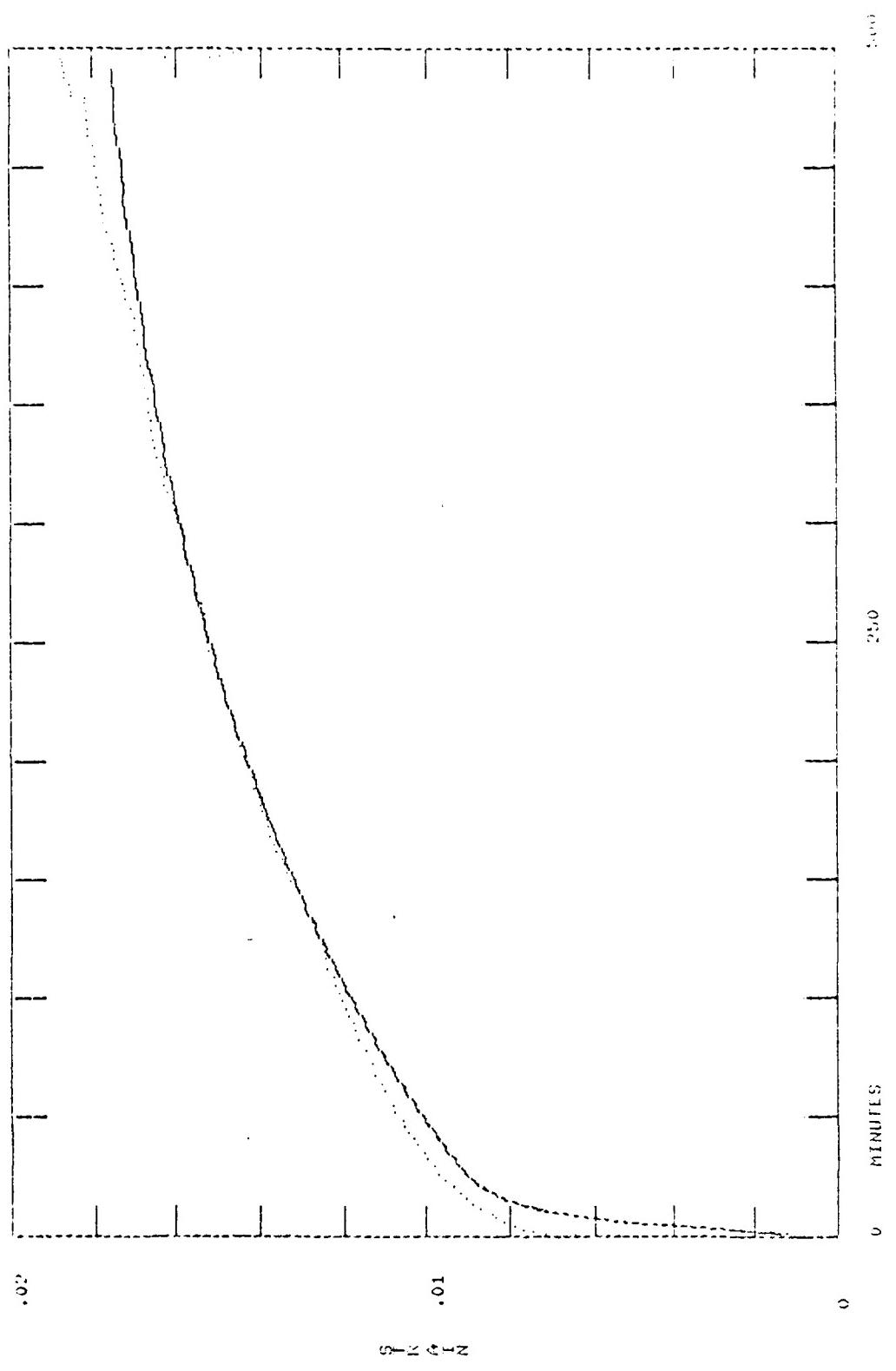


4. PARAMETER SOLUTI<sup>ON</sup> MODEL WITH VARIANCE OF  
A<sub>11</sub> • A<sub>22</sub> • A<sub>33</sub> • R<sub>11</sub> • R<sub>22</sub> • R<sub>33</sub> • O<sub>11</sub> • O<sub>22</sub> • O<sub>33</sub>  
DIRECTOR COSTING POINTS : 3 POINTS : 3 POINTS : 3  
DIRECTOR COSTING POINTS : 3 POINTS : 3 POINTS : 3

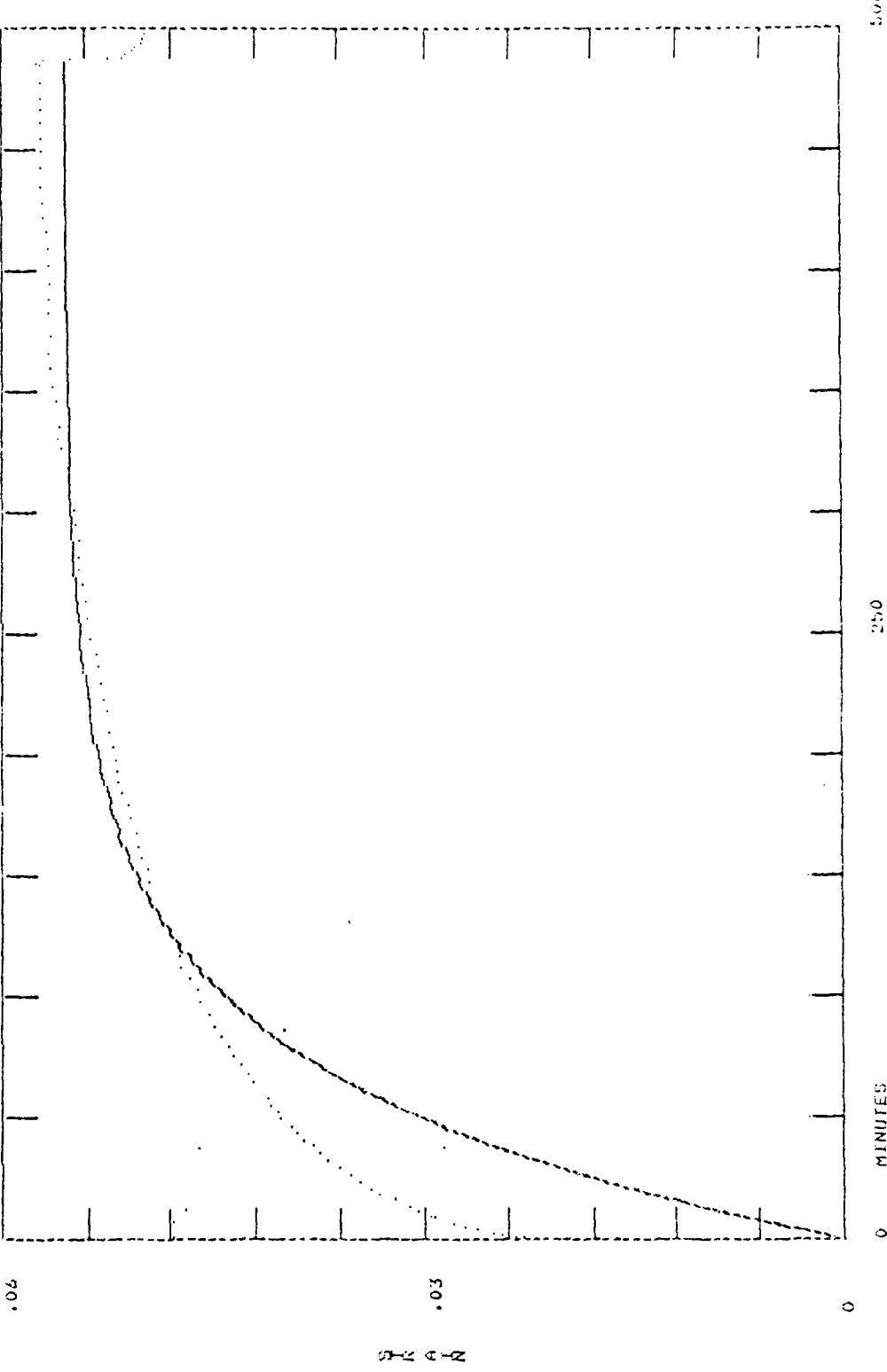


22-FRAME TIES SOLID MONOFILE WIRE 0.22 MM DIAMETER TUBE 3.6 MM DIA. CLOSING PLATE FONTS 3.4 MM DIAMETER : 6.20% ELASTIC CONDUCTOR : 6.20%

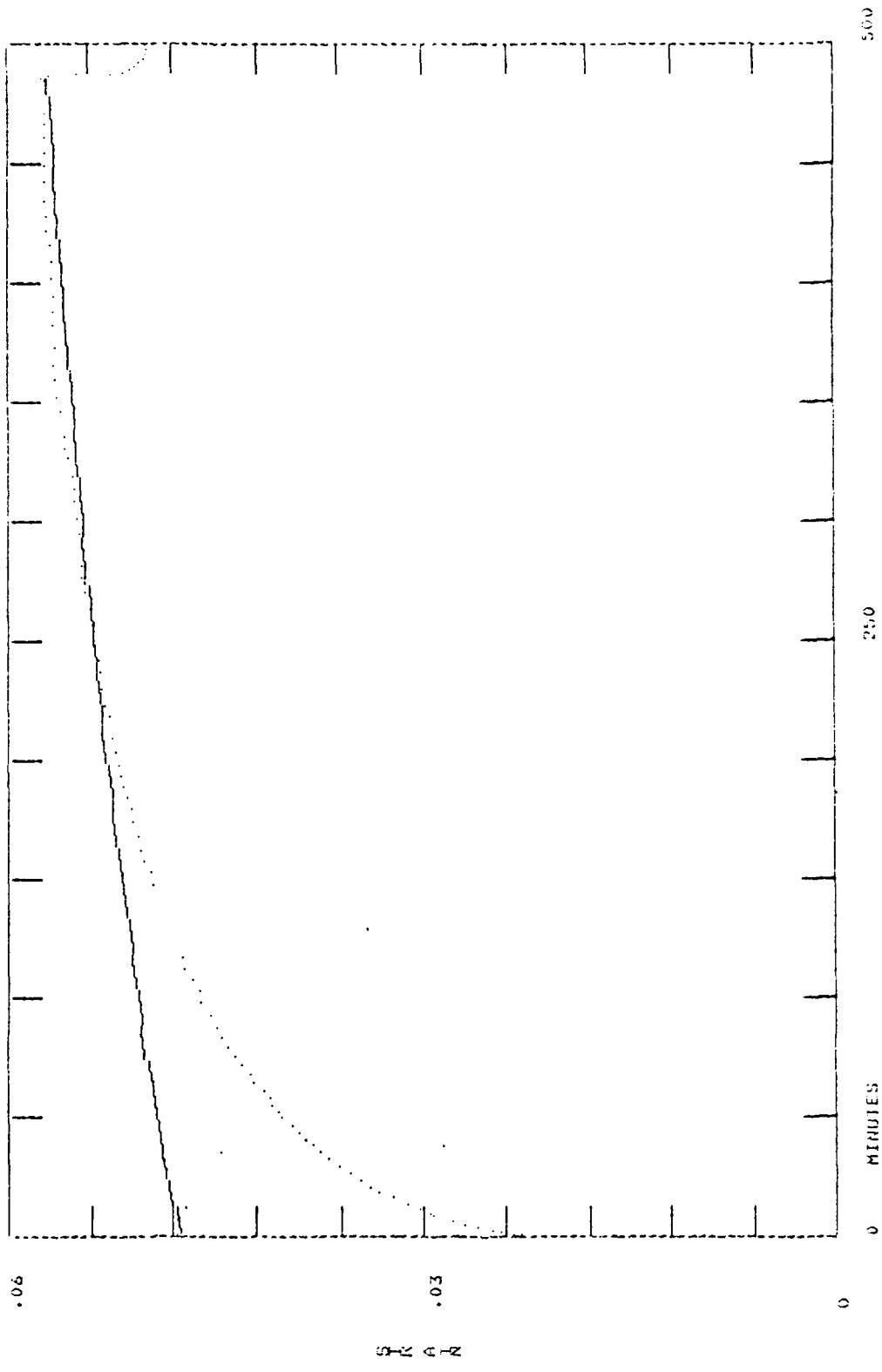




A PRACTICAL SOLID STATE POSITION SENSING DEVICE  
 WITH THREE TYPES OF POSITION ERRORS  
 CENTER POSITION CENTER POSITION  
 OFF CENTER POSITION  
 $\Delta t = 10^{-11} \text{ sec}$  AREA = 0.96 sq cm HEIGHT = 3.92 cm  
 DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



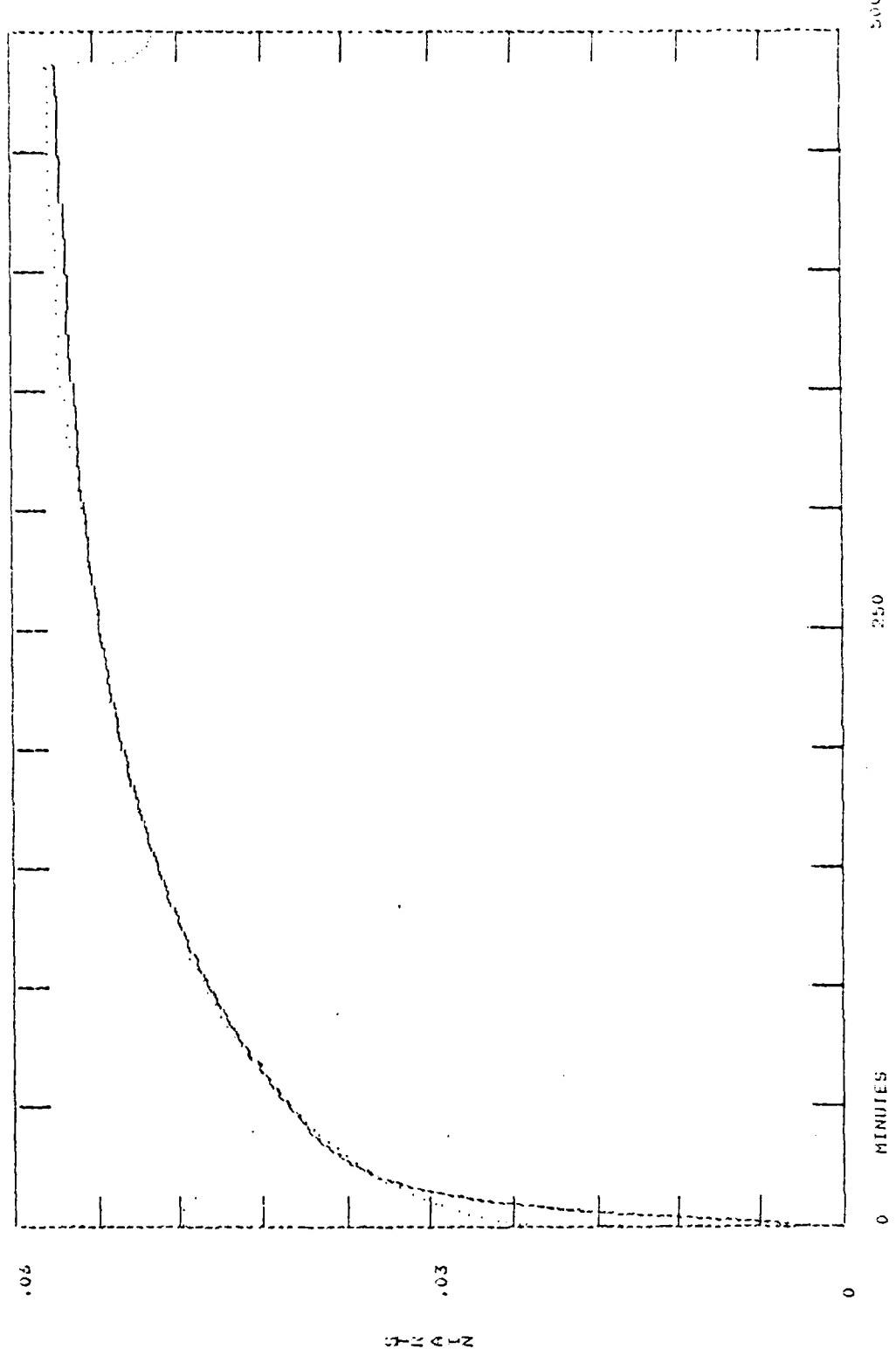
22 - PRECIPITATION SLOWLY MODELED WATER VOLUME OFF  
 0.1 \* 0.2 & 3 > 0.1 \* 0.6 \* 200 \* 0.2 = 0  
 GULF TO TIME CONSTANT = 0.1 \* 0.6 \* 200 = 12  
 ERRORS CONSIDERABLE > 2  
 ERRORS CONSIDERABLE > 2  
 LN-16 T2-T3 06 JUN 75 AREA = 5.79 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.43 CM  
 HEAVY LINE: ORIGINAL DATA DOTTED LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



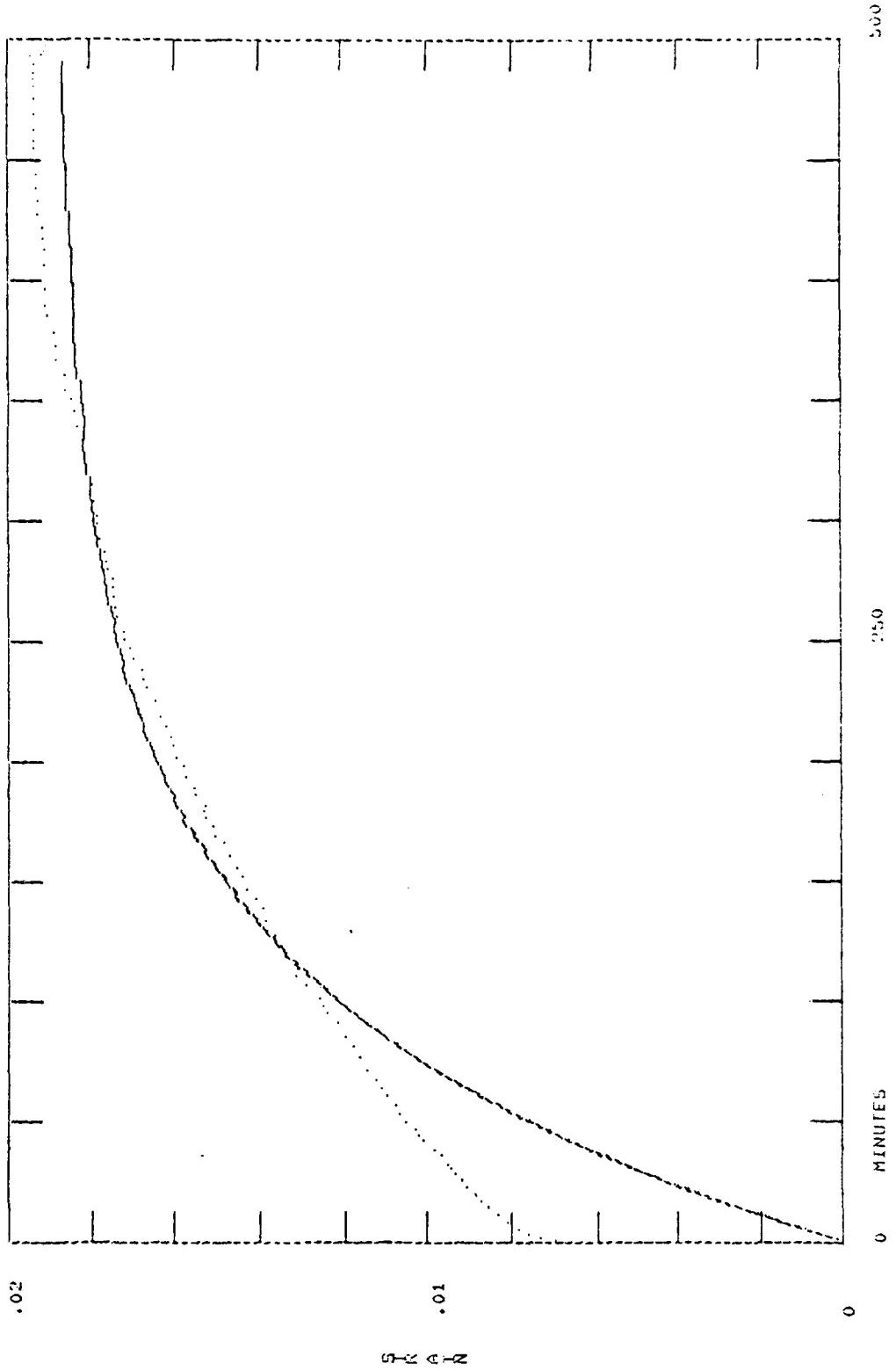
SOIL MOISTURE PROFILE WITH 3 POINT PREDICTION  
 0.100 0.200 0.300 0.400 0.500  
 0.600 0.700 0.800 0.900 1.000  
 0.0 100 200 300  
 0 MINUTES  
 0.95  
 0.90  
 0.85  
 0.80  
 0.75  
 0.70  
 0.65  
 0.60  
 0.55  
 0.50  
 0.45  
 0.40  
 0.35  
 0.30  
 0.25  
 0.20  
 0.15  
 0.10  
 0.05  
 0.00

3 POINT PREDICTION  
 0.100 0.200 0.300 0.400 0.500  
 0.600 0.700 0.800 0.900 1.000  
 0.0 100 200 300  
 0 MINUTES

LN-16 12-13 06 JUN 75 AREA = 5.79 20 CM HEIGHT = 2.43 CM  
 HORIZONTAL LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

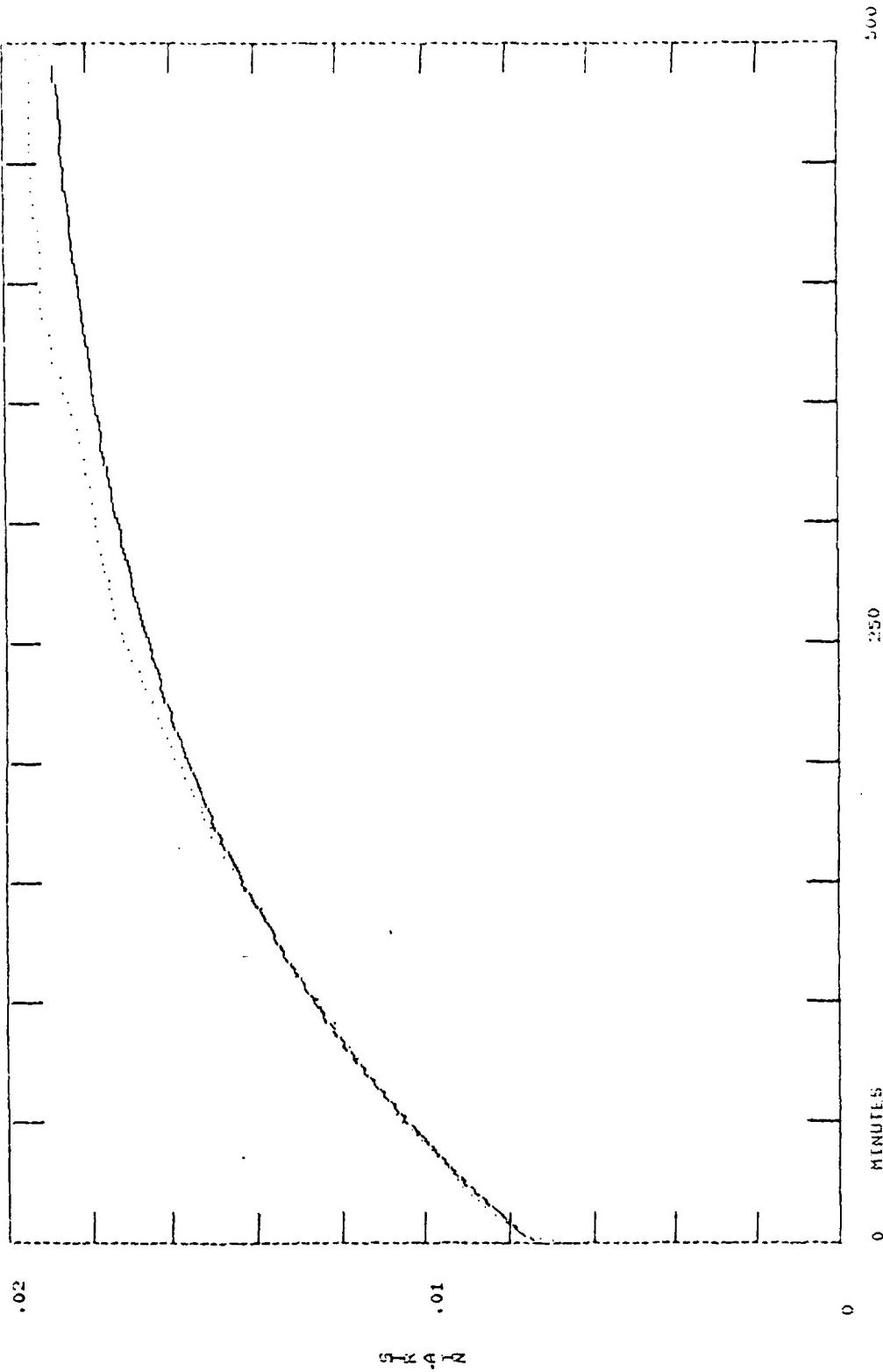


COMPUTER SIMULATED VARIANCE OF THE POSITION OF THE SONAR SIGNALS  
AS A FUNCTION OF TIME AND THE COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION OF THE  
POSITION OF THE SONAR SIGNALS  
IS AS FOLLOWS:  
6 : 24%  
6 : 34%



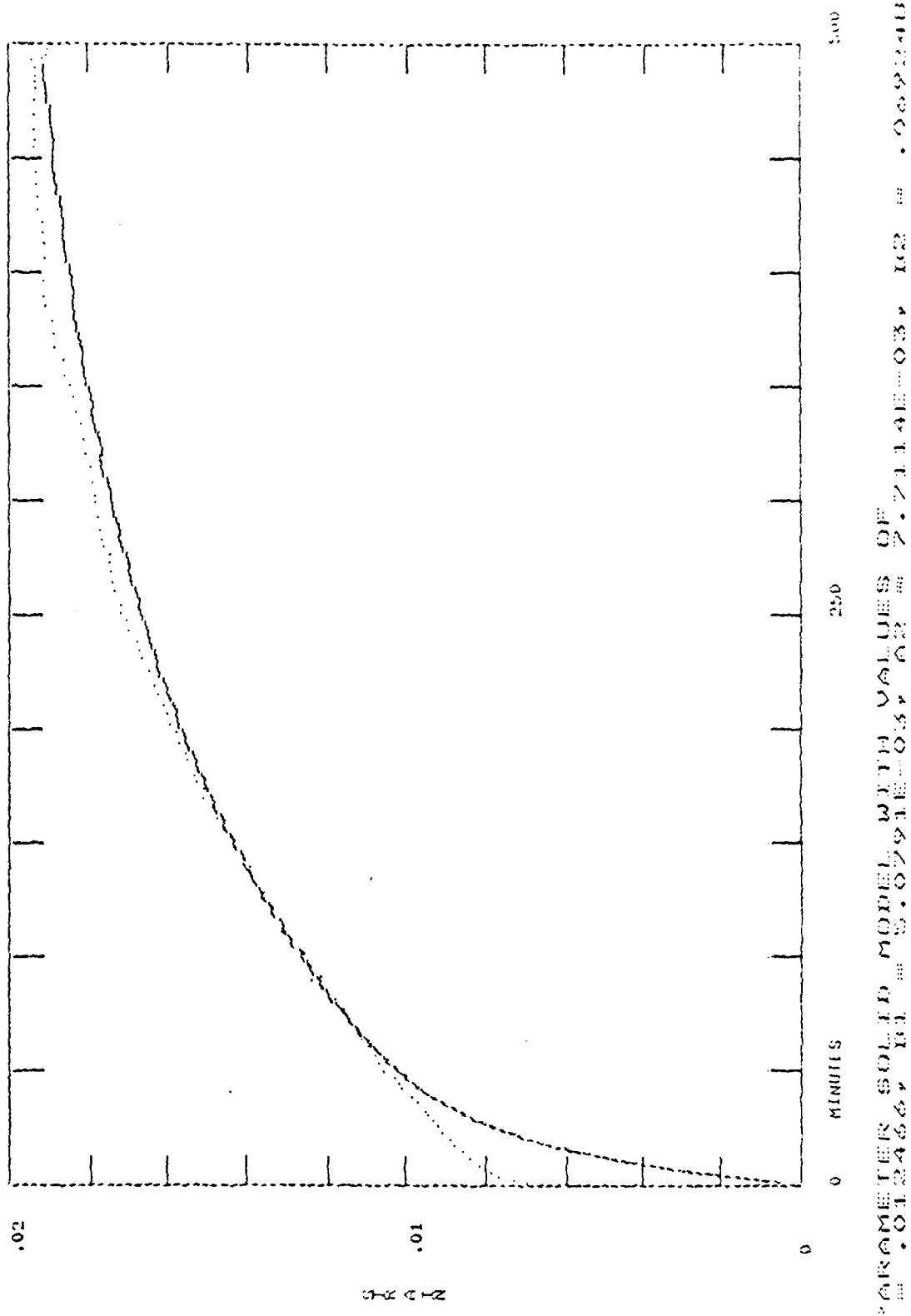
22 - OVERFALL SOLID MODELS WITH OUTLINE OFF  
 Q.D. = 0.8232 X 10<sup>-3</sup> + 0.00001262 t  
 DRAUGHT TUBE COULD POINTS 2 & 3  
 BECAUSE POINTS 2 & 3 PREDICT 3 POINTS 2 &  
 3. S. S. 1.2

LN-17 TS-14 09 SEP 75 AREA = 5.15 SQ CM  
 ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



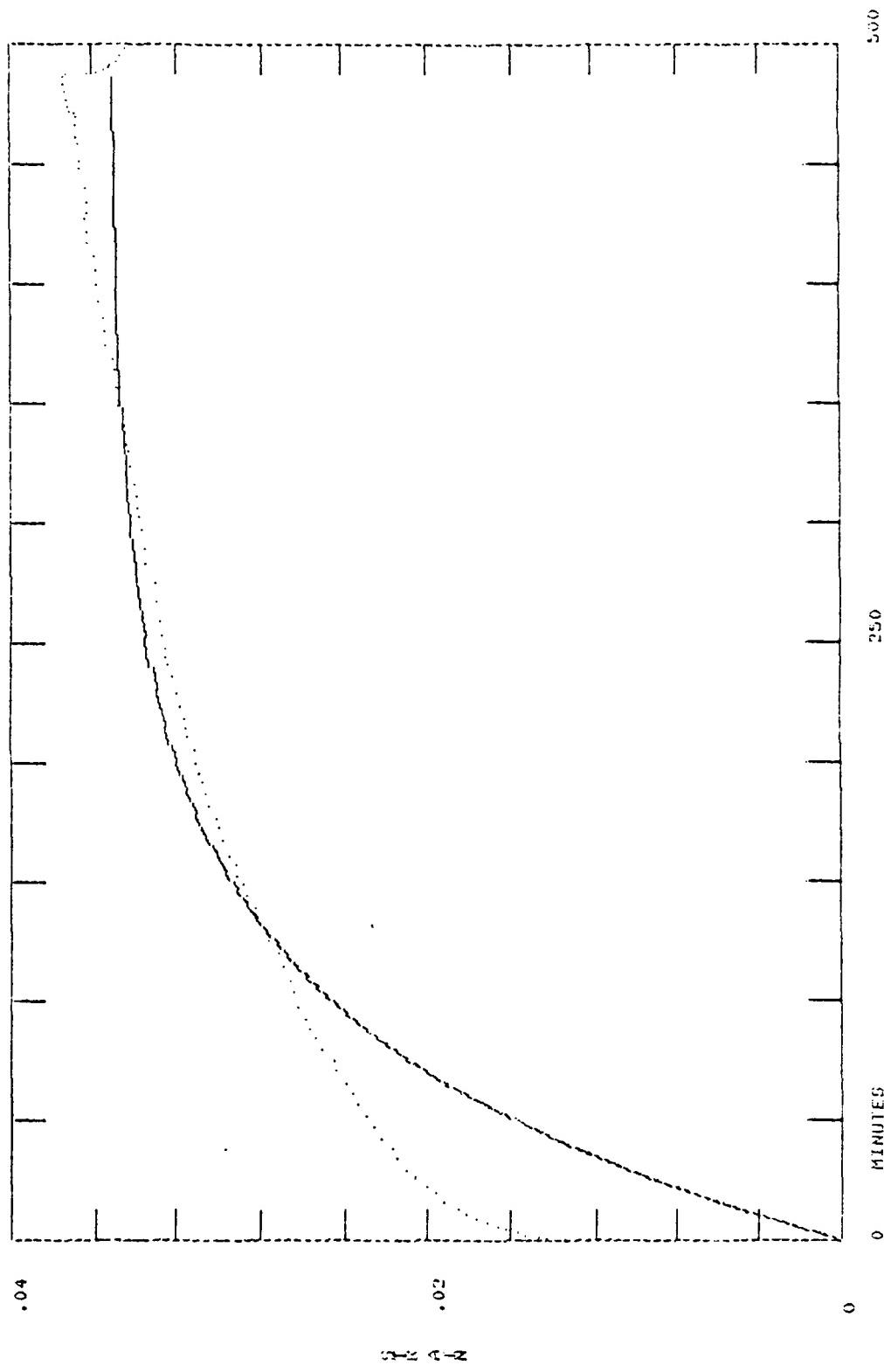
3-PARALLEL SIGHTS ON MODEL WATER LEVEL OF  
A 1.0' X 0.4' X 0.3' TANK  
TIME 4  
EFFECTS OF LOSING POINTS >  
EFFECTS OF MISSING POINTS >  
1.0' X 0.3' X 0.3' TANK  
2.0' X 0.3' X 0.3' TANK

LN-17 73-74 09 SEF 75 AREA = 0.1550 CM HEIGHT = 2.505 CM  
DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



ACTIVITIES SOLVED MODELED VOLUMES OF > 1.41 - 0.35, 1.22, 0.00, 0.02 & 0.03  
 DELAY TIME = 1.6  
 COSTING POINTS :  
 PROFIT CONVERGING POINTS :  
 ERROR : 5.94%  
 PROFIT CONVERGING POINTS :  
 ERROR : 4.134%

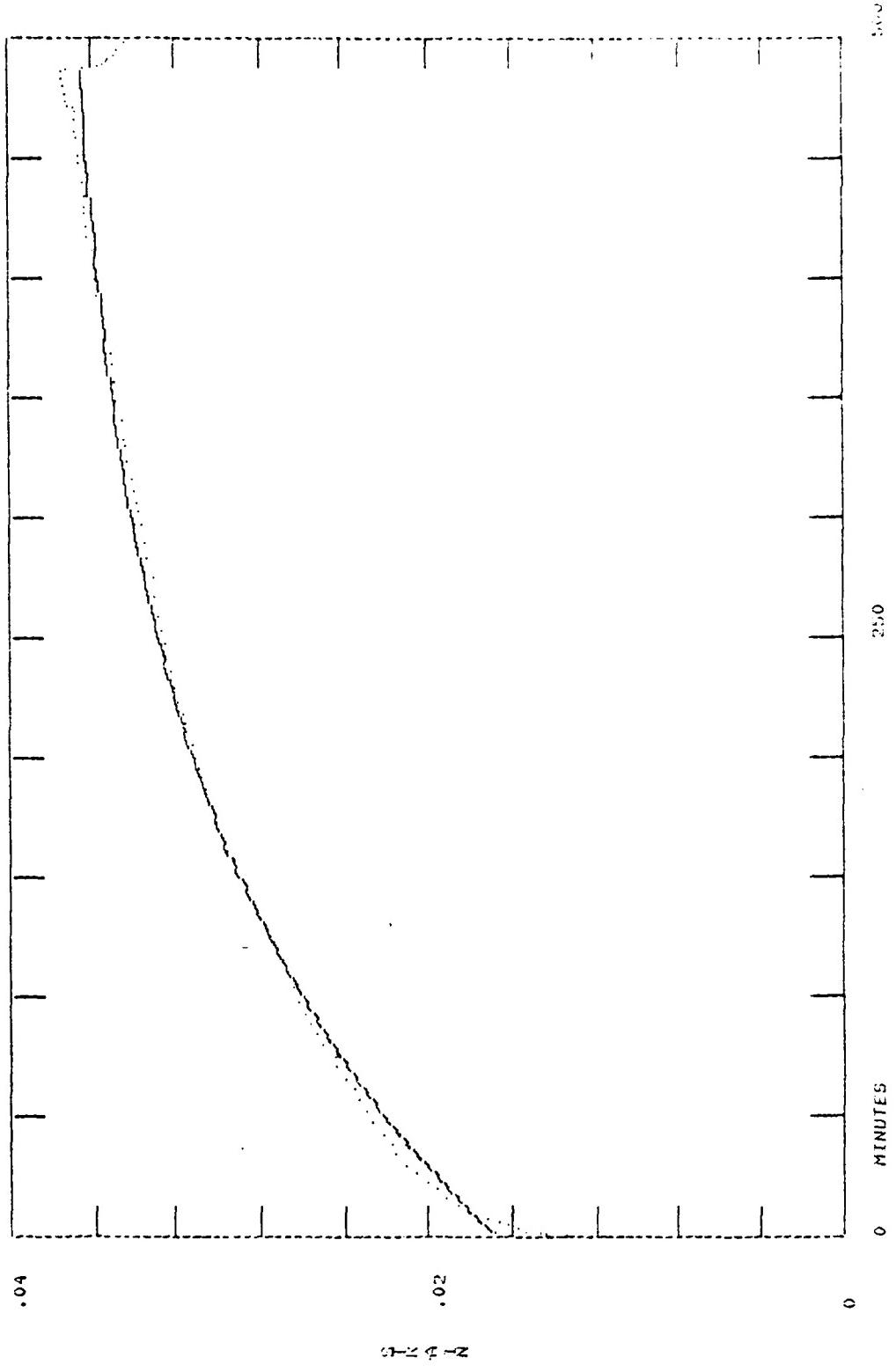
LK-17 13-14 09 SEP 75 AREA = 5.15 50 CM HEIGHT = 2.505 CM  
 NOTED TIME: ORIGINAL DATA BODY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



LN-16 14-15 12 AND 75 AREA = 5.31 SQ CM  
 RADIAC TIME = 0.445 SEC  
 COUNTS PER MINUTE = 2.3300  
 COUNTS PER MINUTE = 2.1960

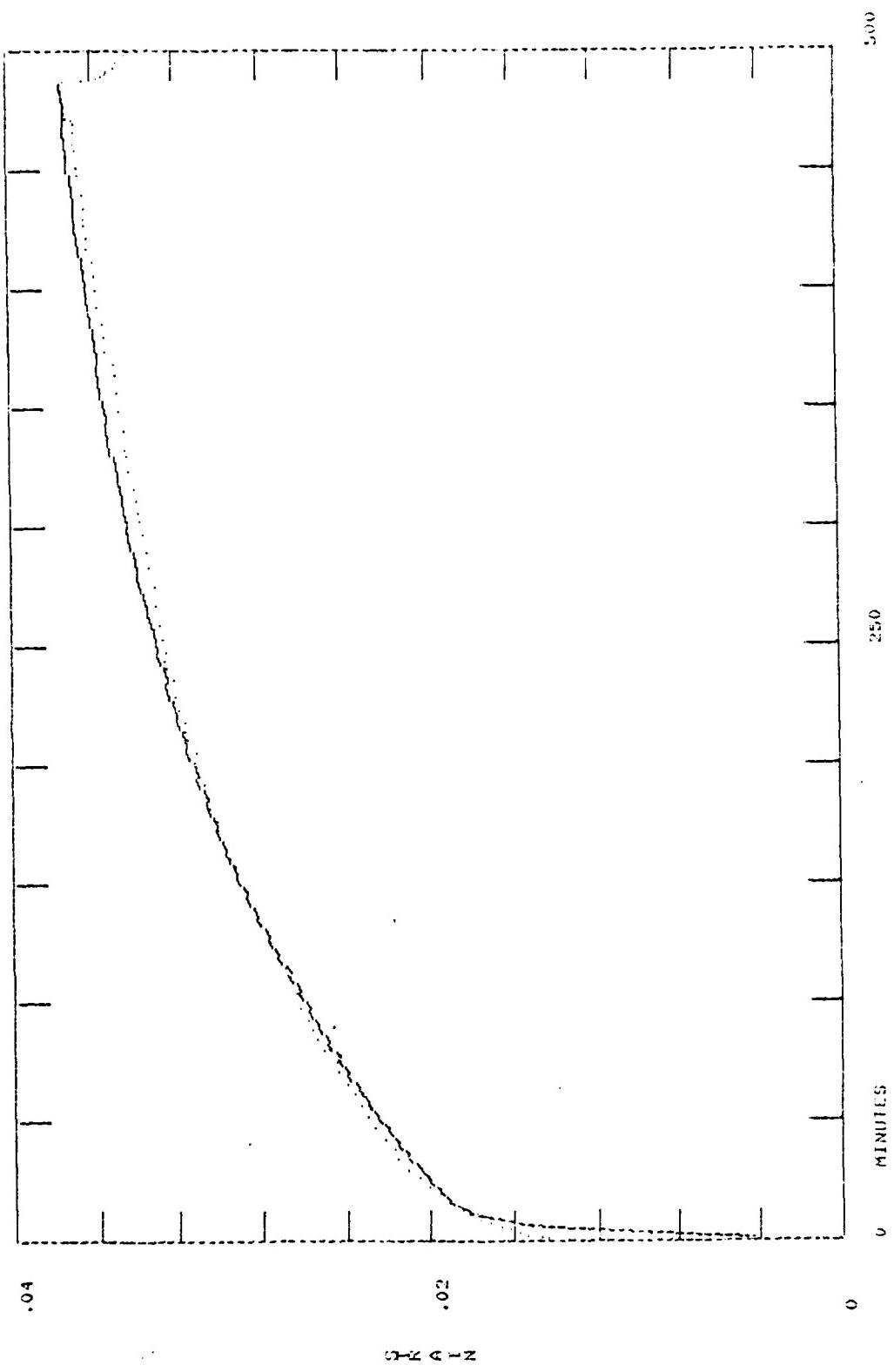
BOTTLED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA  
 HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

1



3 - PARAMETER SOLUTION MODEL WITH VOL. OF  
 AREA = 0.32911 > RADIATION = 0.03542 > VOL. OF  
 CUBE = 0.16322 > VOL. OF 0.16322  
 ERRORS < CONST POINTS TESTED > 200%  
 ERRORS < CONST POINTS TESTED > 200%  
 ERRORS < CONST POINTS TESTED > 200%

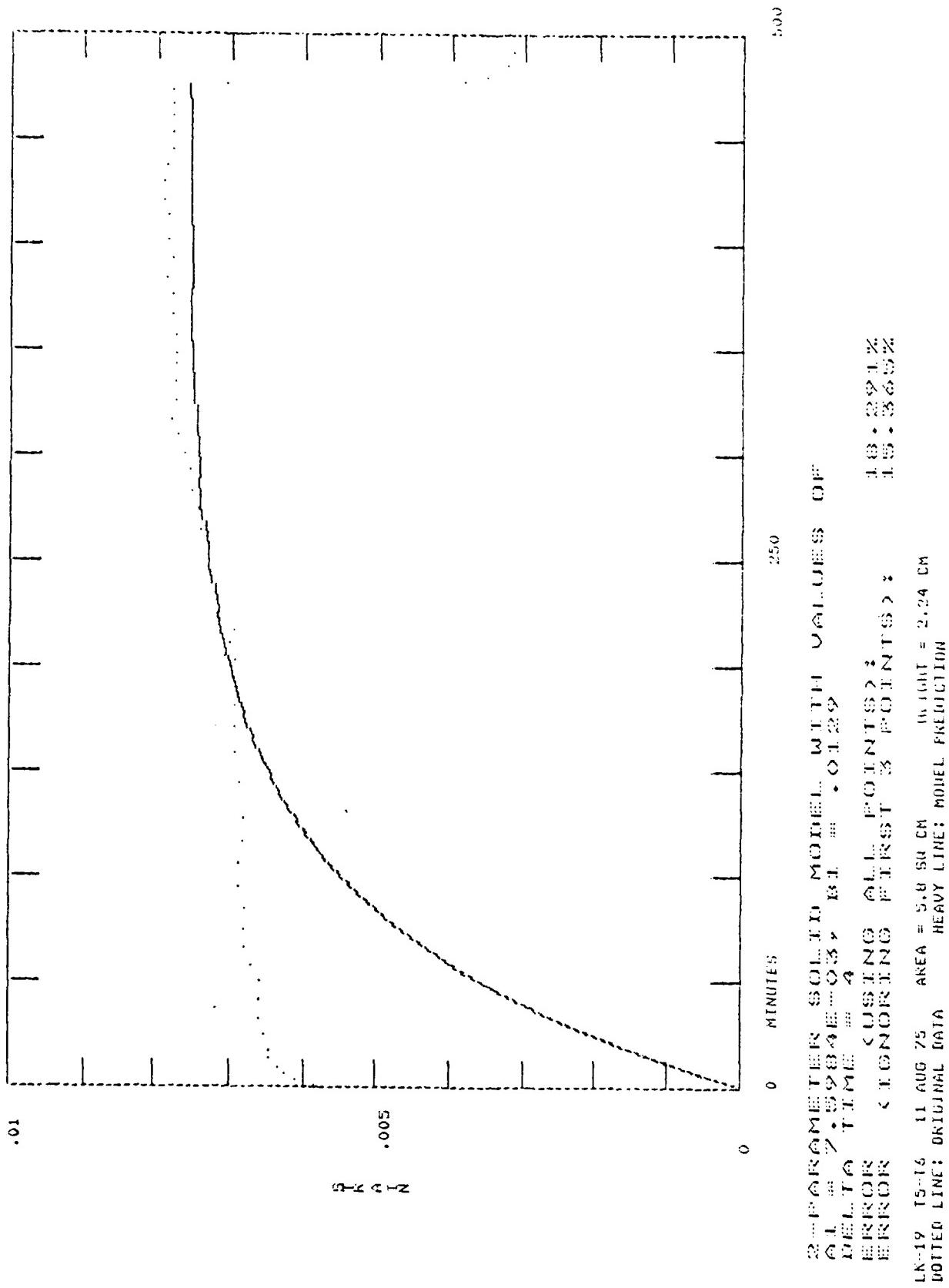
48-18 14-15 12 min 75 AREA = 5.31 50 CM HEIGHT = 2.445 CM  
 HEAVY LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

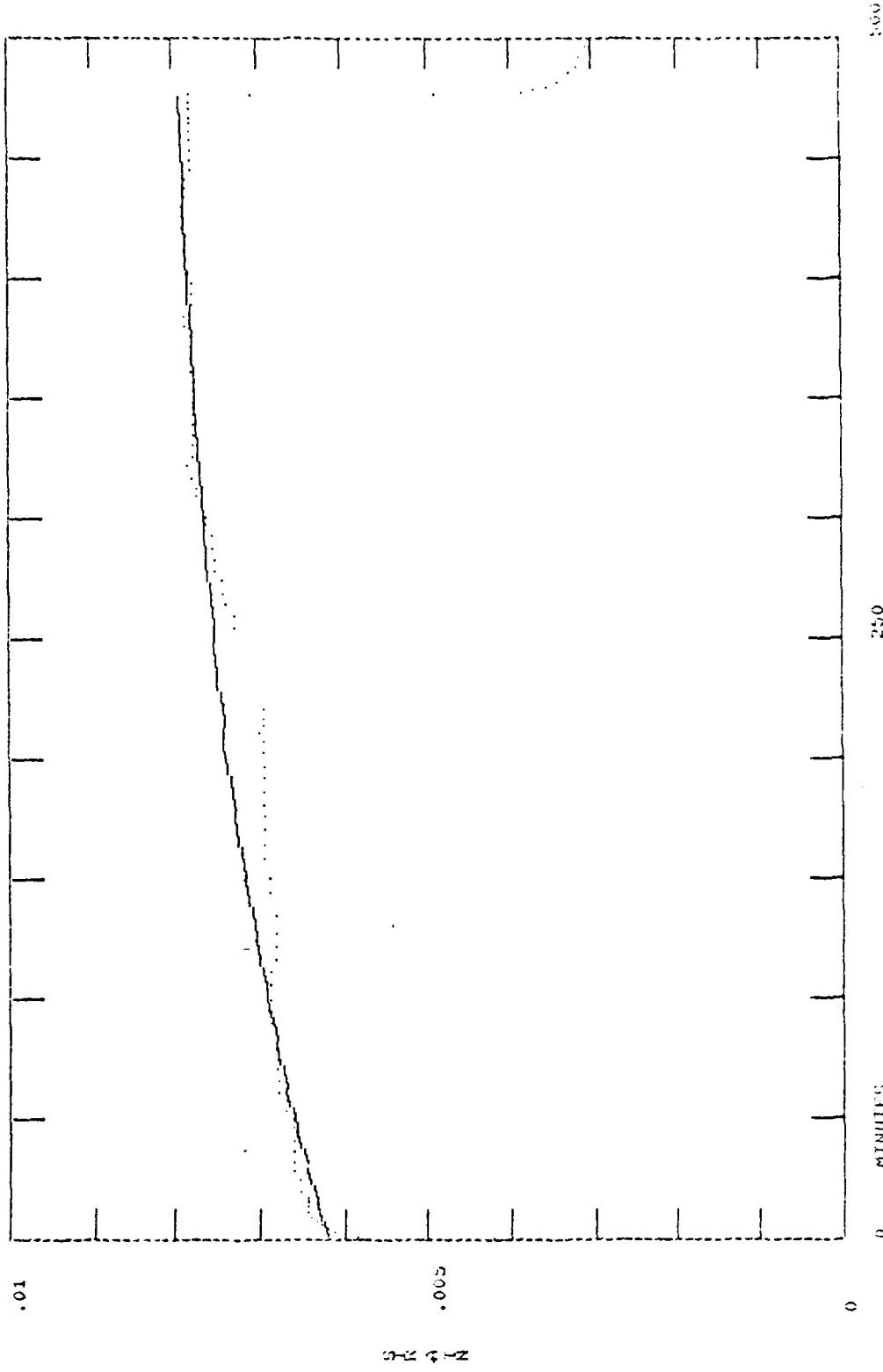


A - PREDICTED LINE  
 SODIUM CHLORIDE  
 MOISTURE VOL. %  
 0.035  
 0.030  
 0.025  
 0.020  
 0.015  
 0.010  
 0.005  
 0.000  
 0.005  
 0.010  
 0.015  
 0.020  
 0.025  
 0.030  
 0.035  
 0.040  
 0.045  
 0.050  
 0.055  
 0.060  
 0.065  
 0.070  
 0.075  
 0.080  
 0.085  
 0.090  
 0.095  
 0.100  
 0.105  
 0.110  
 0.115  
 0.120  
 0.125  
 0.130  
 0.135  
 0.140  
 0.145  
 0.150  
 0.155  
 0.160  
 0.165  
 0.170  
 0.175  
 0.180  
 0.185  
 0.190  
 0.195  
 0.200  
 0.205  
 0.210  
 0.215  
 0.220  
 0.225  
 0.230  
 0.235  
 0.240  
 0.245  
 0.250  
 0.255  
 0.260  
 0.265  
 0.270  
 0.275  
 0.280  
 0.285  
 0.290  
 0.295  
 0.300  
 0.305  
 0.310  
 0.315  
 0.320  
 0.325  
 0.330  
 0.335  
 0.340  
 0.345  
 0.350  
 0.355  
 0.360  
 0.365  
 0.370  
 0.375  
 0.380  
 0.385  
 0.390  
 0.395  
 0.400  
 0.405  
 0.410  
 0.415  
 0.420  
 0.425  
 0.430  
 0.435  
 0.440  
 0.445  
 0.450  
 0.455  
 0.460  
 0.465  
 0.470  
 0.475  
 0.480  
 0.485  
 0.490  
 0.495  
 0.500

LN 18 14:15 12/20/75 AREA = 5.31 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.445 CM  
 WEIGHT LINE: 0.61000 DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

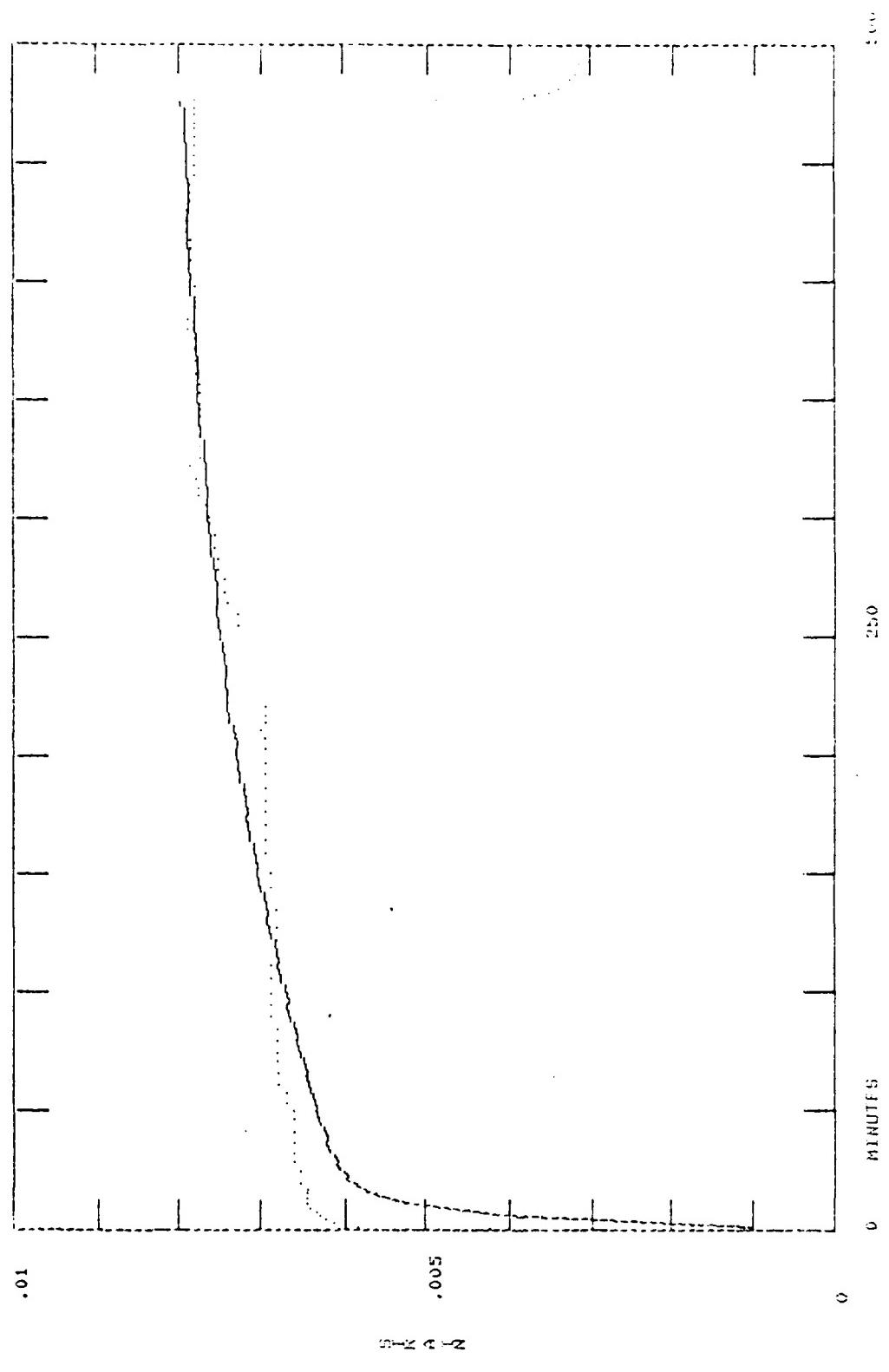
}



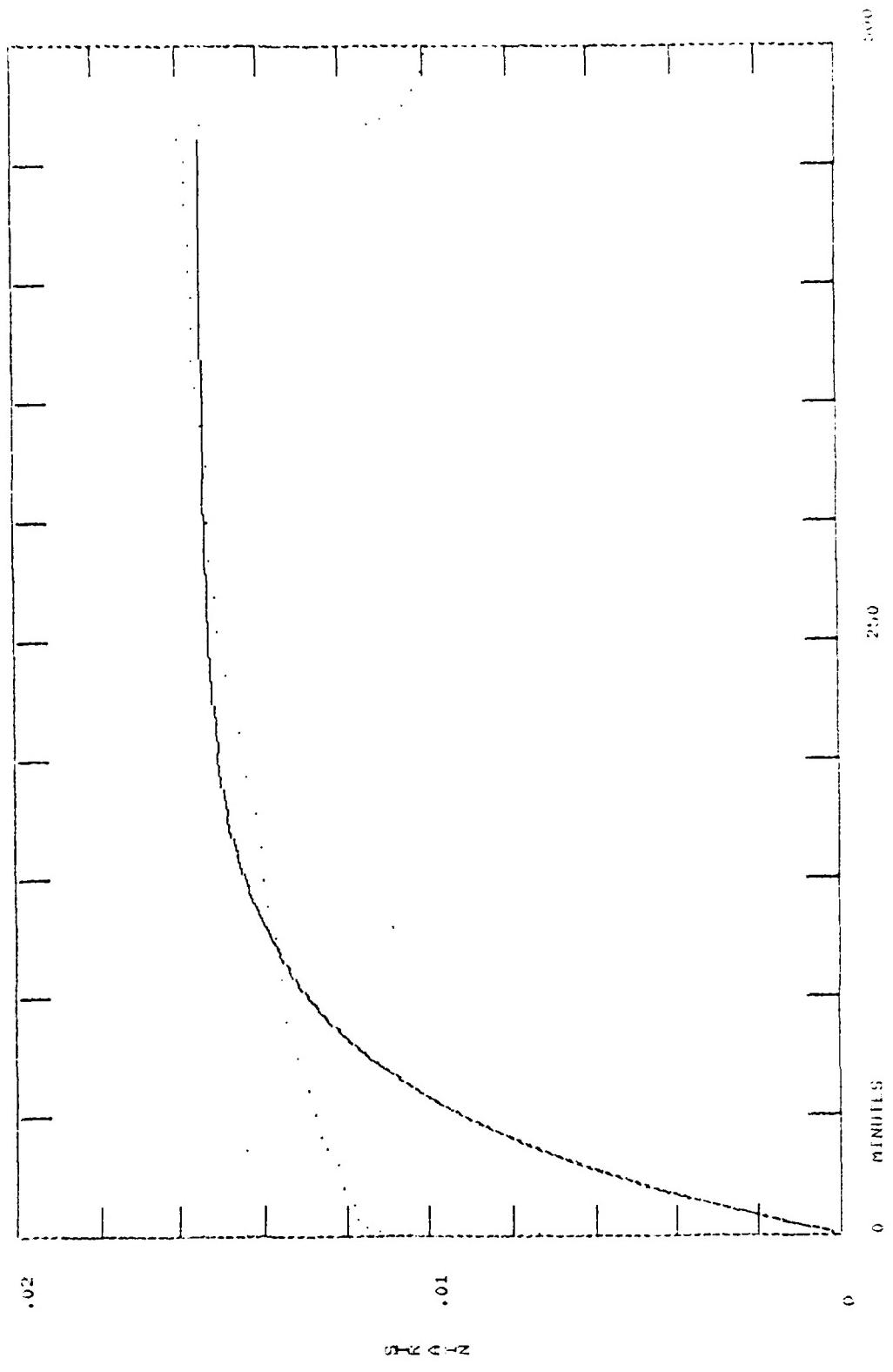


3-POINT GAUSSIAN SOLVED WITH WEIGHTS OF  
 AREA = 0.033, B1 = 0.225, B2 = 0.33, C = 0.6349  
 RELATIVE ERROR < 1%  
 ABSOLUTE POINTS > 2  
 CONVERGENCE TEST 3 POINTS > 2  
 ...1. \* 24.1%  
 ...1. \* 1.339%  
 LN-19 15-16 11 AUG 75 AREA = 5.0 50 CM WEIGHT = 2.24 CM  
 DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

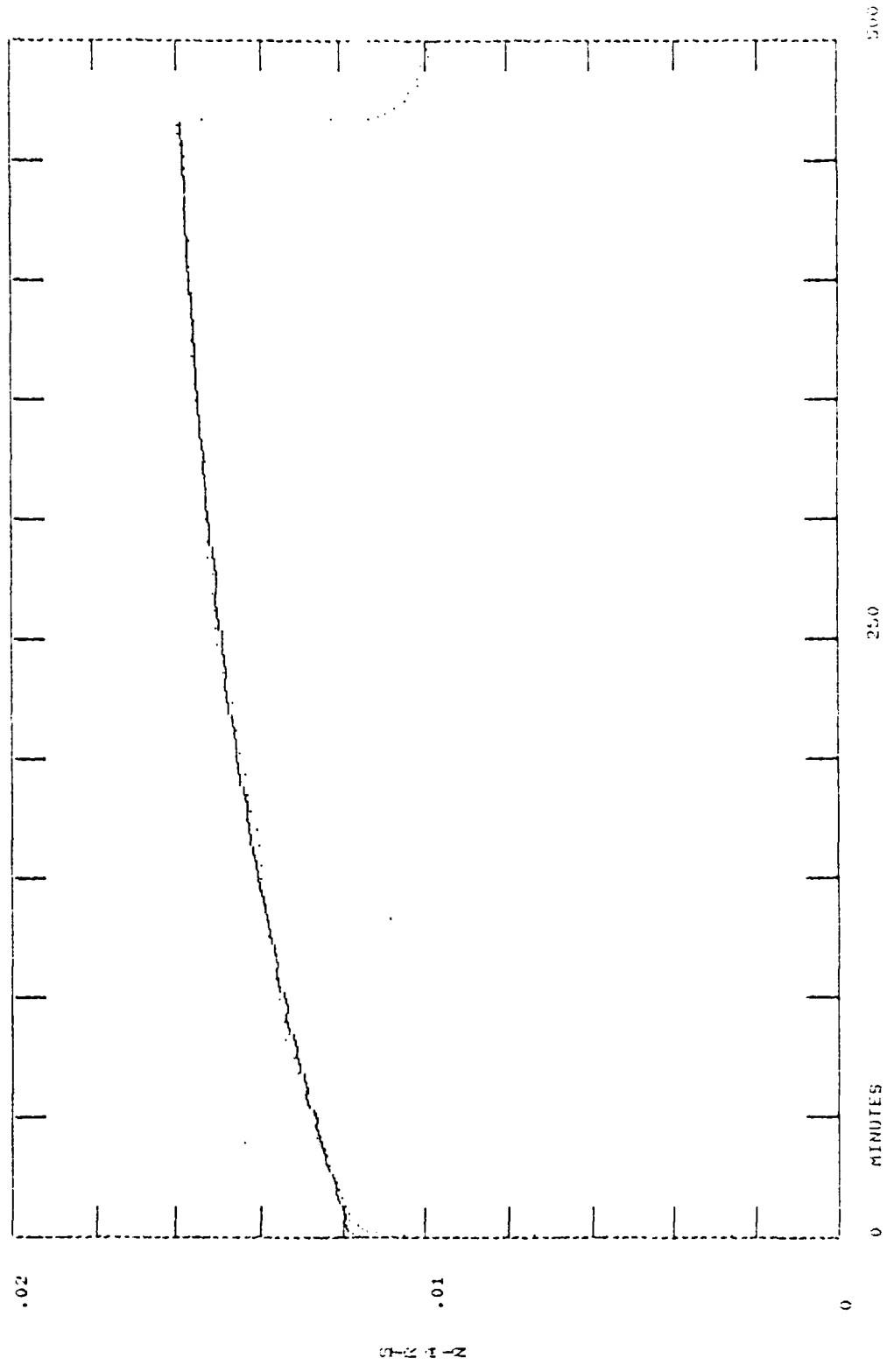
37



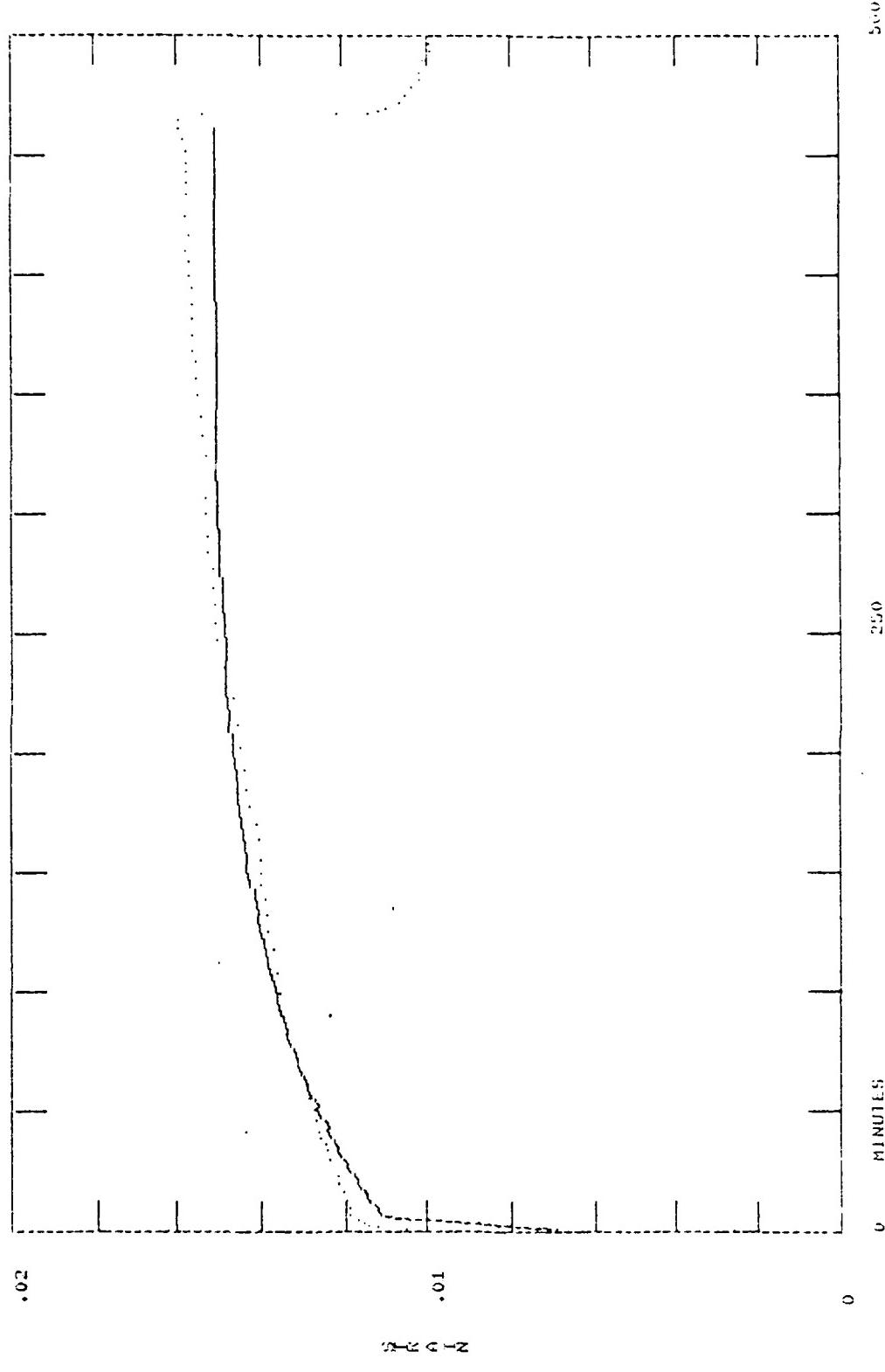
ANALYSIS OF THE SIGHTING MODELS WITH VALUES OF  
THE TOTAL ERROR AND POINTS OF VISION IN THE LINE OF  
SIGHT FOR THE THREE POINTS:



22-12 PERCENTILE SOLID MODEL, WETTED SURFACE OF  
A 1.0' X 0.15' X 6' X 3' TUBE IN A B  
WIND TUNNEL TESTS ON THE FIRST 3' OF THE TUBE;  
RESULTS CONCERNING THE FIRST 3' OF THE TUBE;  
16.29 16.17 0.7 AND 25.641 6.12 30 CM. DIA. - 2.34 CM.  
BOTTLED AIR; DUSTED DUST; HIGH DUST; DUST FRICTION



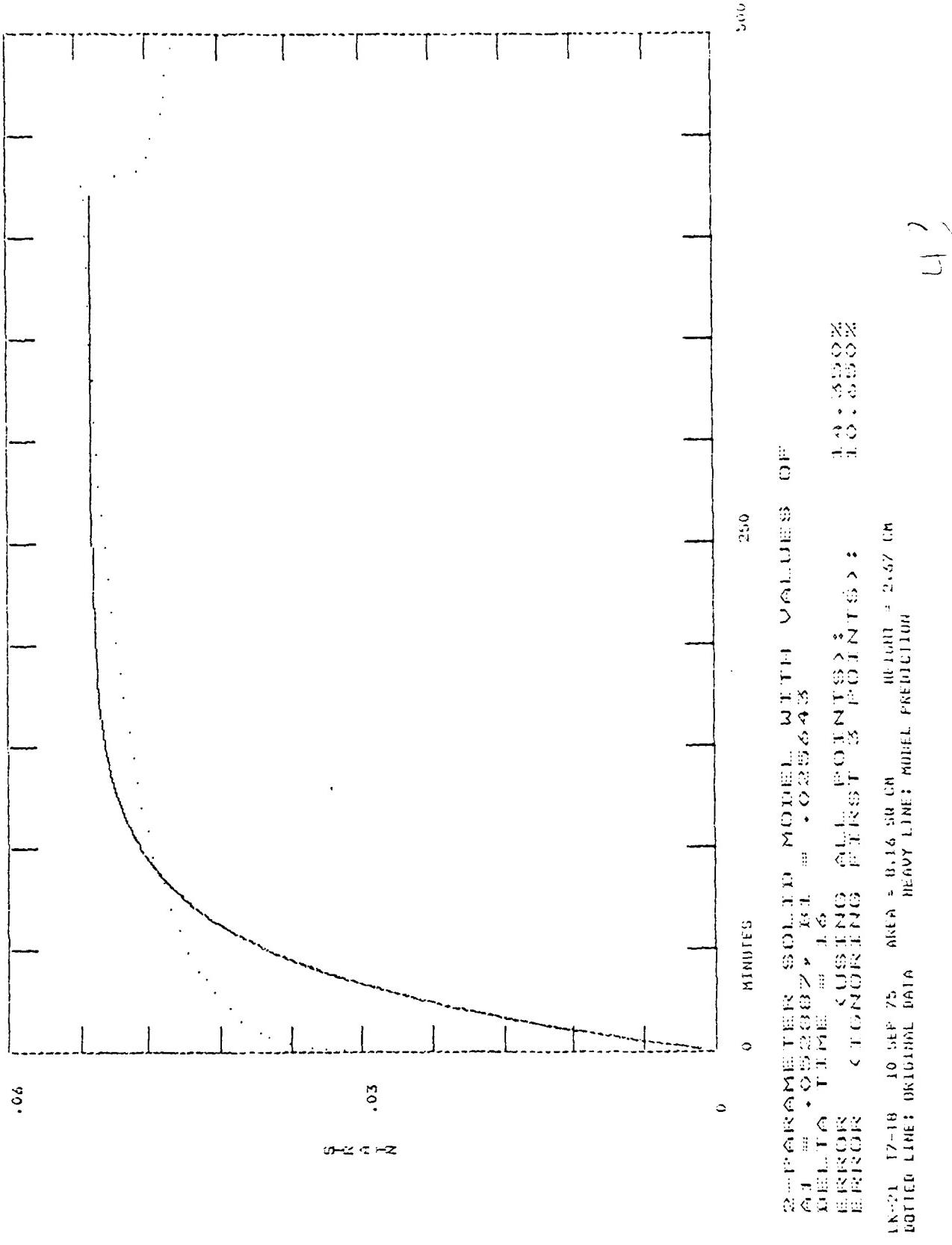
3-PROGRAMMERS SOLVED MODELS WITH VALUES OF  
A. 1.0 \* 0.36 > B. 0.3 \* 0.60 > C. 0.4 \* 0.26  
GIVEN TIME IS 8 SECONDS FOR 2.34 CM  
EQUIVALENT DISTANCE PER UNIT TIME IS 3  
EQUATIONS

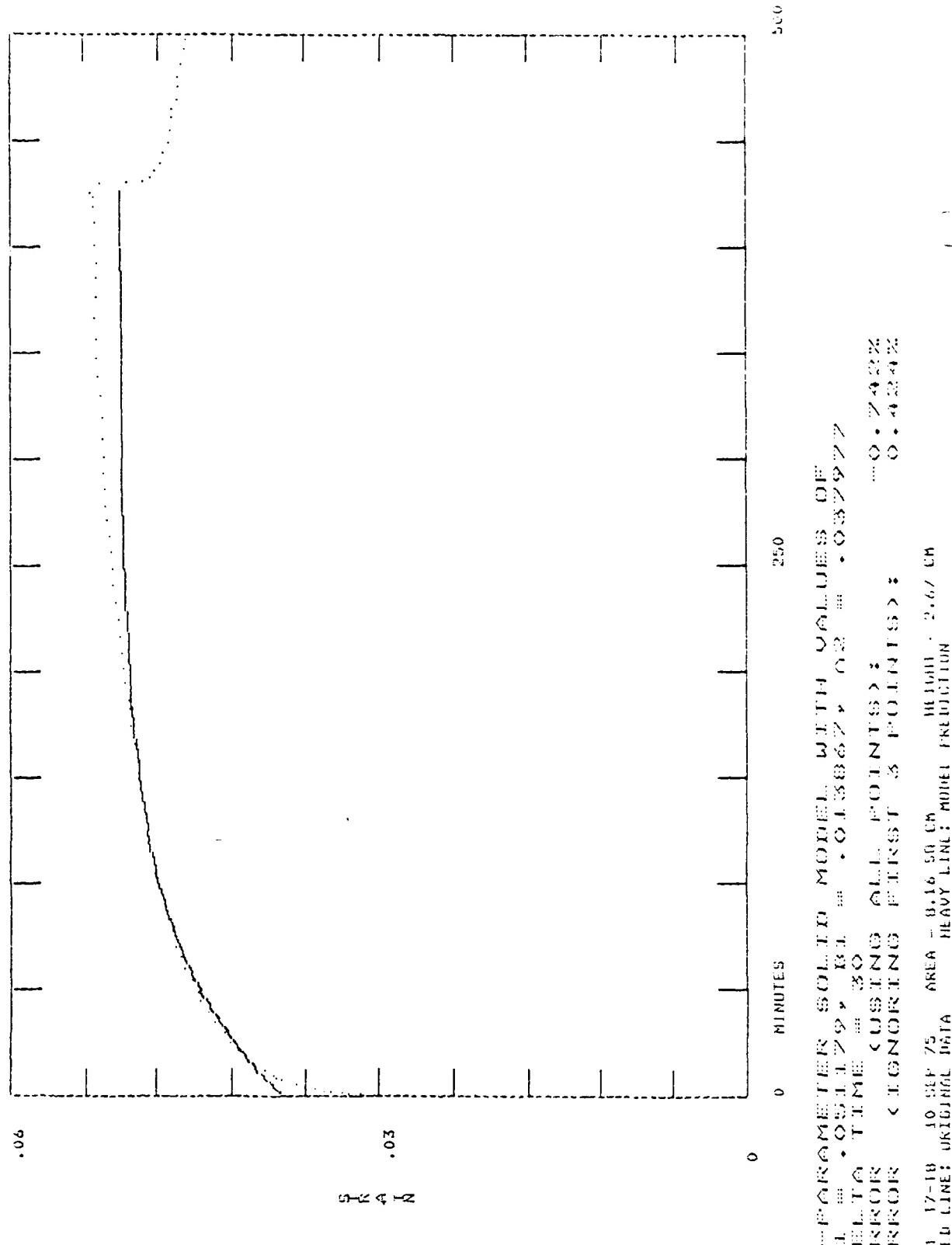


A - P-0R-COMM-THERS S-O-L-T-O M-O-D-E-L W-E-T-H  
 G-A-O-G-E-S & P-T-A-  
 D-I-L-T-O T-R-I-E-S A  
 E-I-S-O-R S-O-S-T-H  
 E-I-S-O-R C-T-G-O-R-T-H O-P-T-I-S-T-S >  
 1K-20 16-17 0/4 600 25  
 NOTED LINE: ORIGINAL 6616 AFTER 6.12 50 CM  
 HEAVY LINE: noted RETRACTION

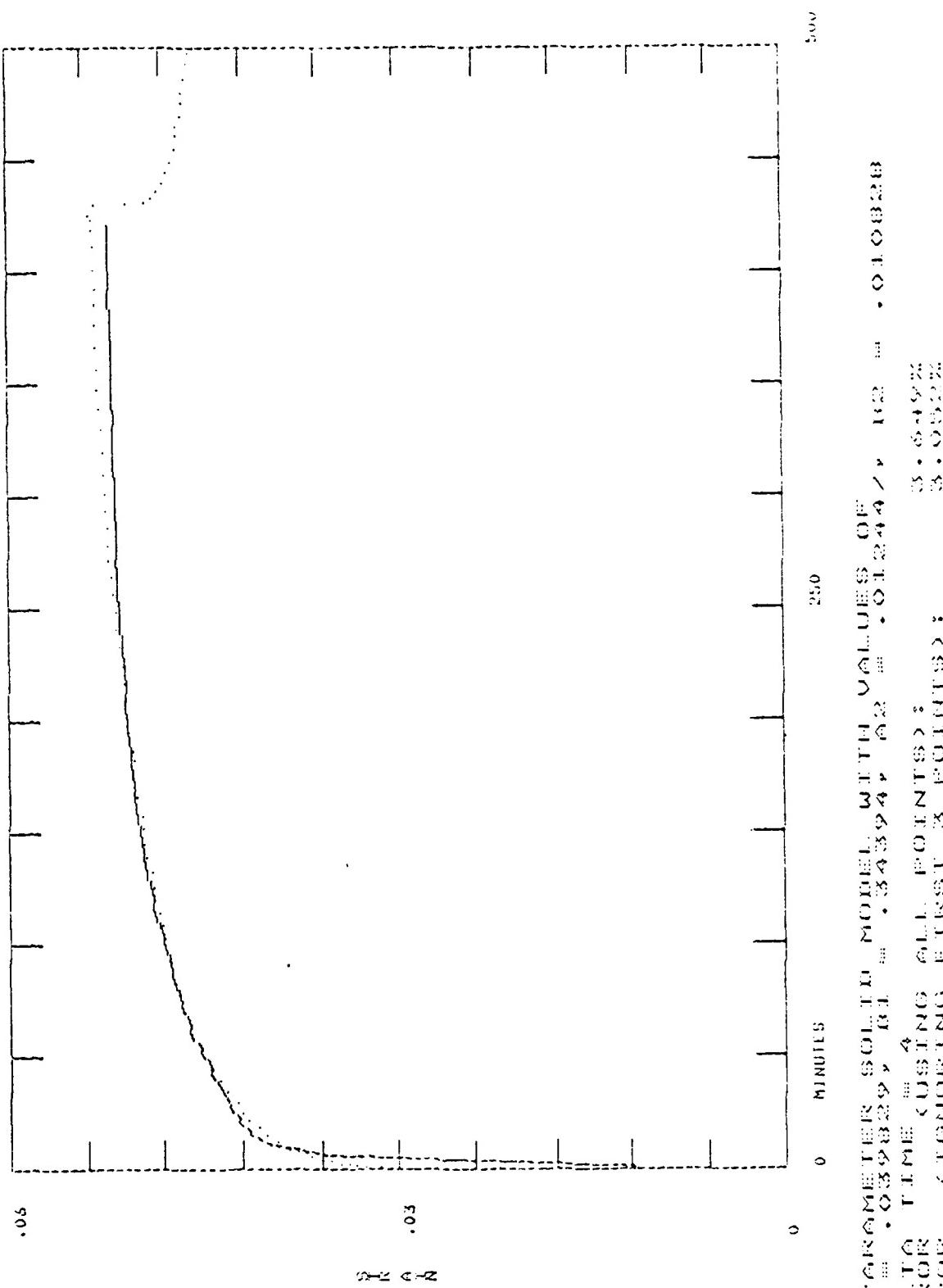
1K-20 16-17 0/4 600 25  
 AFTER 6.12 50 CM  
 HEAVY LINE: noted RETRACTION

(1)



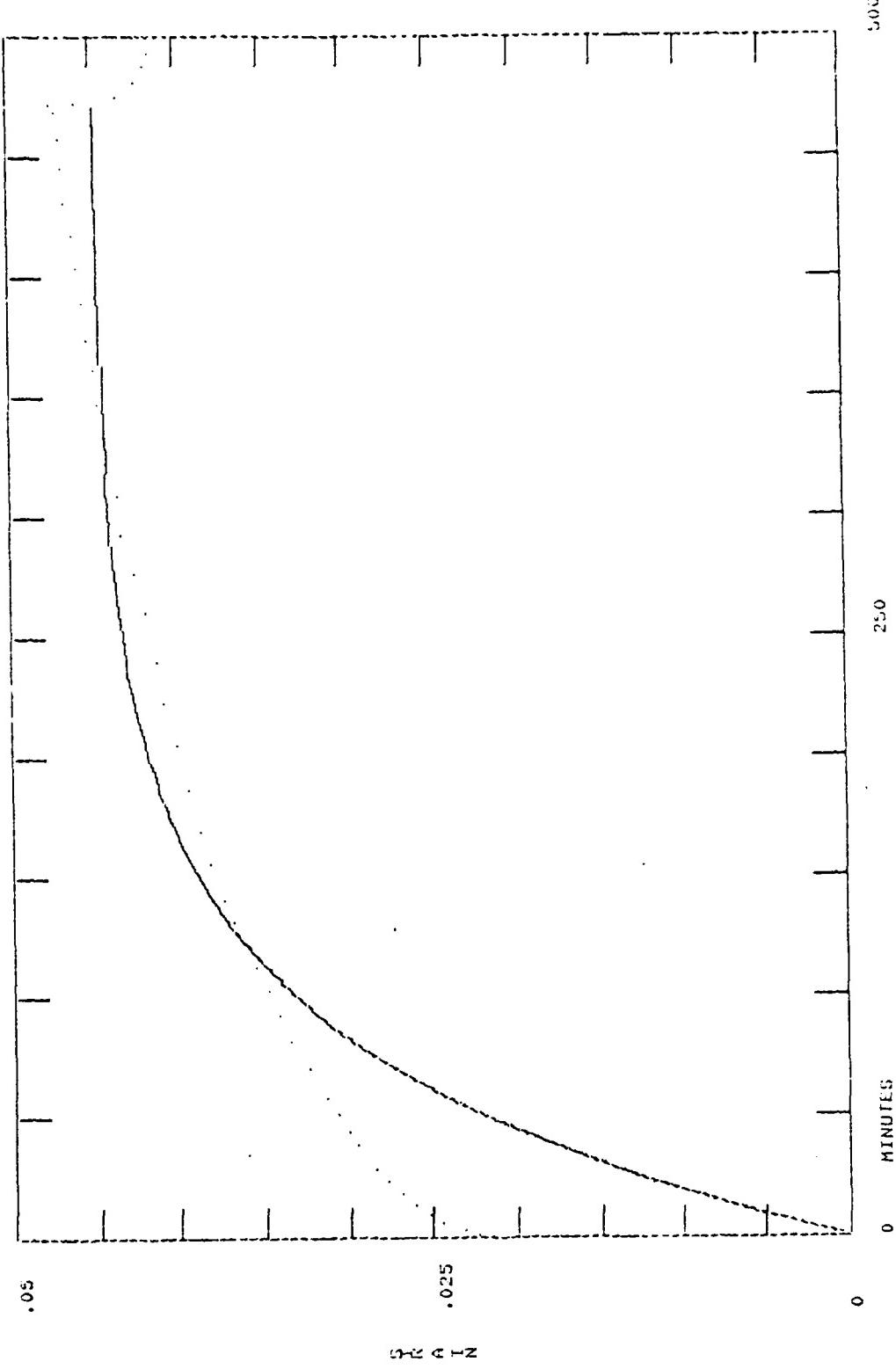


LINE 21 17-18 10 STEP AREA = 0.16 SQ. CM.  
HORIZONTAL LINE; ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE; MODEL PREDICTION  
2.67 CM



4-PC CROMETER SPOT TO MODEL WITH VOLUME OF .04.244 > .1422 AND .04.03223  
A 3 .03.93329 3.33.942 .62 .04.244 > .1422 AND .04.03223  
DIRECTOR THE COURTING GULF FRONT TESTS  
VISORS & CONCERNING TESTS FOR TESTS

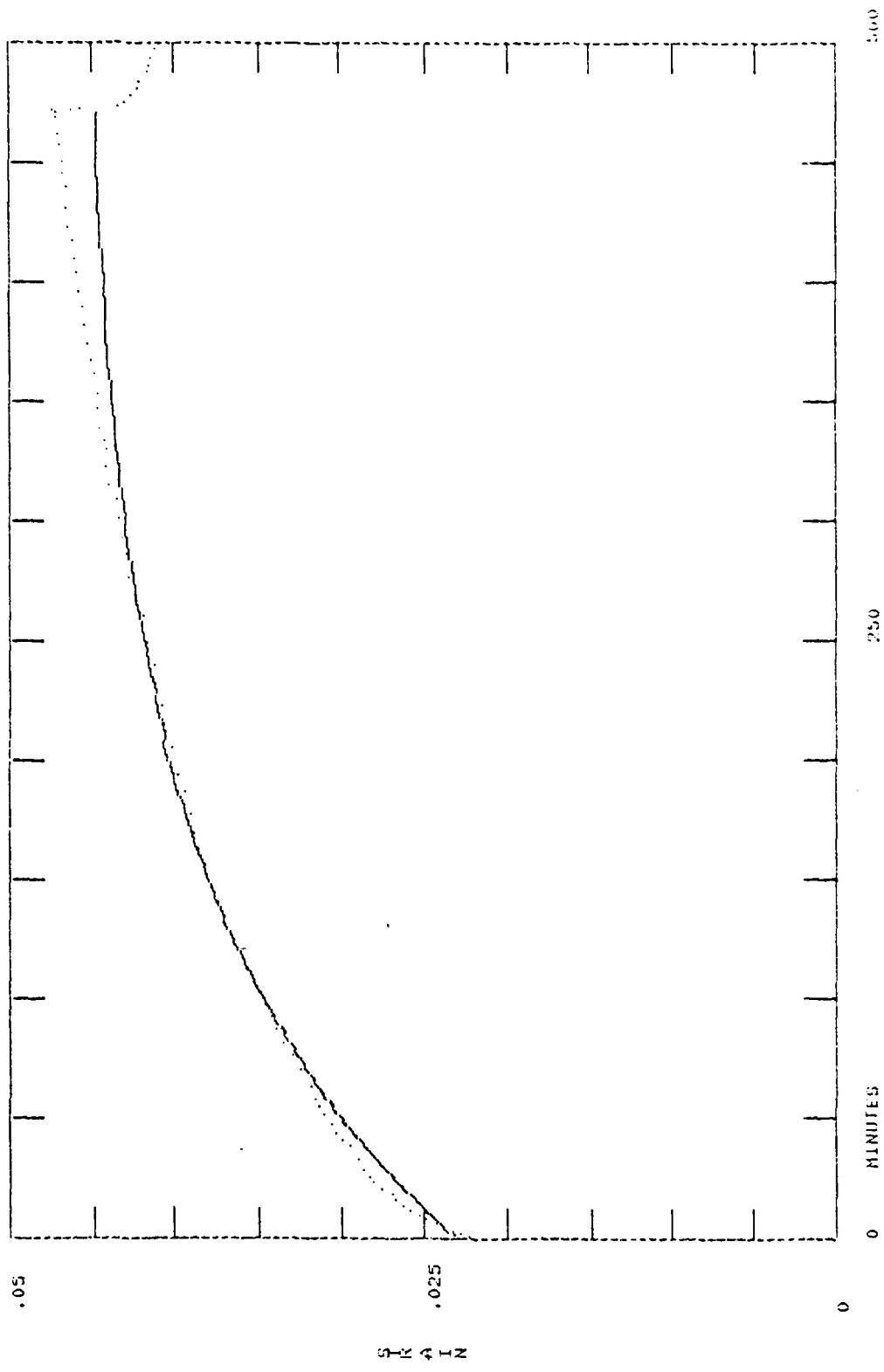
(N=24) 1/10 10 ST. 75 AREA = 0.16 SH. CH. HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



2000 AIR SAMPLERS SOLD TO MODEL VOLVO OF  
AUGUST 1970 \* 0.04845 \* 0.033395  
DELTAC TIME COSTING ALL POINTS 2%  
ERROR < X GOING FIRST POINTS 2%  
1.3 \* 1.220%  
1.0 \* 2.472%

LN-22 16-19 16 JAN 70 AREA = 0.03 SQ CM HEAVY LINE: MONT. PRACTITIONER  
BOTTLED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA

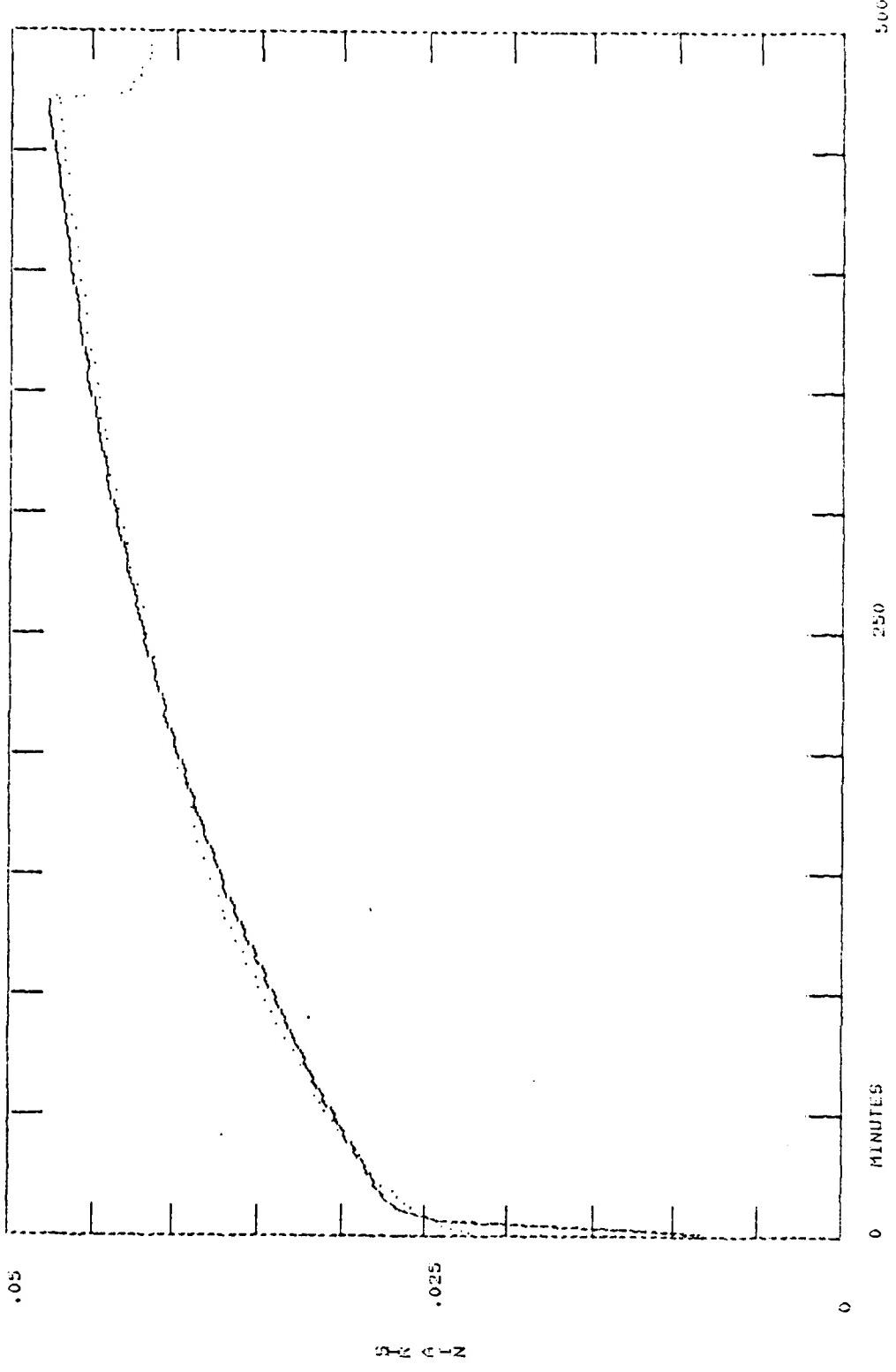
$\int \int$



3 - PERCENTILE SOLUBILITY MODELS WITH VOLUME OF O<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>3</sub>, S<sub>4</sub>  
ONE TO TIME 4  
HISOKO CONSTRUCTION CO LTD 1983 NOV 28 : 1 : 1822  
HISOKO CONSTRUCTION CO LTD 1983 NOV 28 : 1 : 1822

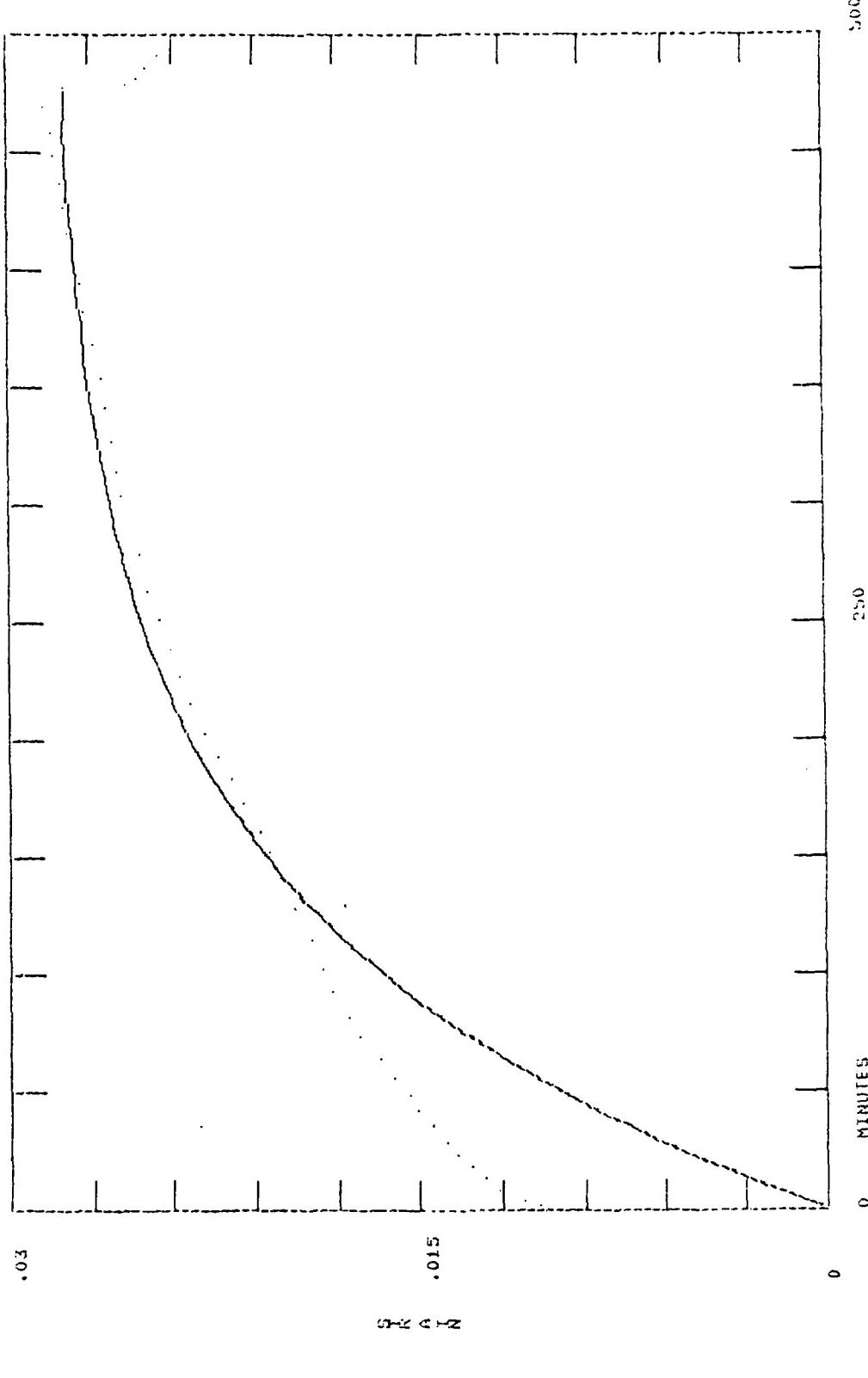
18-22 10-19 16-20 25 30-36 0.03 SK IN  
written on: ORIGINAL DATE: 0.03 SK IN  
HISTORY LINE: MODEL FREDUCTION

(1) ✓

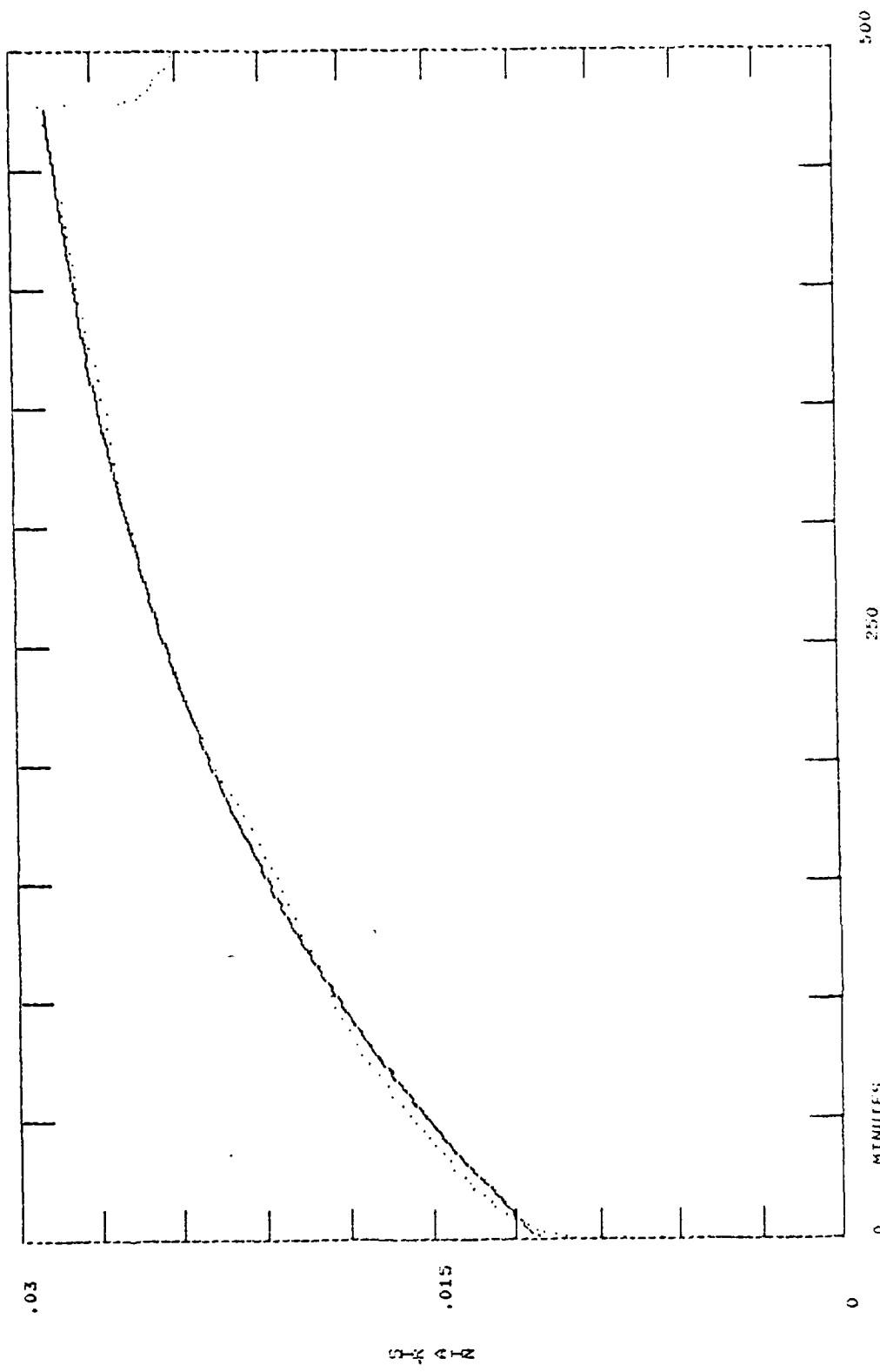


ANALOGOMETER SOLVED WITH VOLUMES OF  
 0.025, 0.031, 0.032, 0.033, 0.034, 0.035  
 AND 0.036 LITER.  
 DECAY TIME = 4 MINUTES.  
 DECAY CURVE ADJUSTED FOR CORRECTION FOR  
 DIFFERENCE IN CONCENTRATION BETWEEN  
 SIGHTING POINTS & POSITION POINTS.

LK-22 19-19 16 JUN 75 AREA = 0.03 SQ CM  
 REGUY LINE: ORIGINAL 161A HEIGHT = 2.615 CM  
 DOTTED LINE: HORIZONTAL PROJECTION



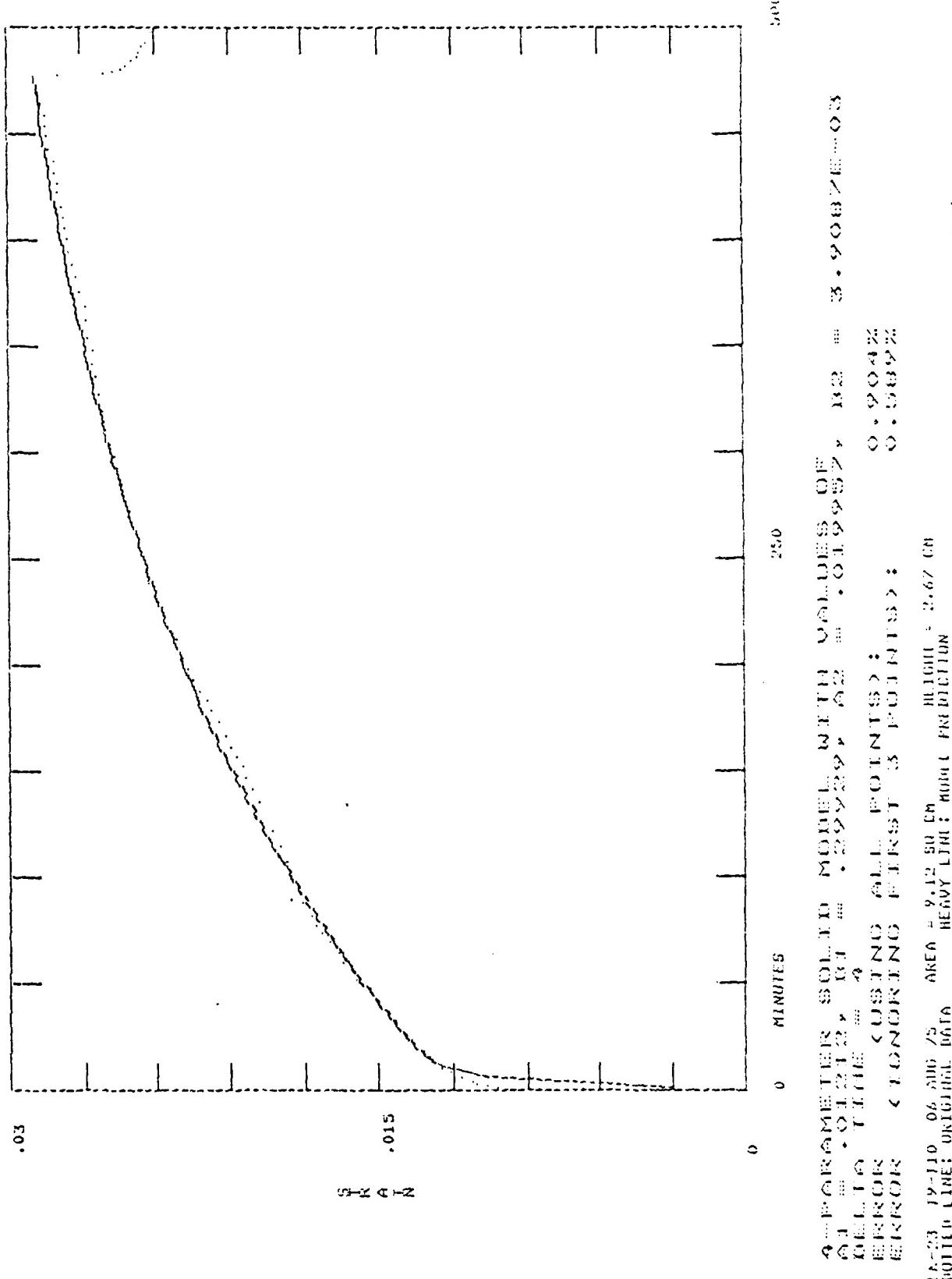
2. INTEGRATION SCHEME MODELED WITH OVER  
 0.1 \* 0.233333 \* 6.1 \* 0.0000233  
 INTEGRATE BY CUBING POINTS > 3  
 ERROIS < IGNORING PRESENT POINTS > 2  
 3. 1 \* 4.733333  
 2 \* 2.222222  
  
 LN-23 19-110 06 AUG 75 AREA = 9.42 SQ CM  
 HEIGHT = 2.67 CM  
 HEAVY LINE: ORIGINAL DATA  
 DOTTED LINE: MONTL. PREDICTION

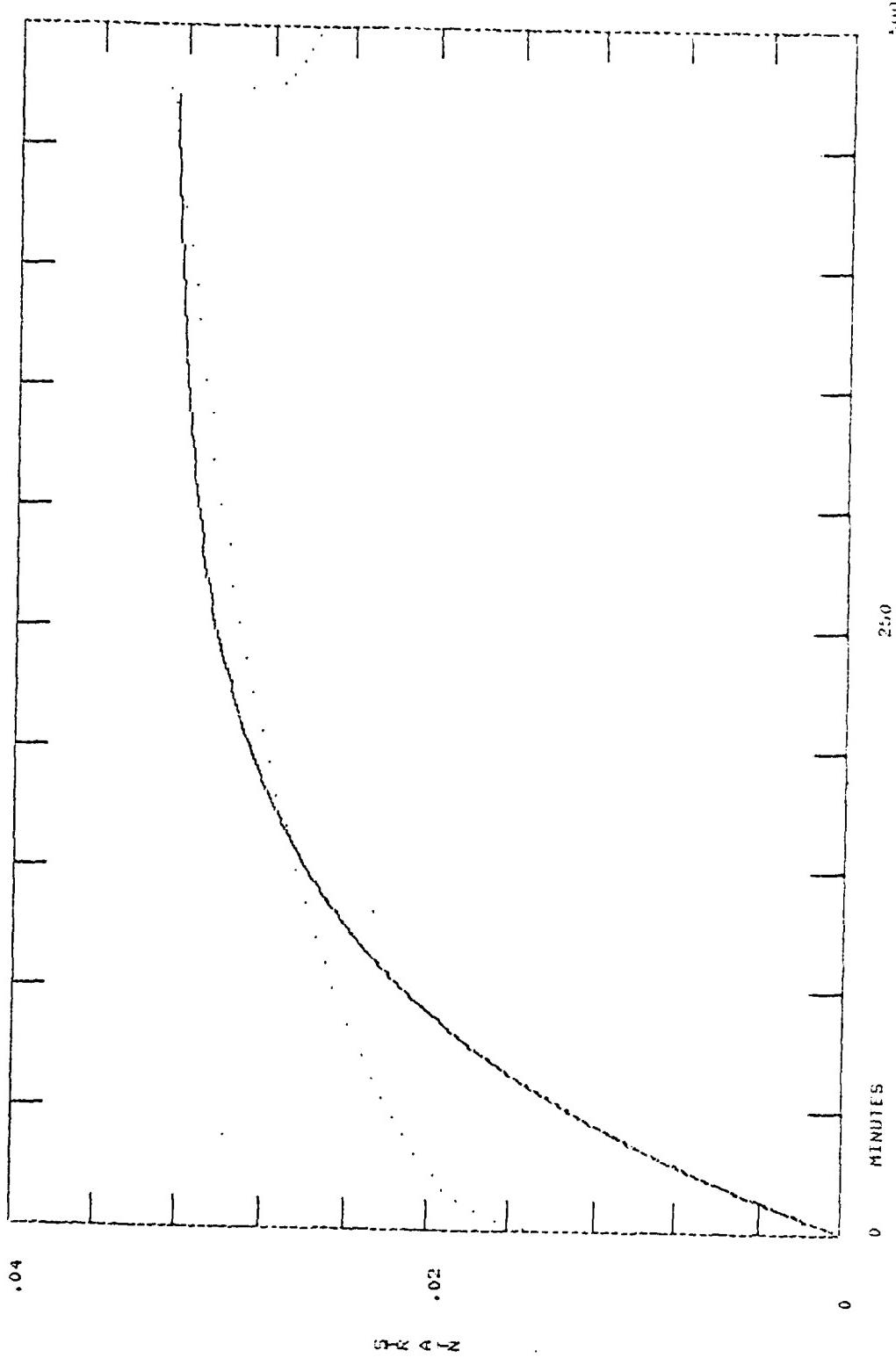


3...PREDICTED SPECTRUM MODEL WEIGHT VOLUME OF  
 AREA • O 31.25 \* 0.33316E-03 \* 0.2233 \* O 3.3263  
 0.1 TO 1.01 \* A 1.1 PONENTS > 2  
 ERRORS < IGNORING PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS >  
 ERRORS

LK-23 12-110 06 AUG 75 AREA = 9.12 SQ CM WEIGHT = 2.67 GM  
 DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

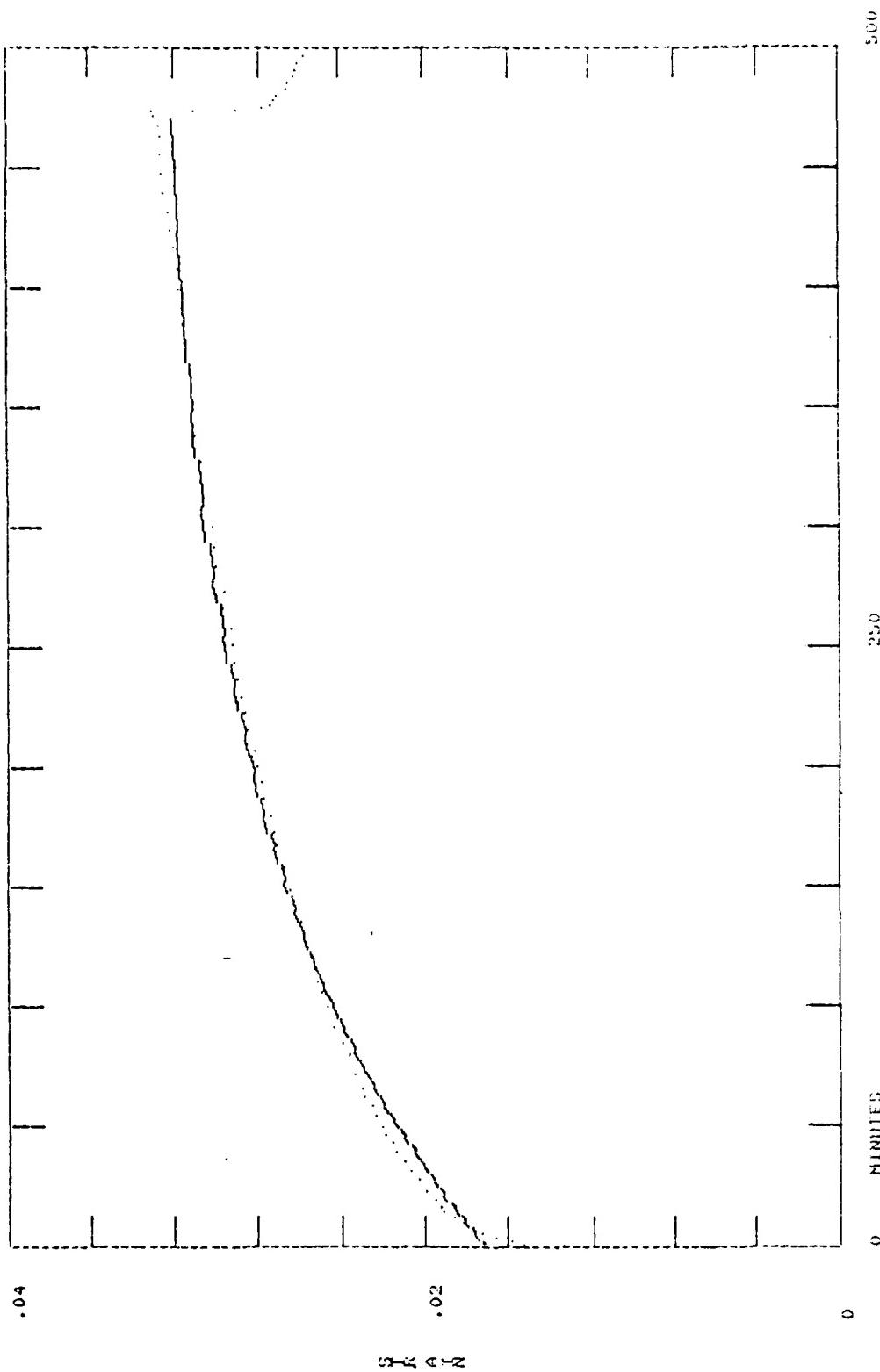
✓





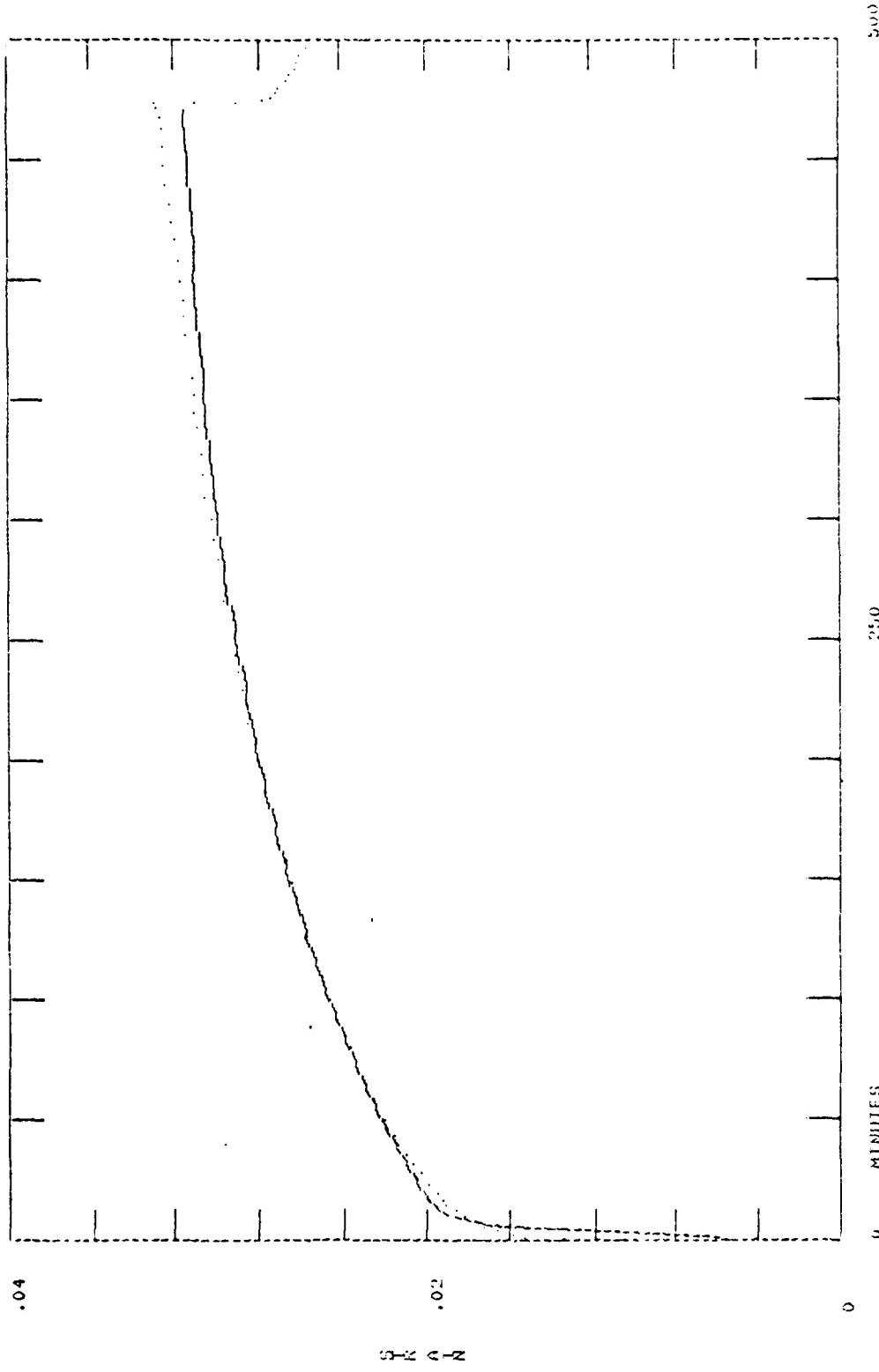
2-PARAMETER SOLUTION MODEL WITH VALUES OF A1 = 0.32761, B1 = 0.10866	DELTAT TIME = 3 ERROR COSTING 0.11 POINTS;	DELTAT TIME = 3 ERROR COSTING 0.03 POINTS;
1.1 : 36.2%	1.1 : 8.8%	1.1 : 3.6%

LN-24 10-111 18 JUN 75 AREA = 10.33 SQ CM  
 EDITED LINE; ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MUDLINE PREDICTION  
 HEIGHT = 2.795 CM



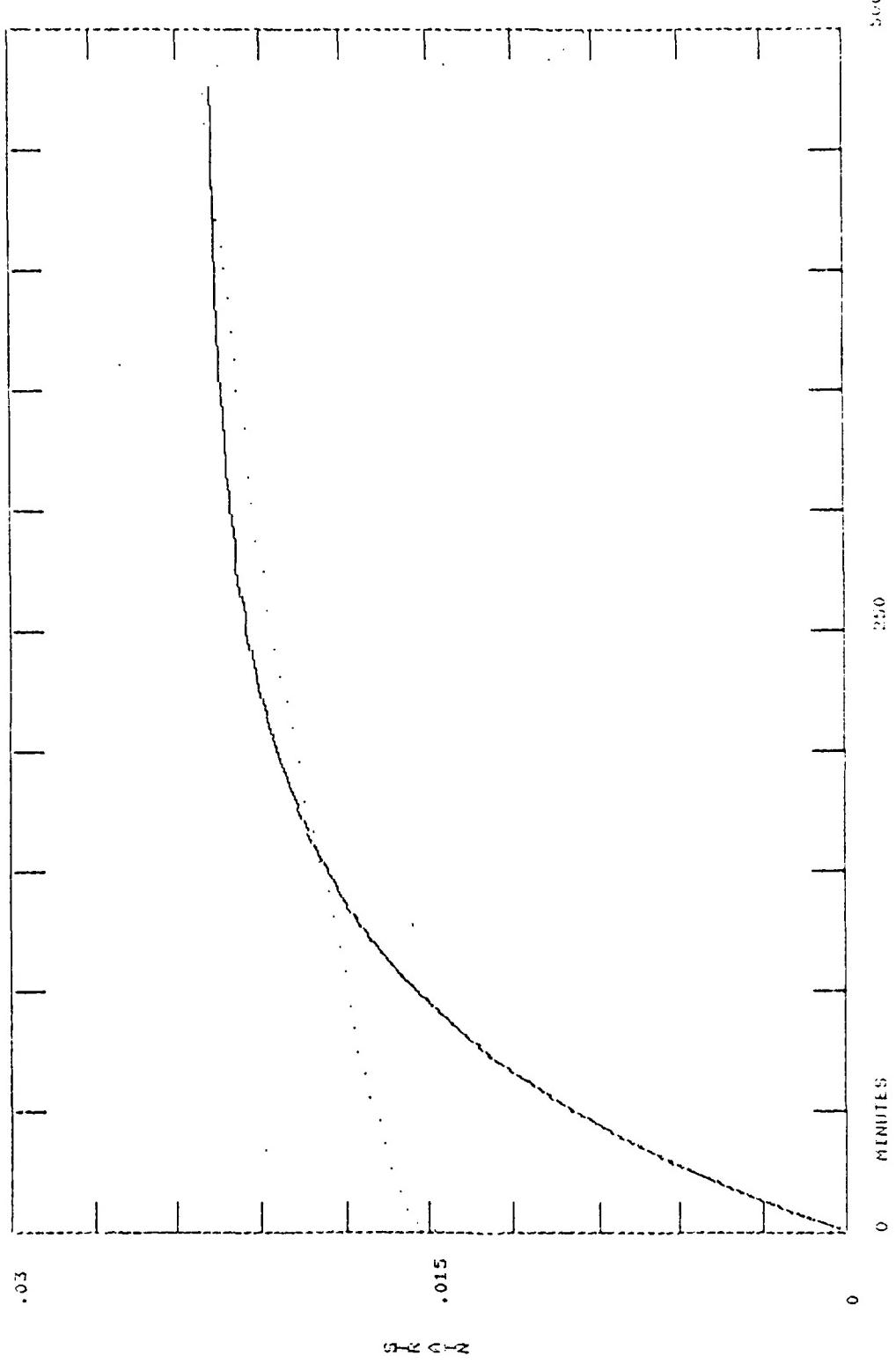
3-POKOMBEER SIGHTING MOUNTAIN VOLUME OF  
GATE 33, E. 1203M...03, 1203M...03, 1203M...03  
OPEN TO WATER COULD POINTS > 2  
RECORDS CONNOTING FEATURES POINTS > 2  
RECORDS

LN-24 110-111 16 JULY 75 AREA = 10,3350 CM HEIGHT = 2,795 CM  
BOTTOM LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



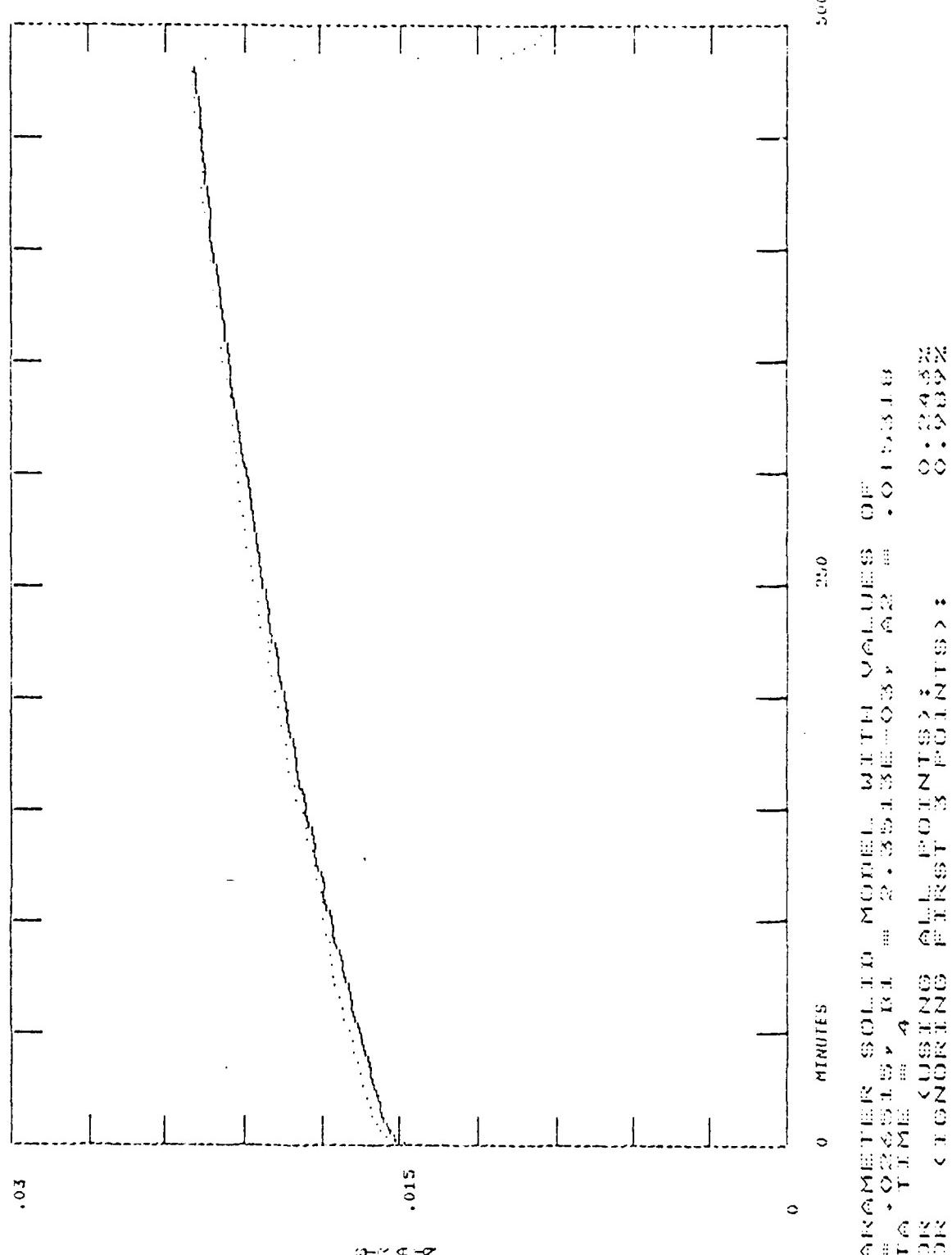
ANALYSIS OF THE SORPTION ISOTHERM OF OZONE ON  
MILTON TIME  $\Delta$   
EQUIVALENT CONCENTRATION  $\times 10^{-3}$  MOL/LITER :  
BEFORE CORRECTING FOR WATER :  
AFTER CORRECTING FOR WATER :

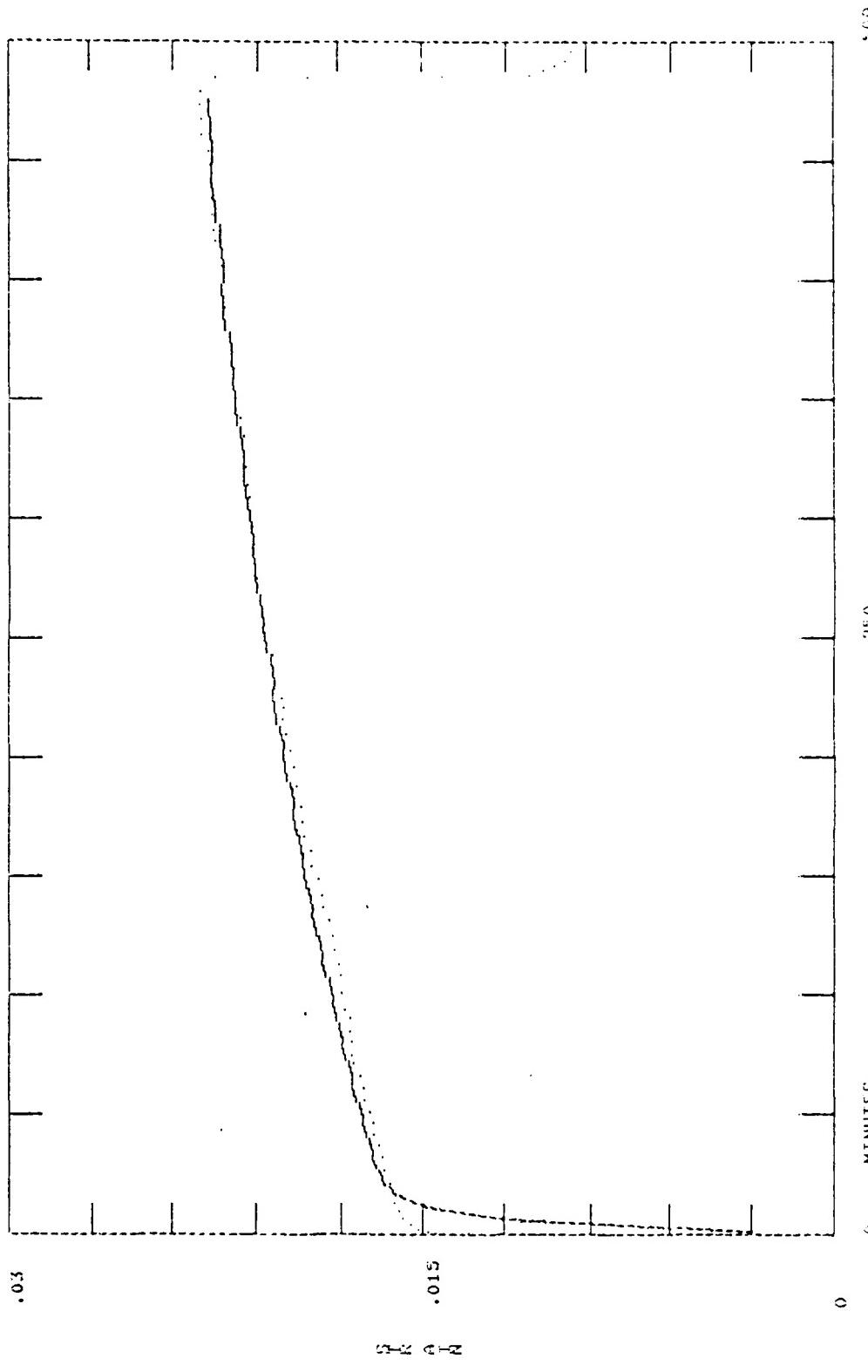
LK 24 110-111 1B JUN 72 AREA = 10.33 50 CM  
BRIGHT = 2.795 CM  
BOTH LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: FILTERED FUNCTION



22. PARACETAMOL SOLUTION CONCENTRATION  
CHANGES OVER TIME IN VARIOUS  
RESORCINOL CROSSLINKED POLYMERS

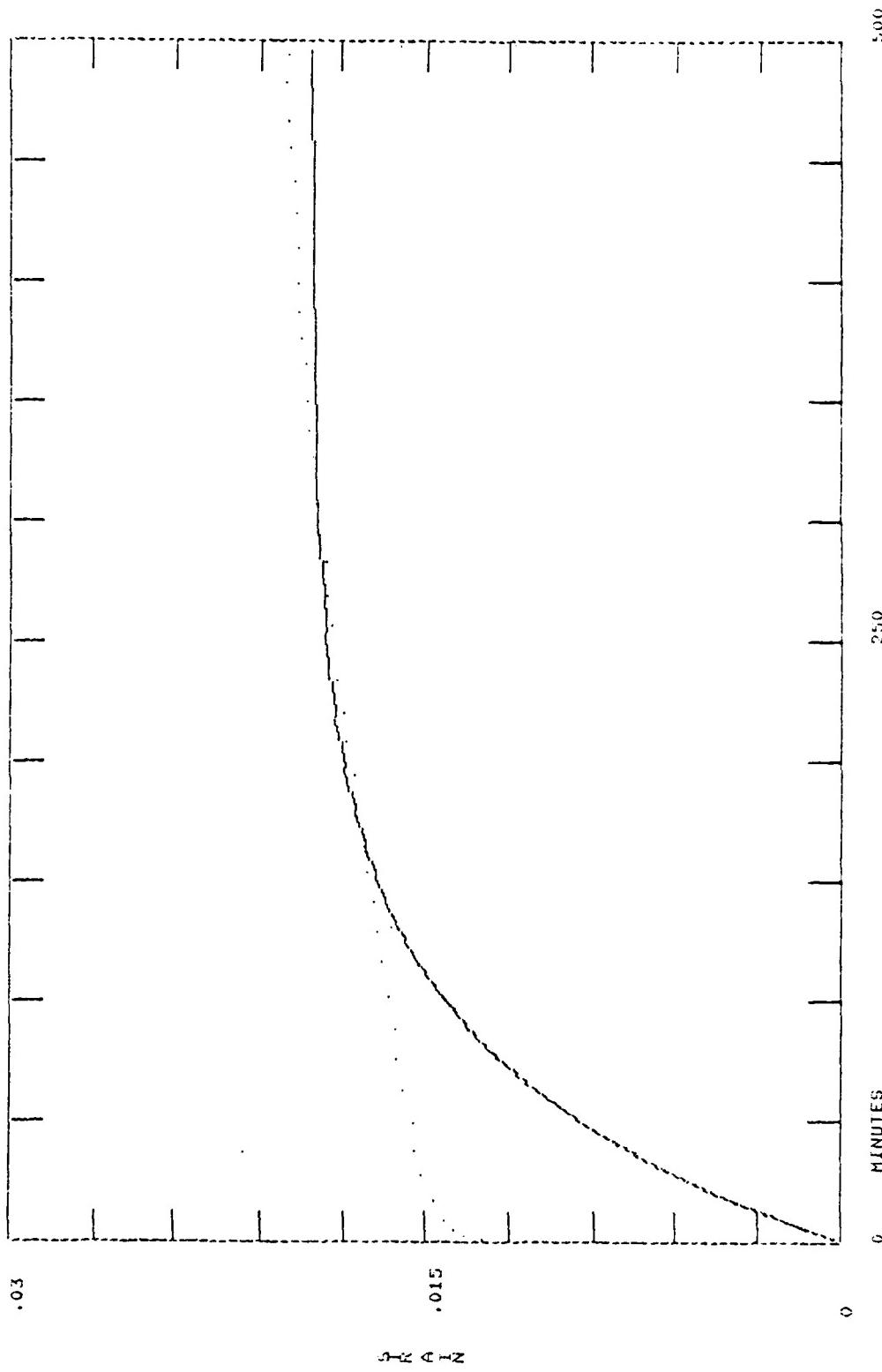
16-25 11-12 19 JUN 90 AREA = 10.0 SQ CM  
NO 110 LINE; ORIGINAL DATA; HEAVY LINE; MOUNT PRACTICALLY





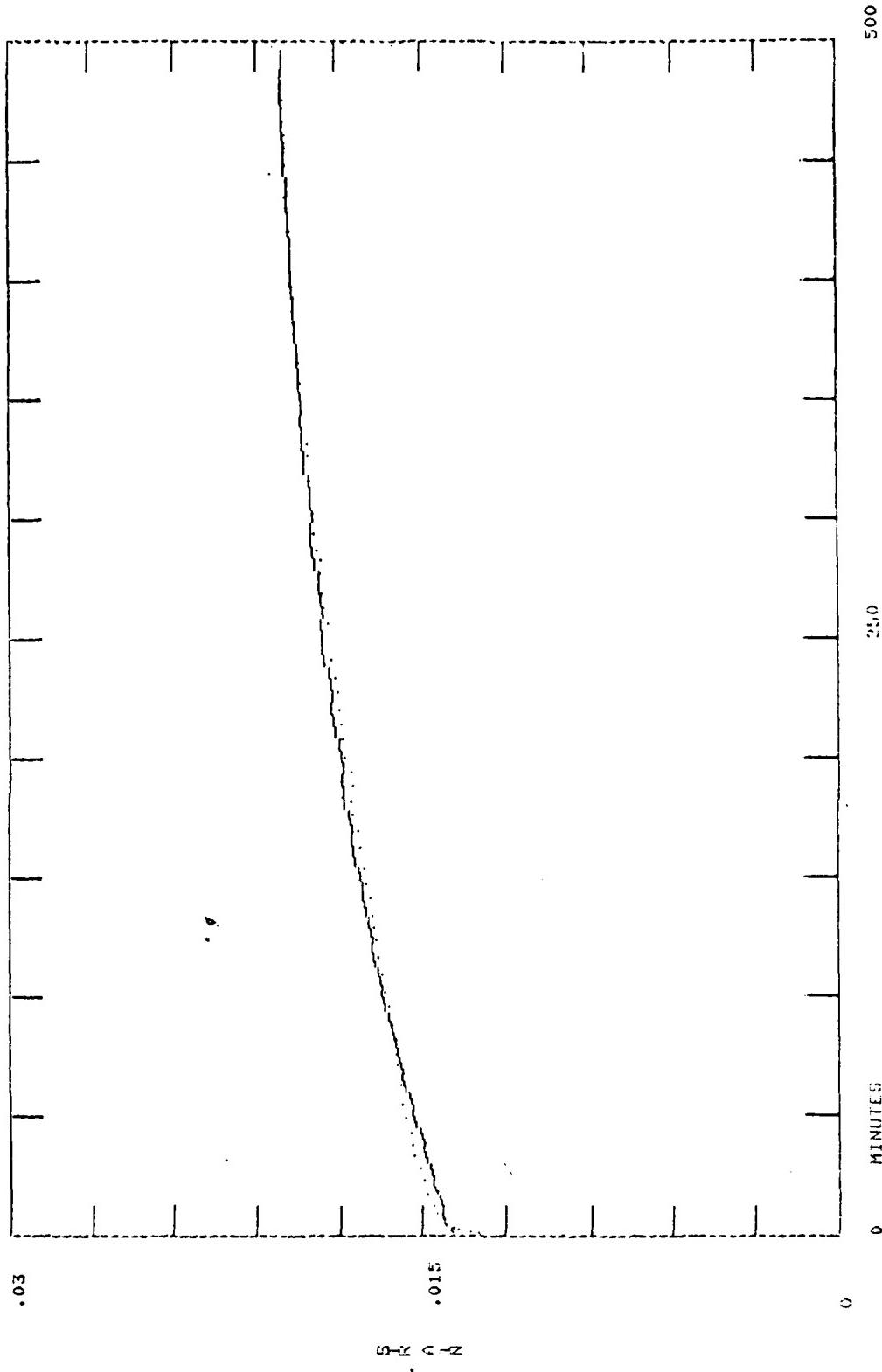
4-15 AIRPORTS SIGHTED  
 & 11 OTHERS  
 OBJECTS  
 IN THE  
 PICTURE  
 AT POINTS  
 OF INTEREST  
 ARE  
 AS FOLLOWS  
 32 \* 1.49%  
 4 \* 32.35%

LK-25 111-112 19 JUN 75 AREA = 11.0 SQ CM  
 HEAVY LINE: HIGHLIGHTED  
 DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA



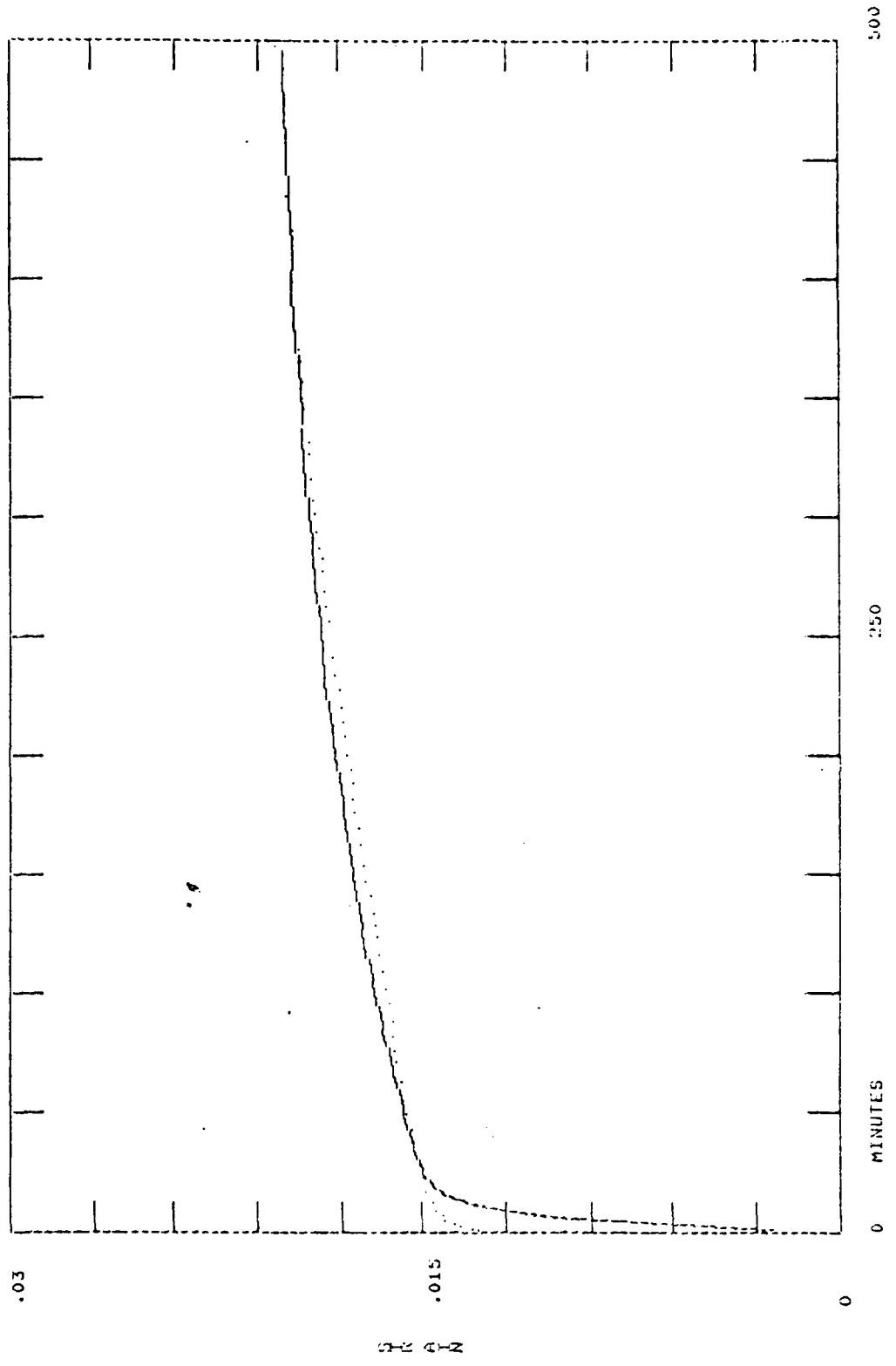
22-1742-11 01 AUG 75 AREA = 11.10 SQ CH  
 HOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION  
 0.1 0.015  
 0.2 0.03  
 1.6 0.003  
 1.9 0.002  
 1.1 0.001

LN-26 712-11 01 AUG 75 AREA = 11.10 SQ CH HEIGHT = 3.725 CH  
 HOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



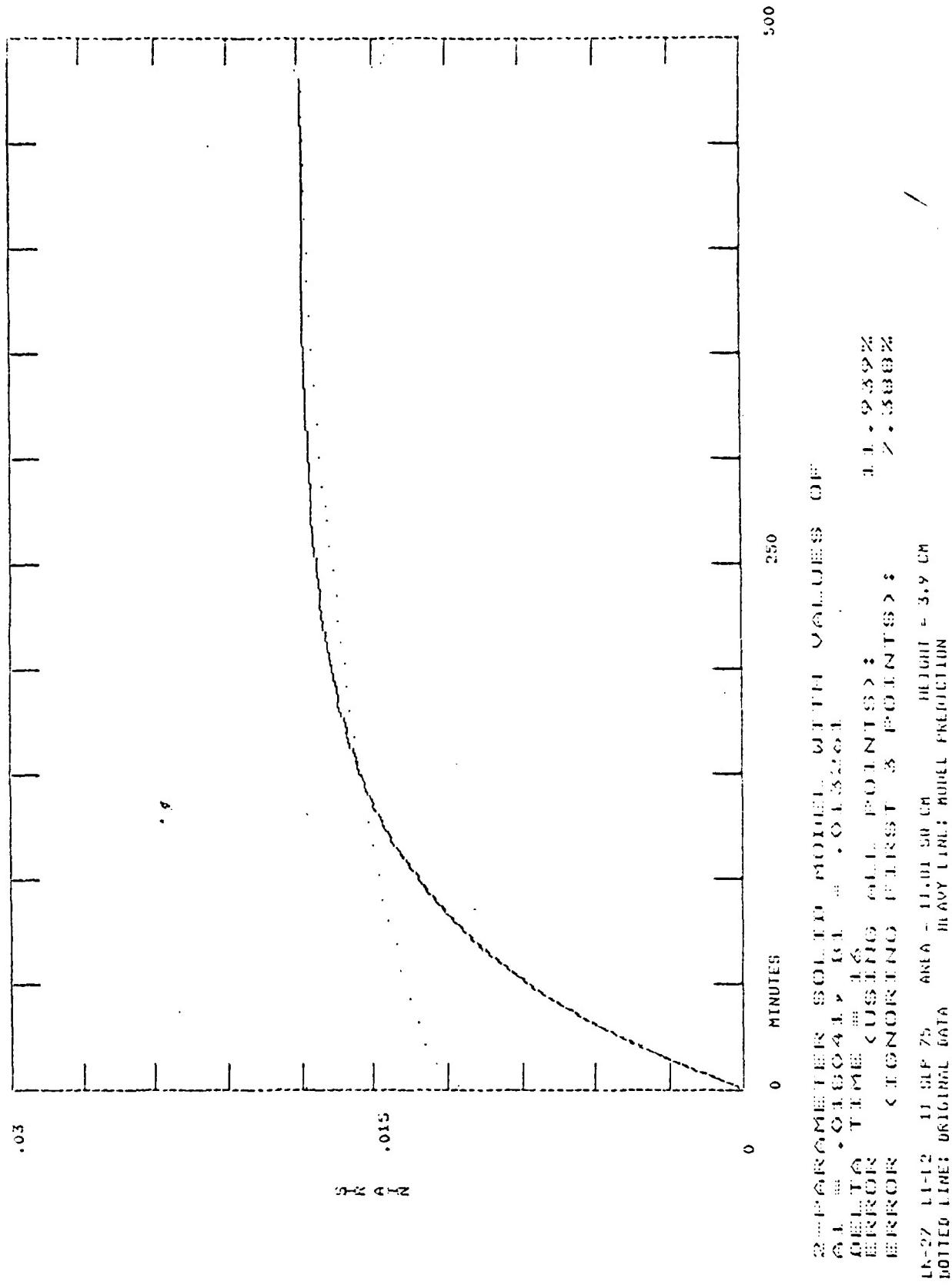
3-  
PROMETHER SOLVED MODEL VOLVES DR  
O.1 mm • O.2 mm • R.4 mm A.2 mm O.3 mm O.2 mm • O.4 mm  
TOTAL TIME <sup>A</sup>  
DISKUS CUSHING ALB POINTS 2 & 3  
DISCOR C TONCING PRESS POINTS 2 & 3  
... 1 : 2.5 6%  
... O.3 7.8%

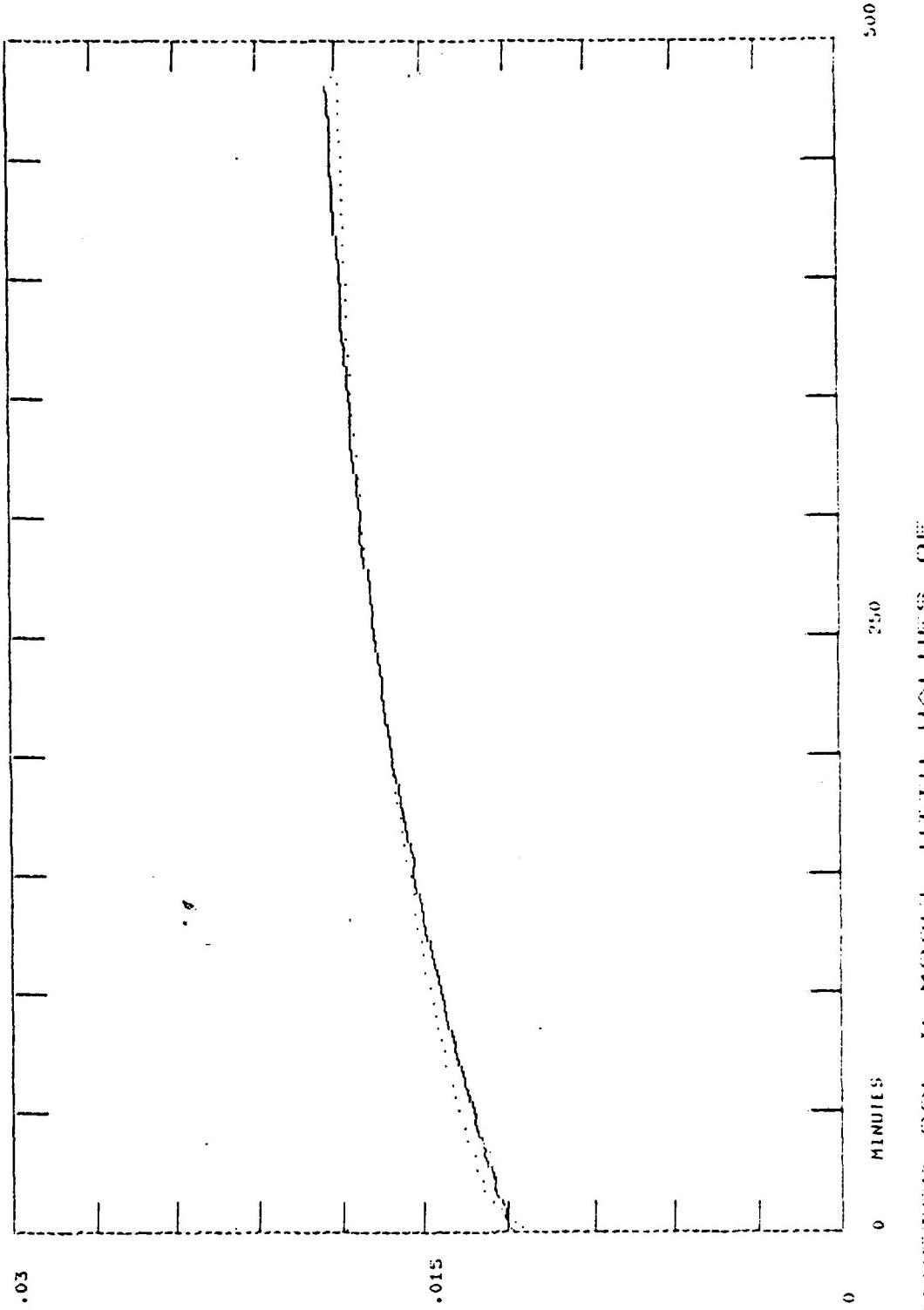
LN-26 142-11 01 AUG 75 AREA = 11.10 SQ CM HEIGHT = 3.725 CM  
POINT LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL FRICTION



4...PROMPTED SOLUTIONS OFF  
 0.1...0.135422, 0.34, 0.20104, 0.22, 0.22734E-0.38, 0.22, 0.404478E-0.35  
 DELETION POINTS :  
 6...CUSTODIAL POINTS :  
 2...IGNORING FIRST 3 POINTS :  
 2...0.0562

LN-26 112-11 01 AUG 73 AREA = 11.16 SQ CM  
 DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: PREDICTION

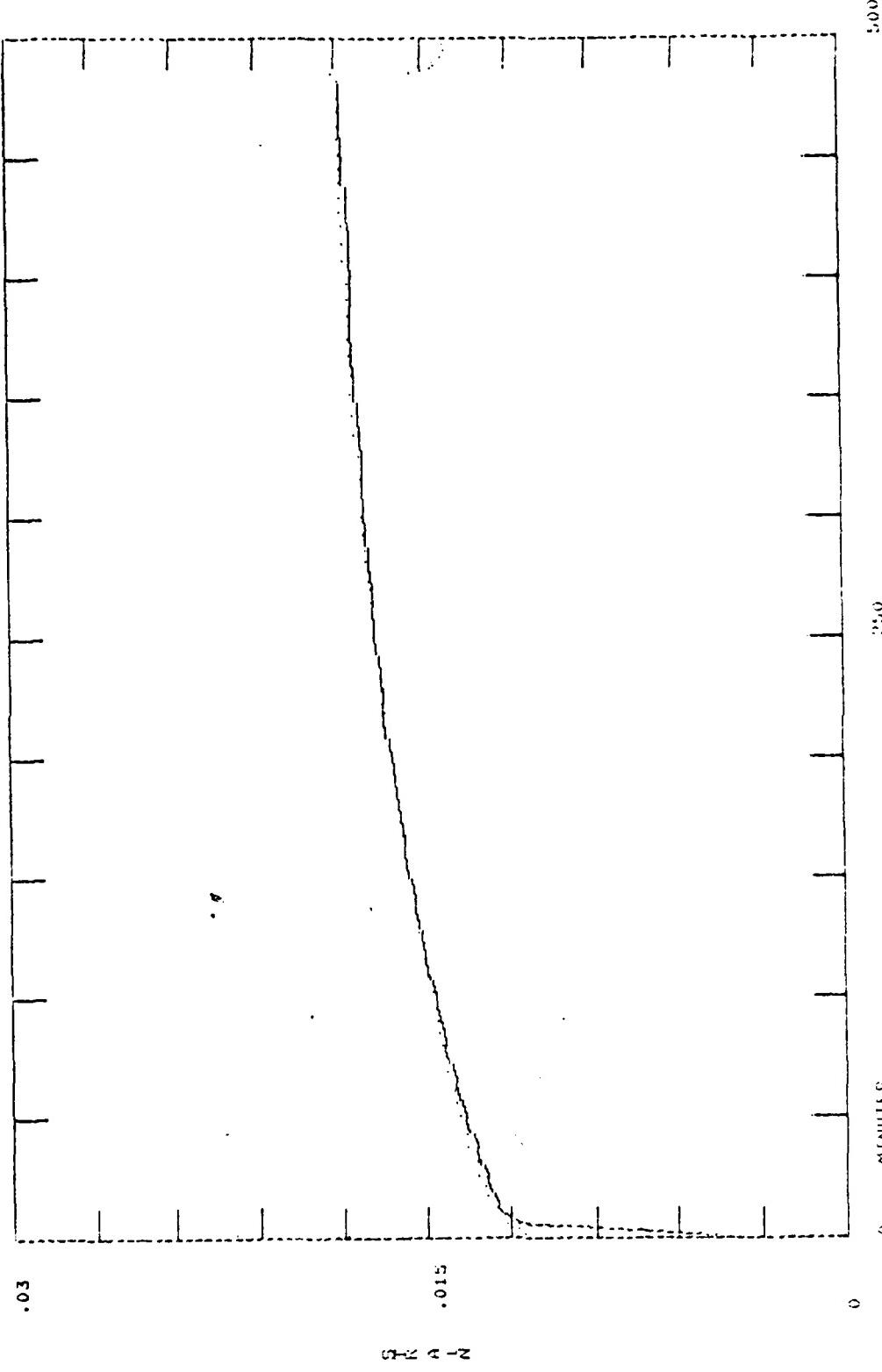




3...PENICILLIUM SODIUM MOLECAUTED VACUUM OFF  
 6.1...• O.325% 4 • 0.325% 0.3% 0.3%  
 6.1...• O.325% 4 • 0.325% 0.3% 0.3%  
 6.1...• O.325% 4 • 0.325% 0.3% 0.3%  
 6.1...• O.325% 4 • 0.325% 0.3% 0.3%

6.2

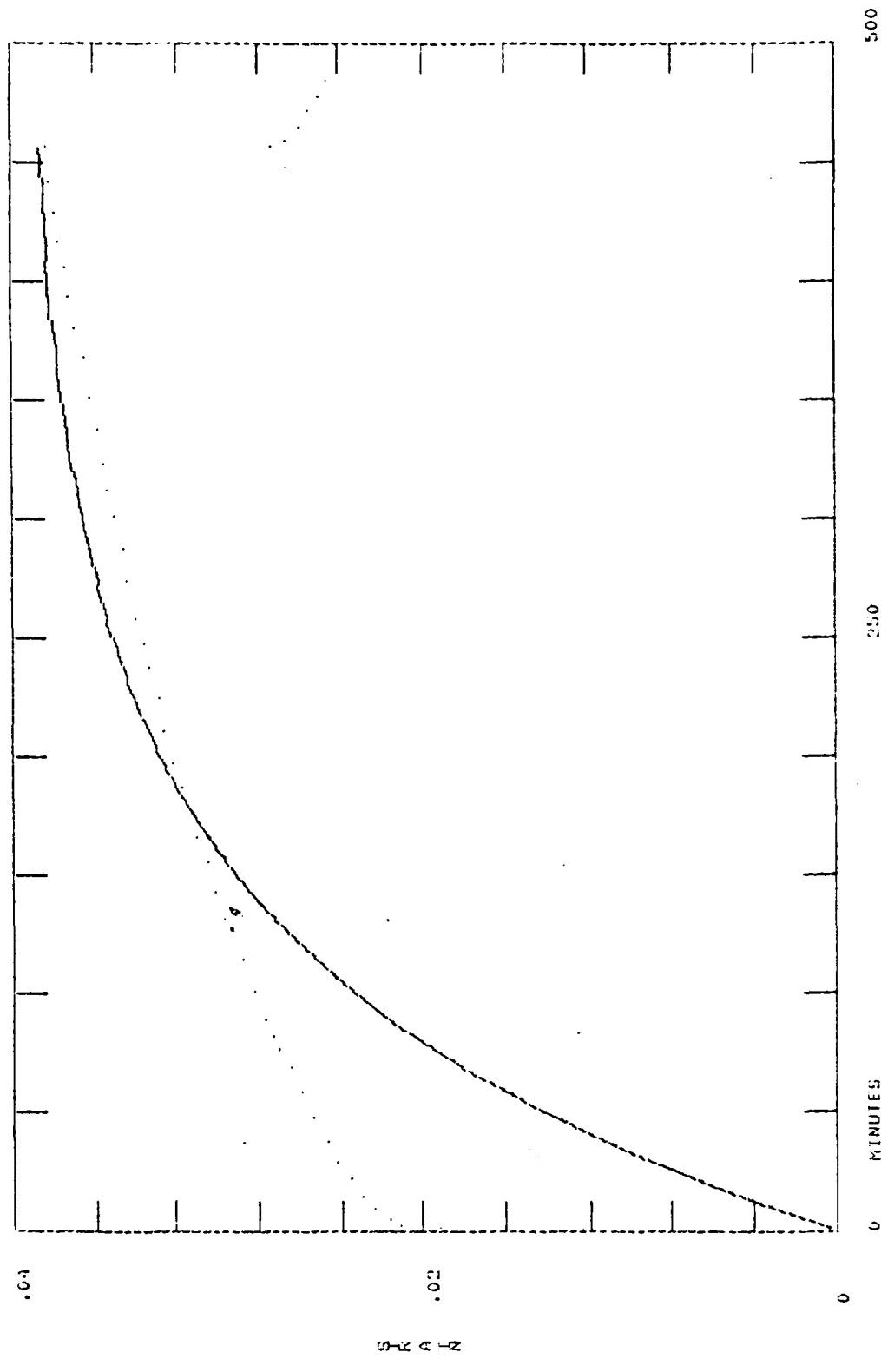
$t_{R-2}^{K-2} / t_{R-1}^{K-1} = 11.01 / 11.01 = 1.00$   
 written time: original time: ratio: prediction



ANALYSIS OF SOIL TO DETERMINE  
DELTAPRON POINTS  
EFFECTS OF TEST POINTS  
ERROR CORRECTING TEST POINTS  
3: 63.4%  
2: 86.2%

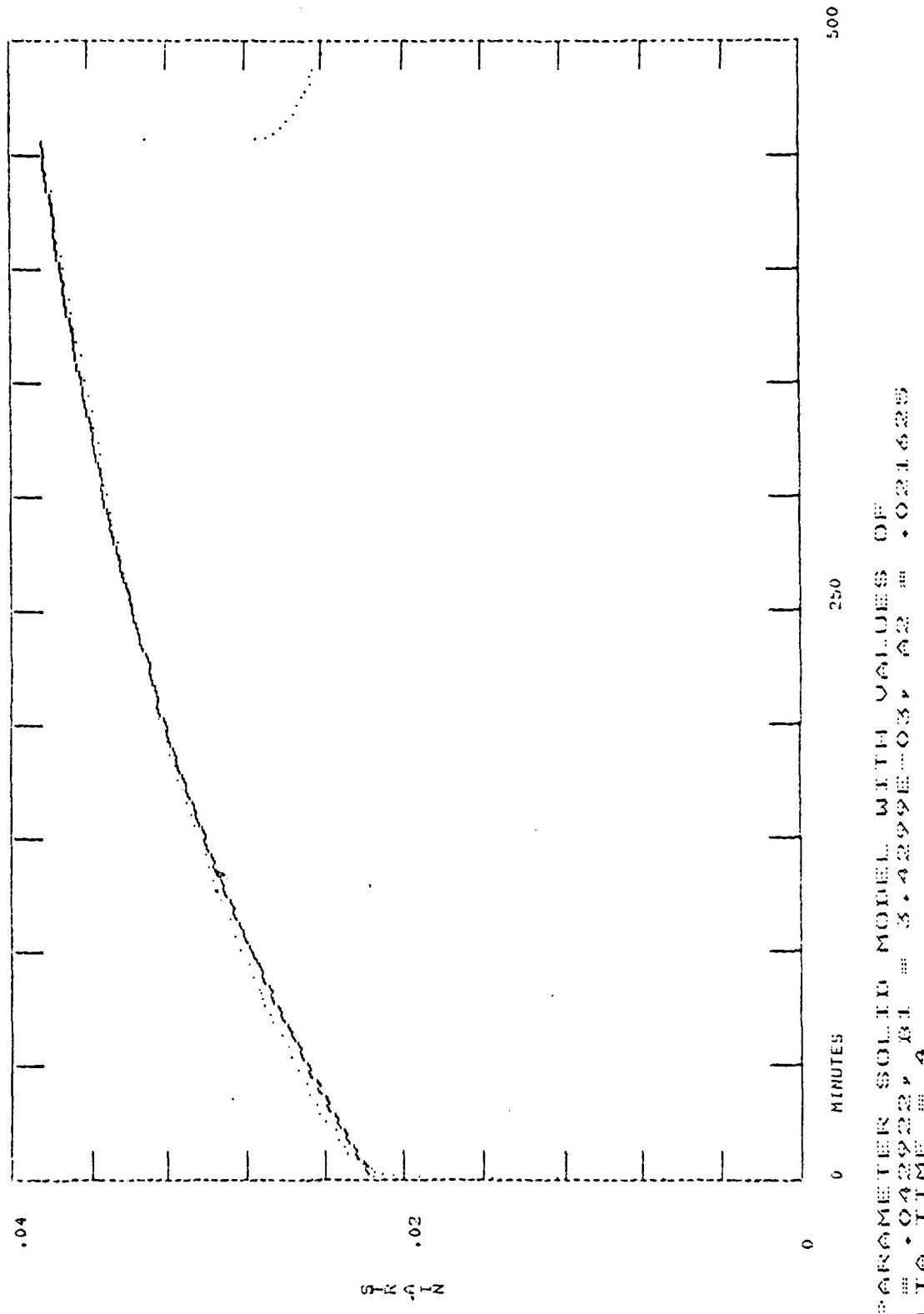
18-27 14-12 11 SLP 75 AREA = 11.00 50 CM HEIGHT = 3.9 CM  
NOTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA DEADY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

(Z)



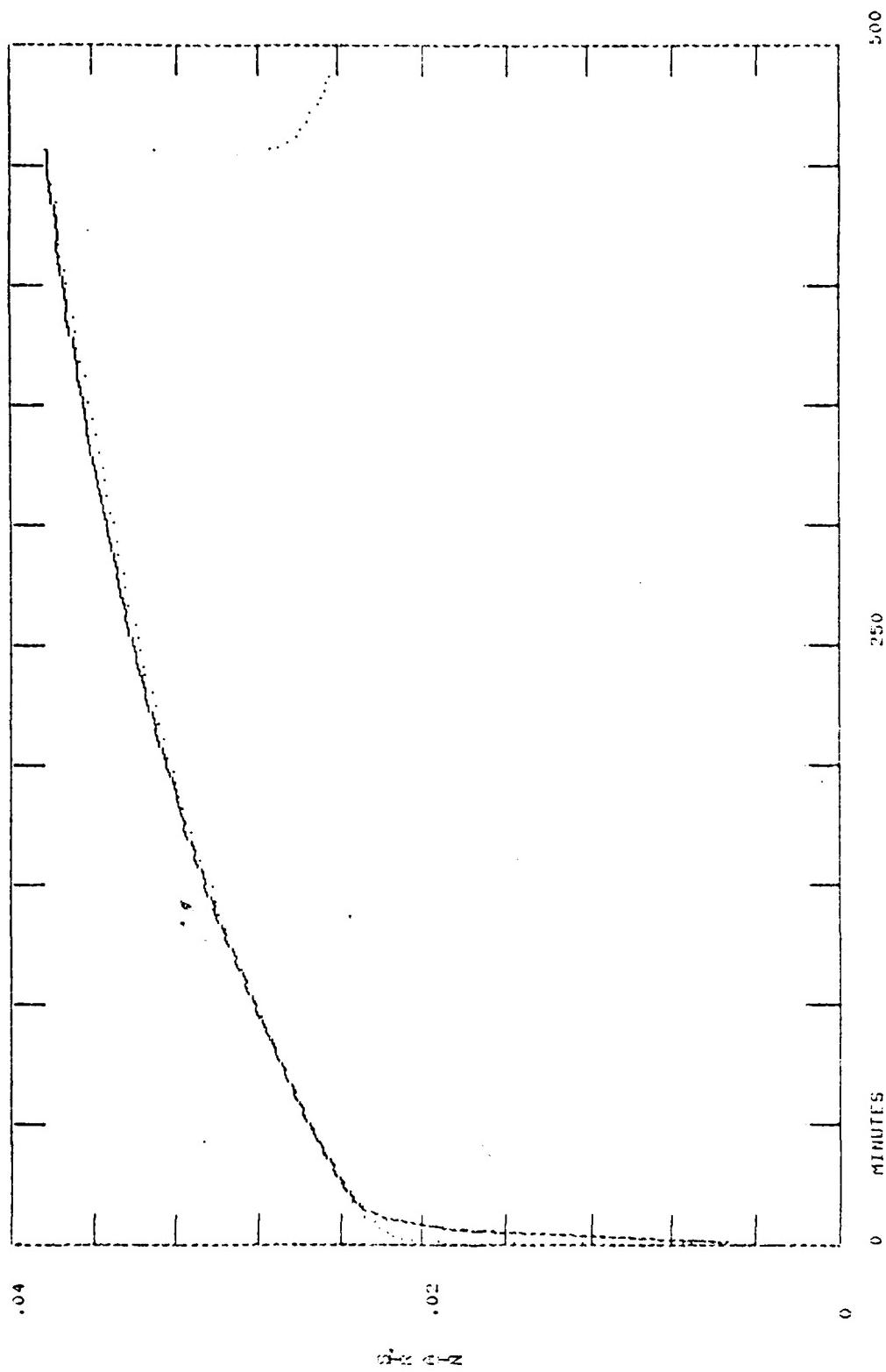
PARAMETERS SOLVED WITH VARIANCE OF  
A. J. COSSOR, R. G. HEDDERTON,  
DELTETON, B.  
ERROR COSTING POINTS: 3  
REGIONS CONCERNING FIRST POINTS: 2  
1.4 • 80.4%  
4.22 • 86.4%

LN-28 L2-13 34 JUN 75 AREA = 14.22 sq cm  
00110 LINE; original data heavy line; light = 3.535 cm  
height; point prediction



3---PACROMETER SOLUTION MODELED WITH VALUES OF  
 Q.1. \* 0.329222, Q.1. = 3.42299E-03, A.22 = 0.24.6239  
 DELTATIME = 4.000000000000000E-003, POINTS = 3  
 ERRORS < IGNORE POINTS = 3  
 ERRORS < IGNORE POINTS = 3

LN-20 12-13 31 JUN 75 AREA = 14.22 SQ CM HEIGHT = 3.555 CM  
 HEAVY LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HOLLOW LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



4 PERCENTILE SOLD IN MONEY WITH VOLUMES OF  
 6.1 • 0.20006, 8.1 • 3.60326, 6.2 • 0.3222357, 8.2 • 0.3222357 •  
 6.1 TO THE COSTING ALL POINTS : 32 • 0.354%  
 8.1 FOR COSTING FIRST 3 POINTS : 31 • 0.369%  
 6.1 FOR COSTING ALL POINTS : 32 • 0.354%

LK-29 12-L-3 31 JUN 75 AREA = 14.22 SQ CM  
 BOTTOM LINE: ORACINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION  
 HEIGHT = 3.535 CM

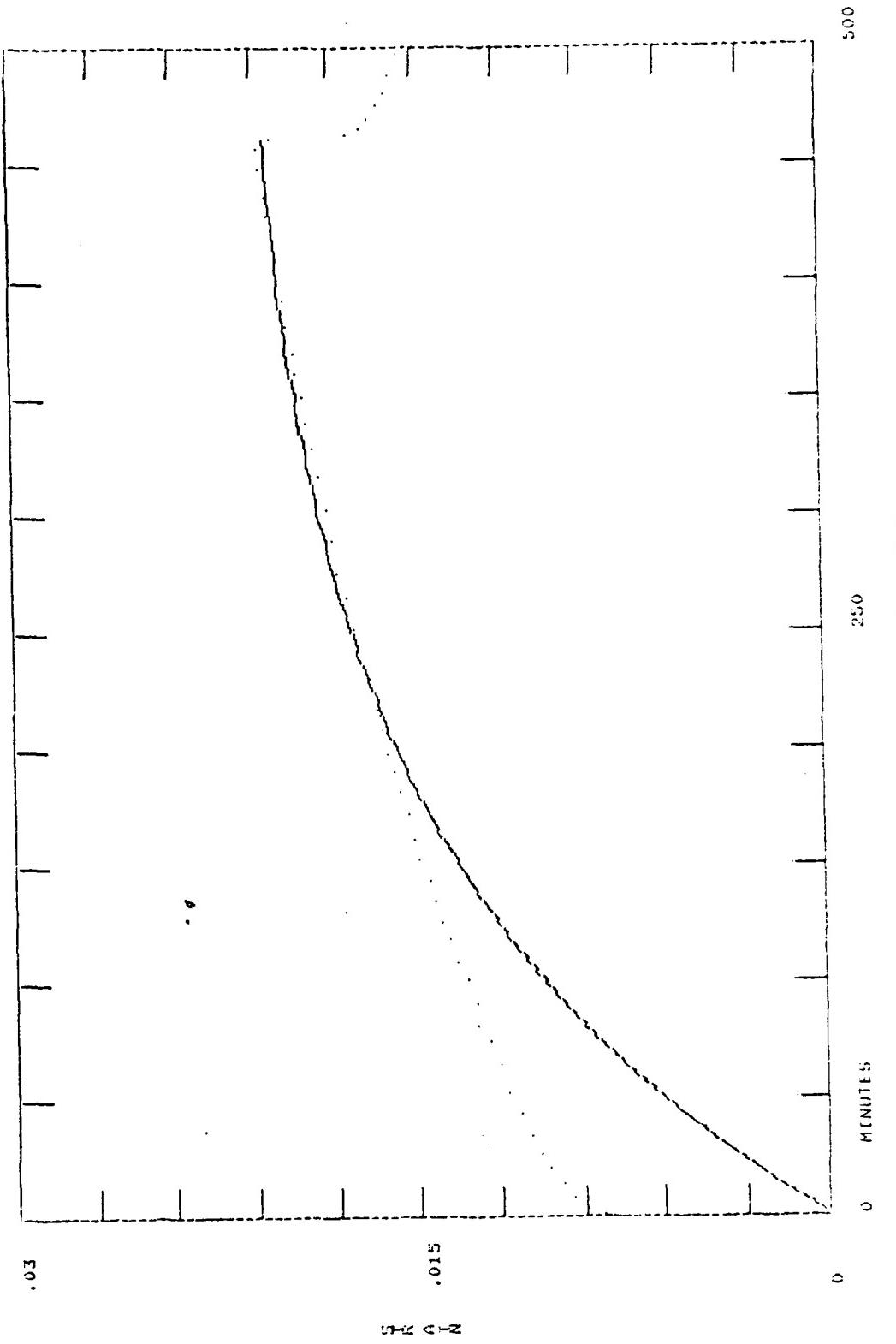
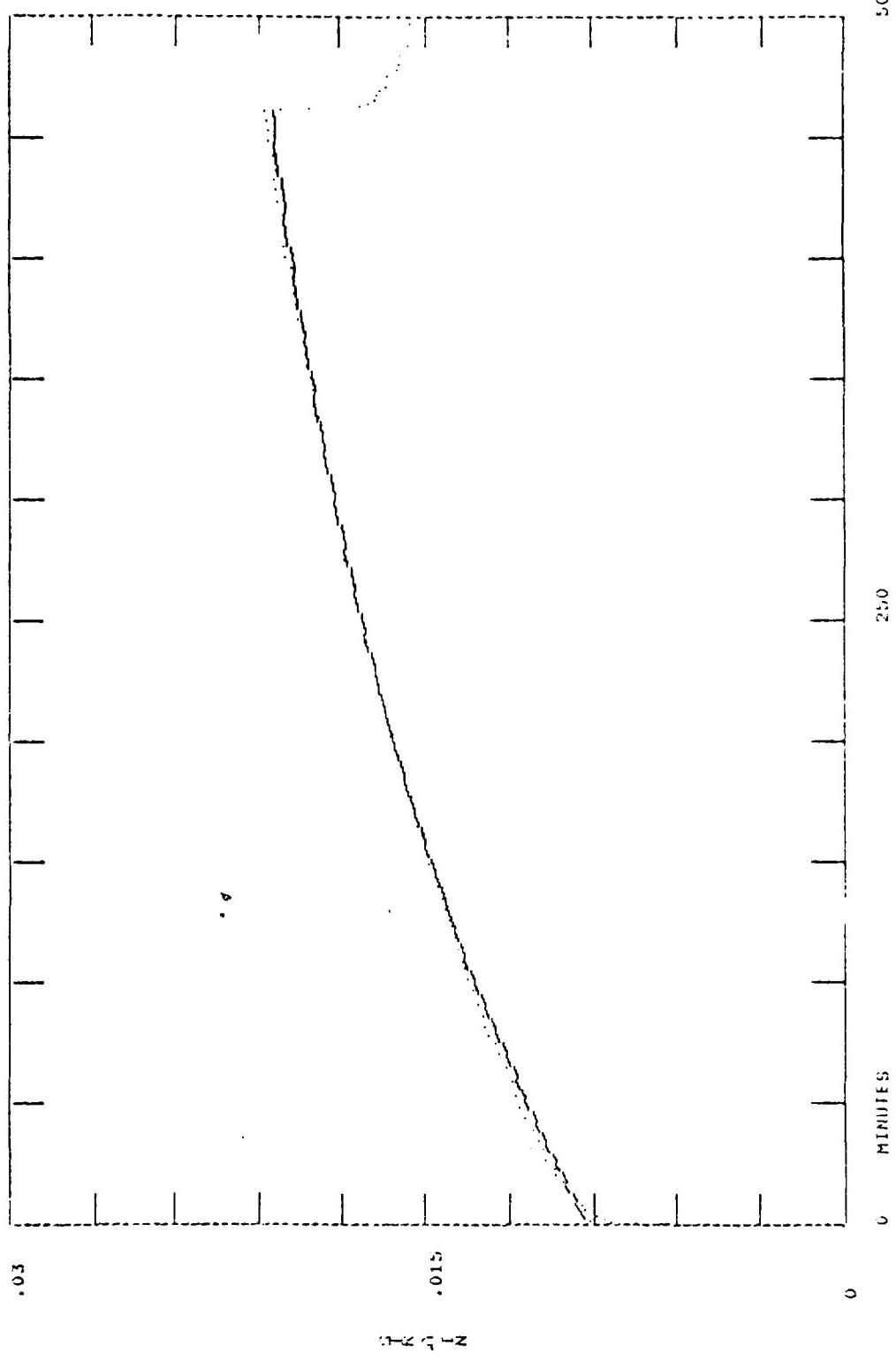
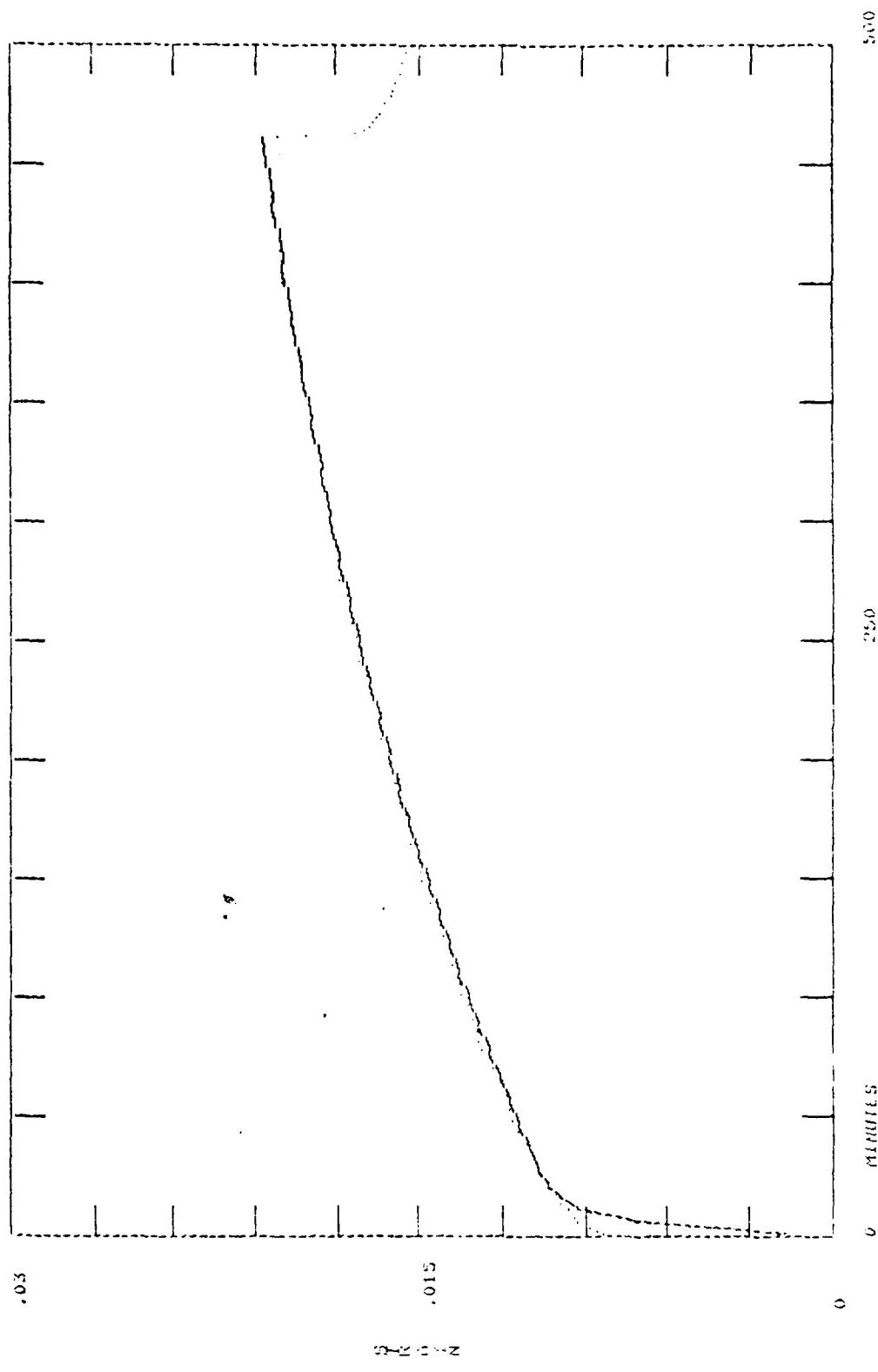


TABLE 29. CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS FOR THE VARIANCE OF THE RELATIVE TENSILE STRENGTH AND THE VARIOUS TESTS OF ELASTICITY AND CONSISTENCY OF THE TESTS FOR THE FRICTION COEFFICIENTS

TESTS	COEFFICIENTS	TESTS	COEFFICIENTS
ELASTICITY	0.2156	CONSISTENCY	0.5944
TENSILE STRENGTH	0.3166	ELASTICITY	0.3824
FRICTION COEFFICIENTS	0.3824	CONSISTENCY	0.6032
TESTS FOR THE FRICTION COEFFICIENTS	0.6032		



LK-29 L3-L4 14 000 75 AREA = 14.17 SQ CM  
DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



PILOT STUDY: 1.4 GADOLIN / 2.0 KETONE = 1.4, 1.4 GADOLIN  
PILOT STUDY: ORIGINAL / 1.618 KETONE = 1.618, 1.618 GADOLIN

AD-A107 627

TUSKEGEE INST AL DEPT OF PHYSICS  
ANALYTICAL MODELLING OF LOAD-DEFLECTION BEHAVIOR INTERVERTEBRAL--ETC(U)  
1980 M L BURNS AFOSR-80-0115

F/0 6/4

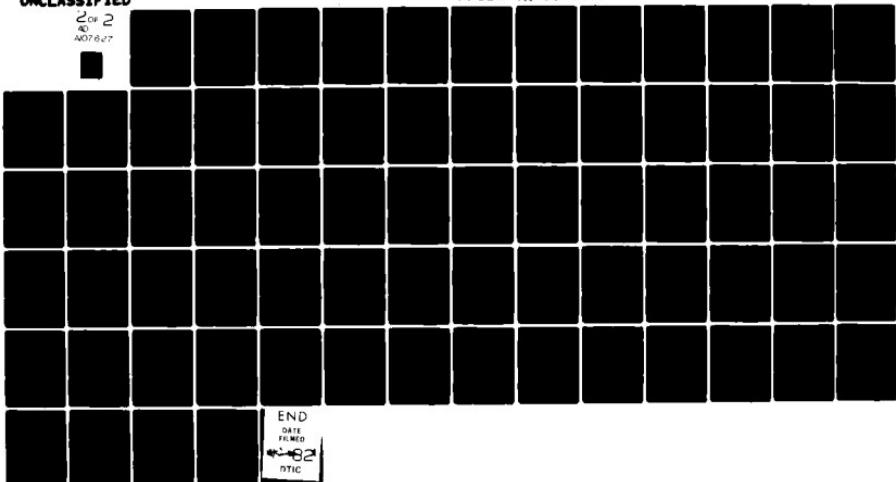
AFOSR-80-0115

UNCLASSIFIED

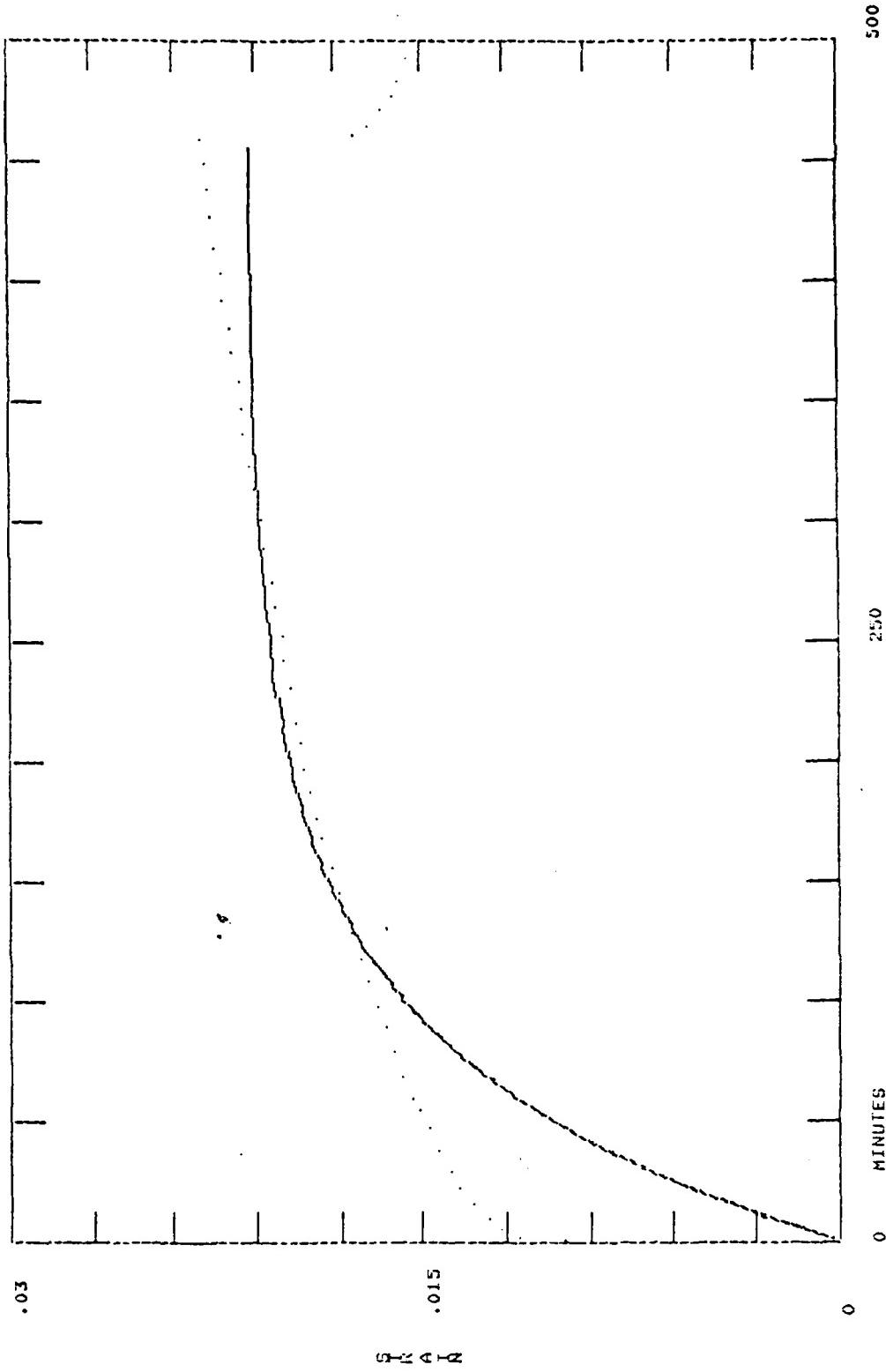
2 OF 2  
AD-A107 627

AFOSR-TR-81-0653

NL

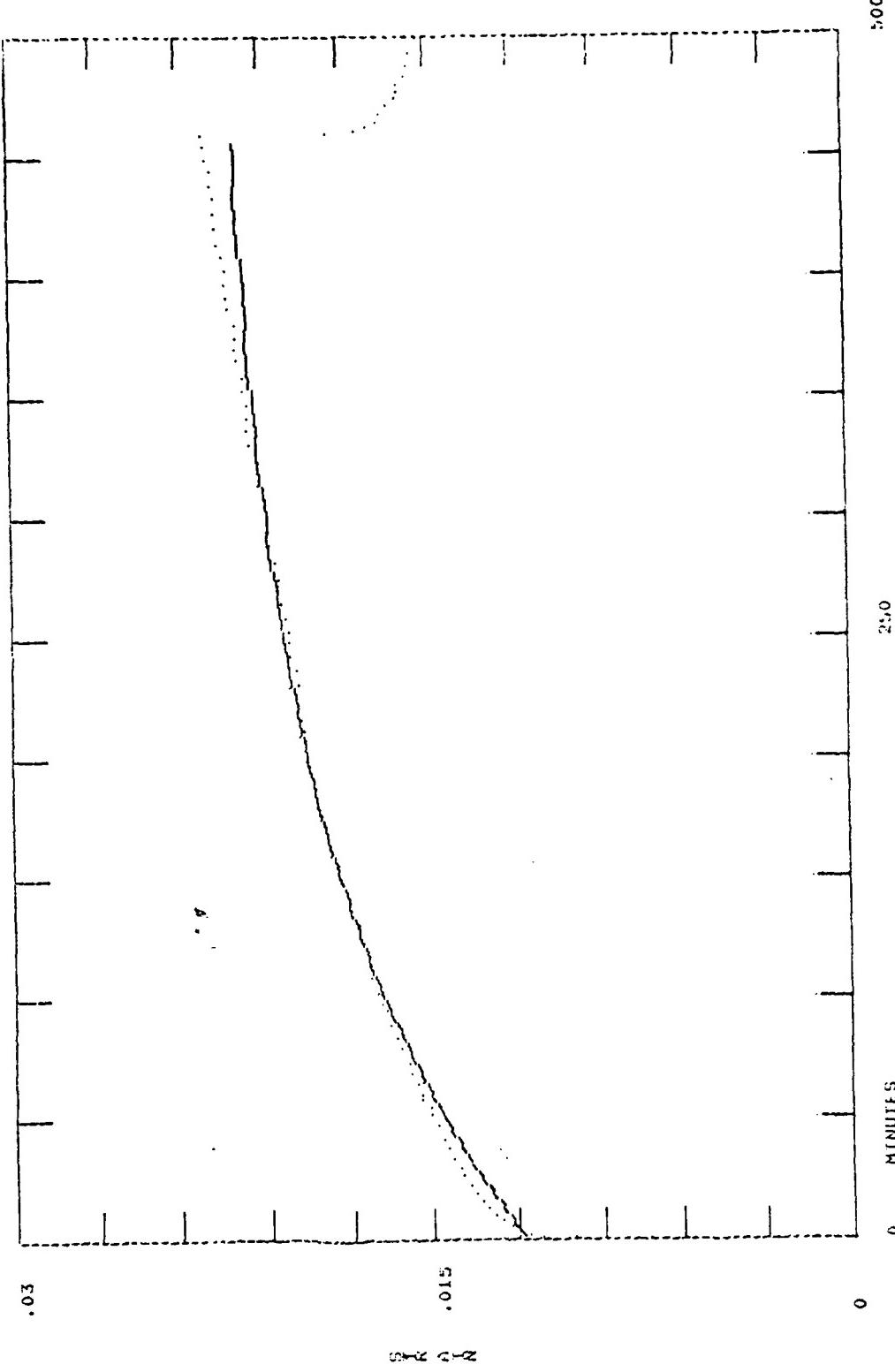


END  
DATE  
FILED  
4-16-82  
NTIC



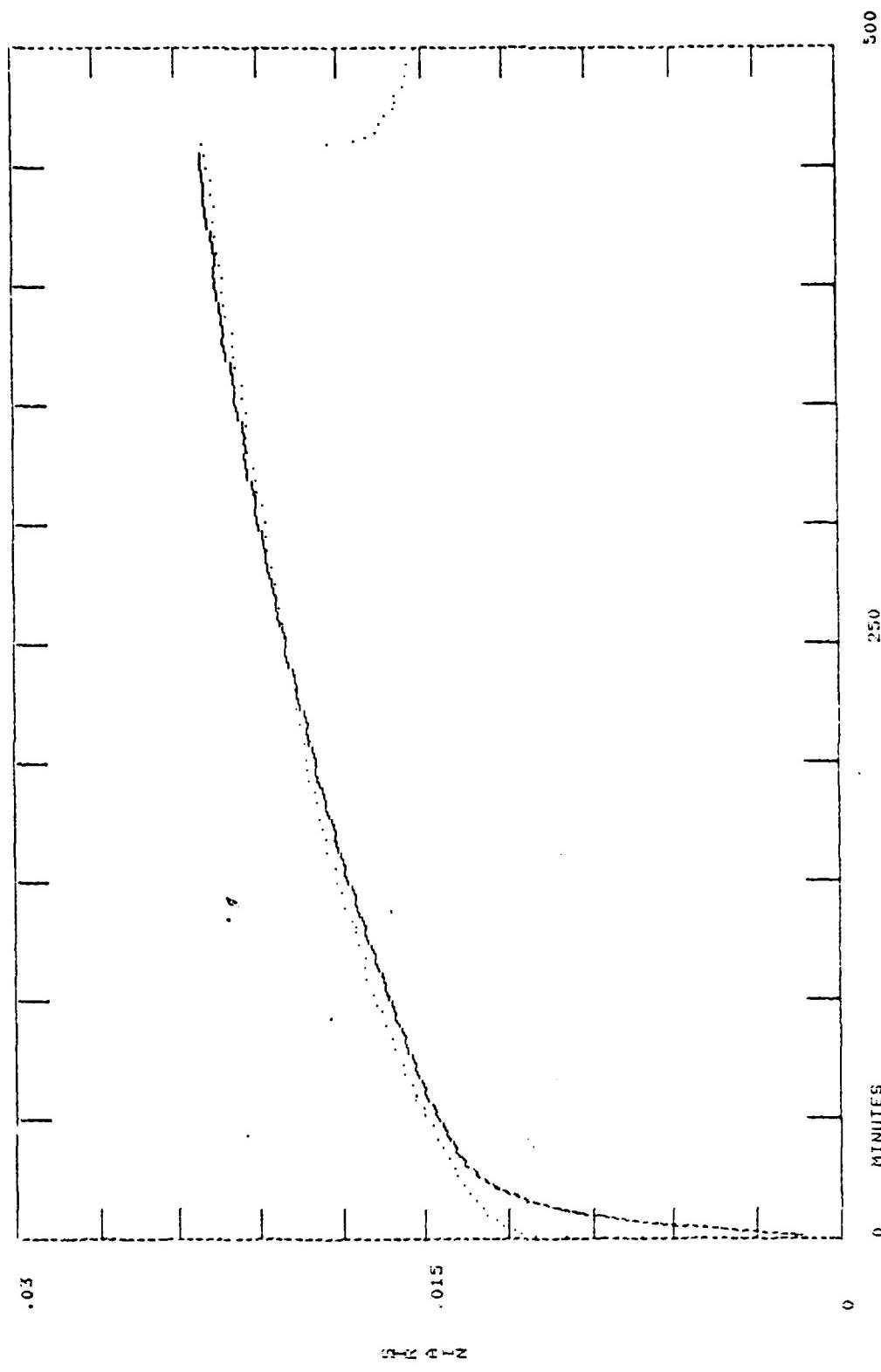
240 VOLTS 50 CYCLES 60° C. 100° F.  
 0.022333 V. 1.332233  
 ONE TIME CORRECTING POINTS > 2  
 1.4 \* 0.333%  
 1.2 \* 0.242%  
 ERROR IN CORRECTING PRESSURE POINTS > 2

1K-30 14-15 16 AUG 75 AREA = 17.22 SQ CM WEIGHT = 3.16 CM  
 DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



3-PARAMETER SOLID MONET BUTTER VOLUMES OF  
 0.022632, 0.024500, 0.026200.  
 DELTA TIME = 30 SECONDS.  
 ERROR CUSING ALL POINTS IN CONCERNING FIRST 3 POINTS;  
 0.00043322.

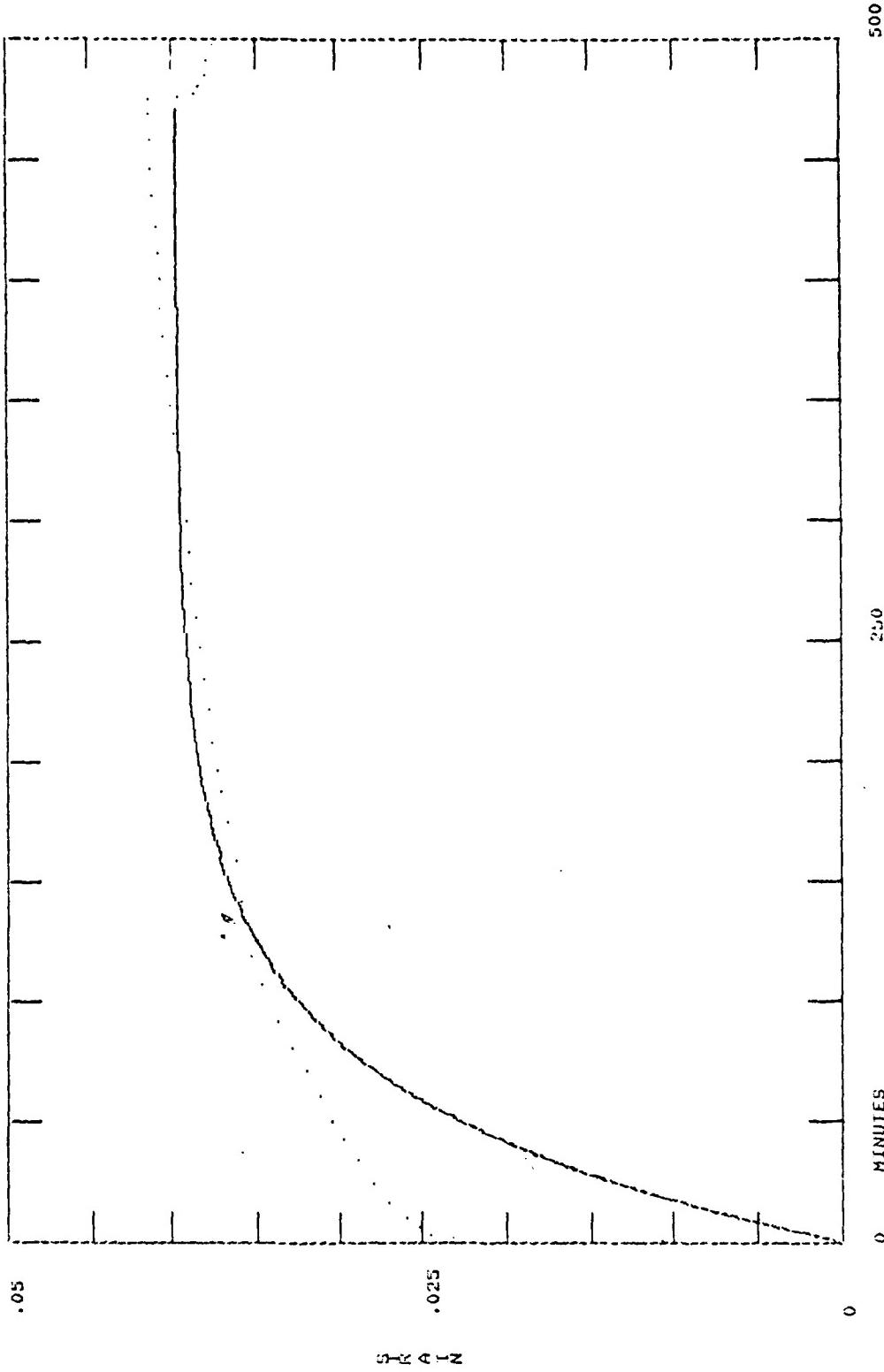
LN-30 L4-L5 16 AUG 75 AREA = 17.22 SQ CM HEIGHT = 3.16 CM  
DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



4 - PARAMETER SOLVED MODEL WITH VALUES OF  
 Q1 = 0.12624, R1 = 0.32204, Q2 = 0.13902, R2 = 0.30611, Q3 = 0.3  
 DELTA TIME = 4  
 MEASUREMENTS  
 CLOSING POINTS POINTS :  
 3.2802  
 3.5633

LK-30 L4-15 16 AUG 75 AREA = 17.22 SQ CM HEIGHT = 3.16 CM  
 DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

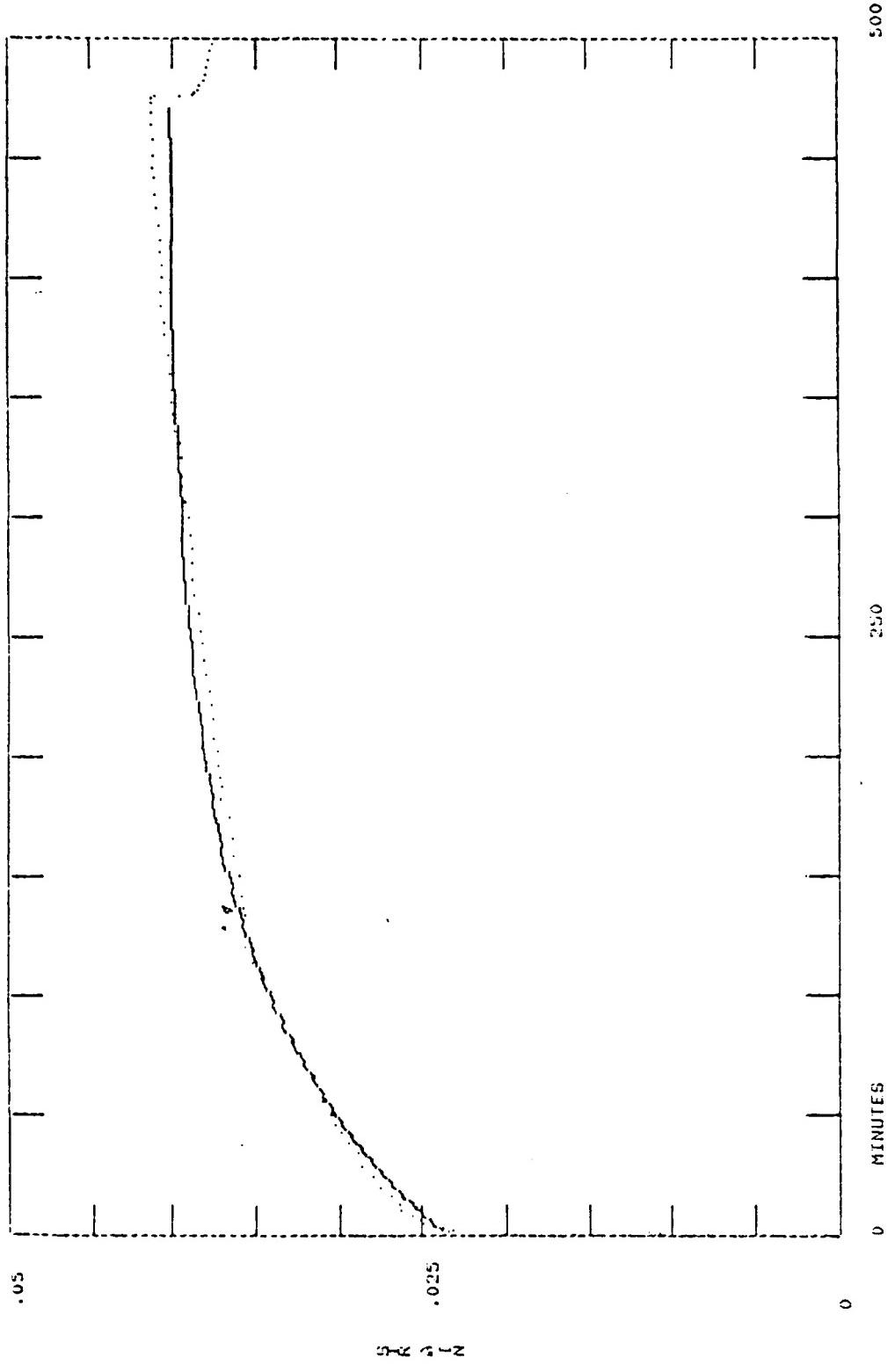
16



22 CM DIAMETER CYLINDER  
DATA \* 0.0453, 0.0151, 0.0124  
DOTTED LINE: BEST FITTING POINTS  
ERROR: IGNORING FIRST POINTS:  $\Delta \phi = 3.9\%$

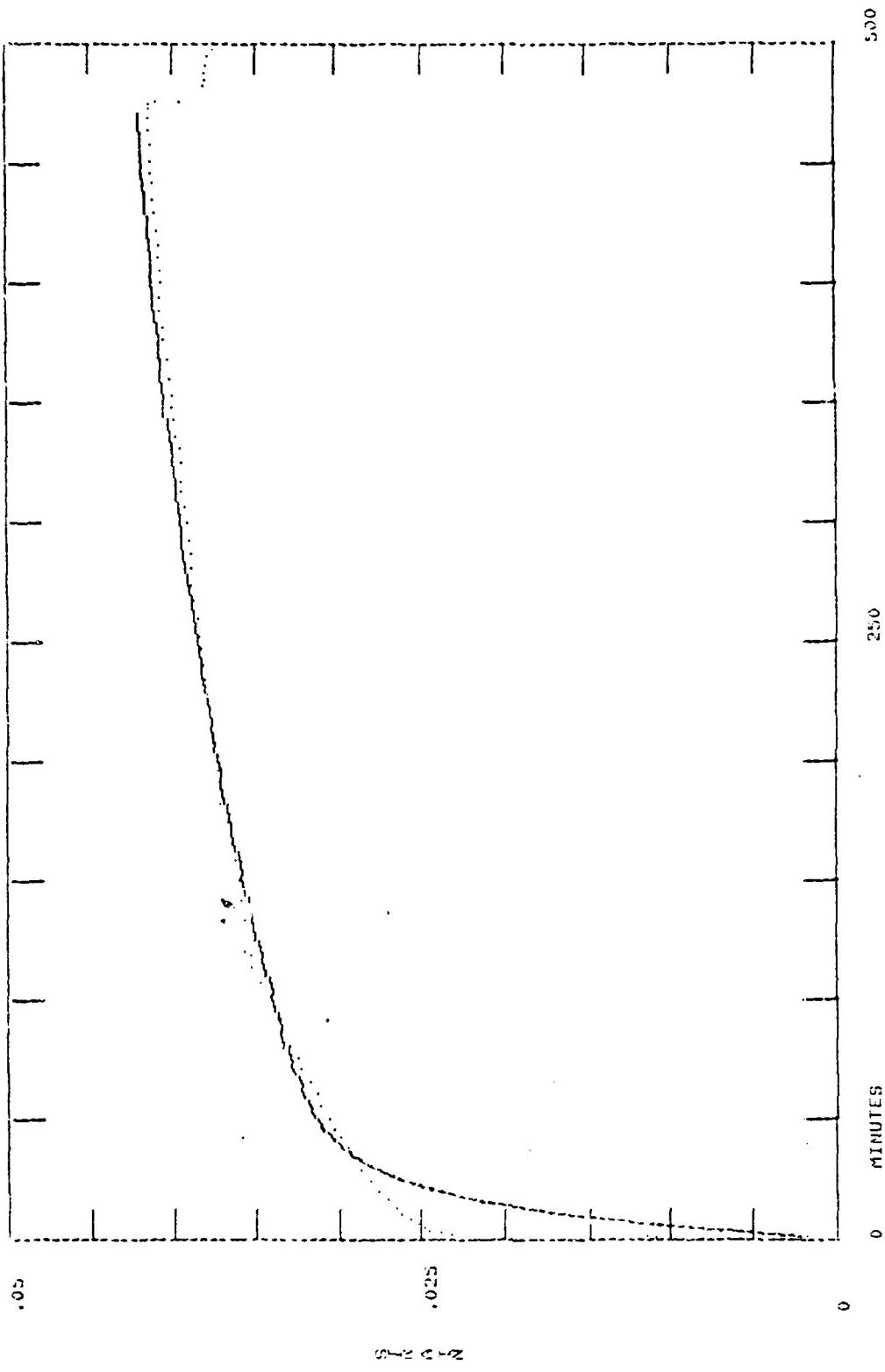
18-31 15-51 18 AUG 75 AREA = 25.61 SQ CM HEIGHT = 3.76 CM  
HEAVY LINE: ORIGINAL DATA DOTTED LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

(7)



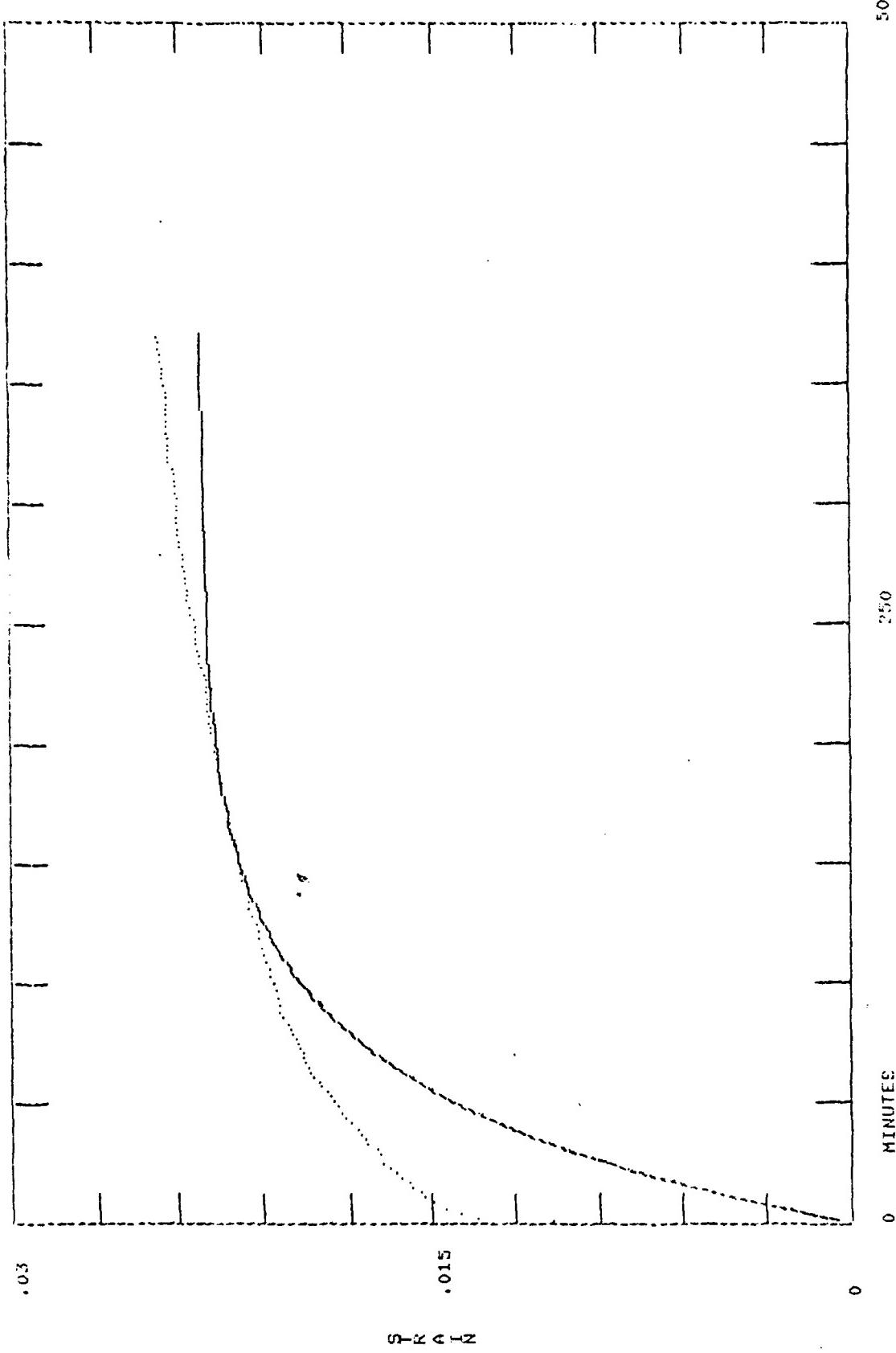
3-PARAMETER SOLID MODEL WITH VALUES OF  
 $\alpha_1 = 0.40361$ ,  $\beta_1 = 0.00921$ ,  $\alpha_2 = 0.02362$ ,  
 $\alpha_3 = 0.00021$ ,  $\beta_2 = 0.00001$ ,  $\beta_3 = 0.00000$   
 DUE TO TIME  $t = 4$   
 MEASUREMENTS  
 CUSTODIAL POINTS >;  
 IGNORING FIRST 3 POINTS >;  
 ERROR >

**LN-34** 15-S1 18 AUG 75 AREA = 25.69 SQ CM HEIGHT = 3.76 CM  
**BOTTLED LINE:** ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



4 - PARAMETERS SOLVED WITH VARIOUS ORDER  
 1. DELTA-TIME = 0.029306, 0.076436, 0.122222, 0.166667, 0.222222, 0.277778  
 2. ERROR CONCERNING FIRST POINTS : 0.096%  
 3. POINTS : 0.294%

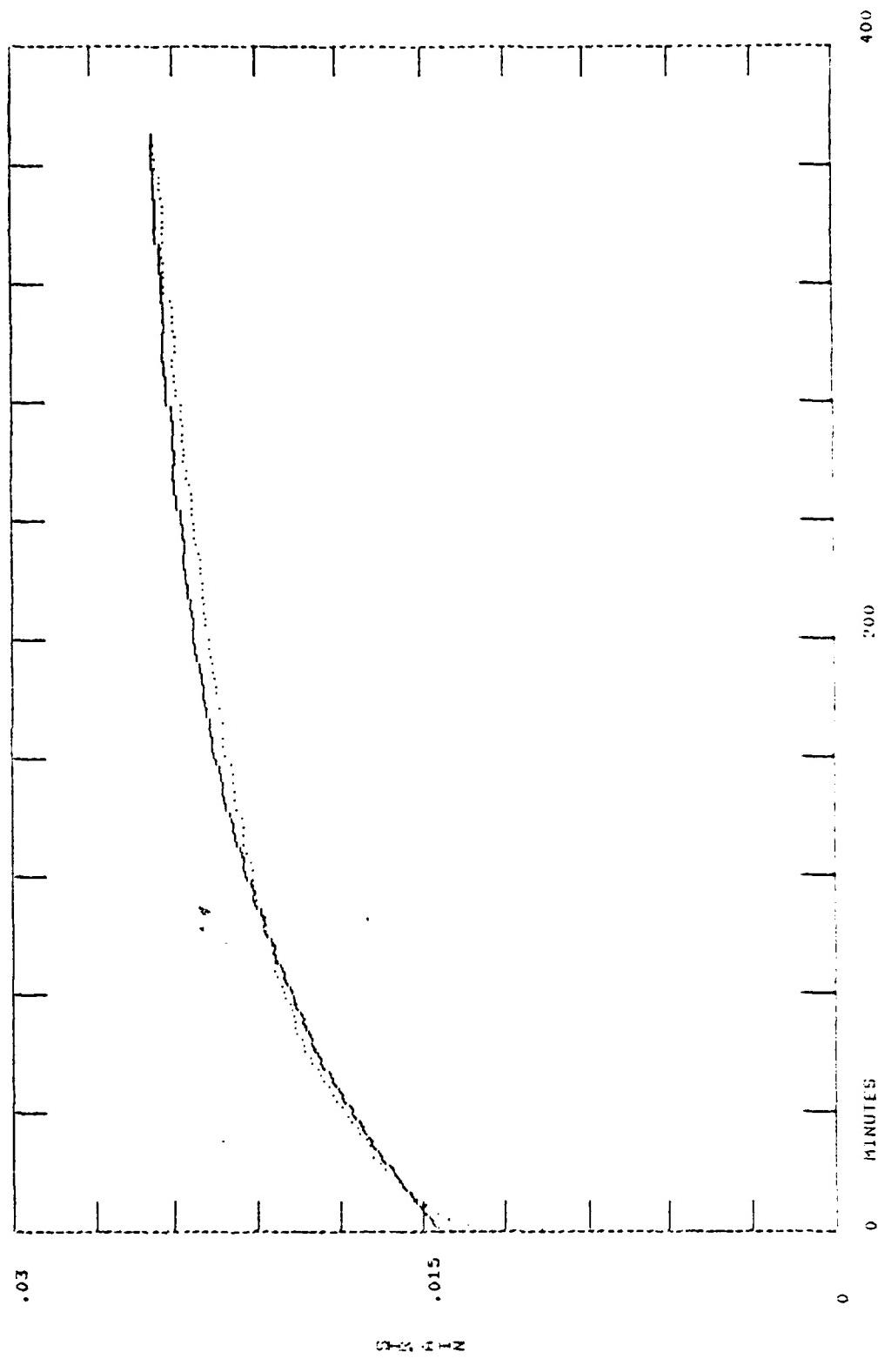
LN-31 15-51 18 AUG 75 AREA = 25.61 SQ CM  
NOTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION  
HEIGHT = 3.76 CM



22 -> CORRECTED SOLUTION MODEL WITH VARIANCE OF  
 Q1 ... 22 \* 33.1965E-022 \* 31 = 1.90386E-022 \* 32 ... 0  
 Q2 ... 0, 33 ... 0, 33 ... 0, 33 ... 0, 33 ... 0, 33 ... 0  
 ERROR CURVING AT L POINTS > : 1Q: 0.69%  
 ERROR CURVING FIRST POINTS > :

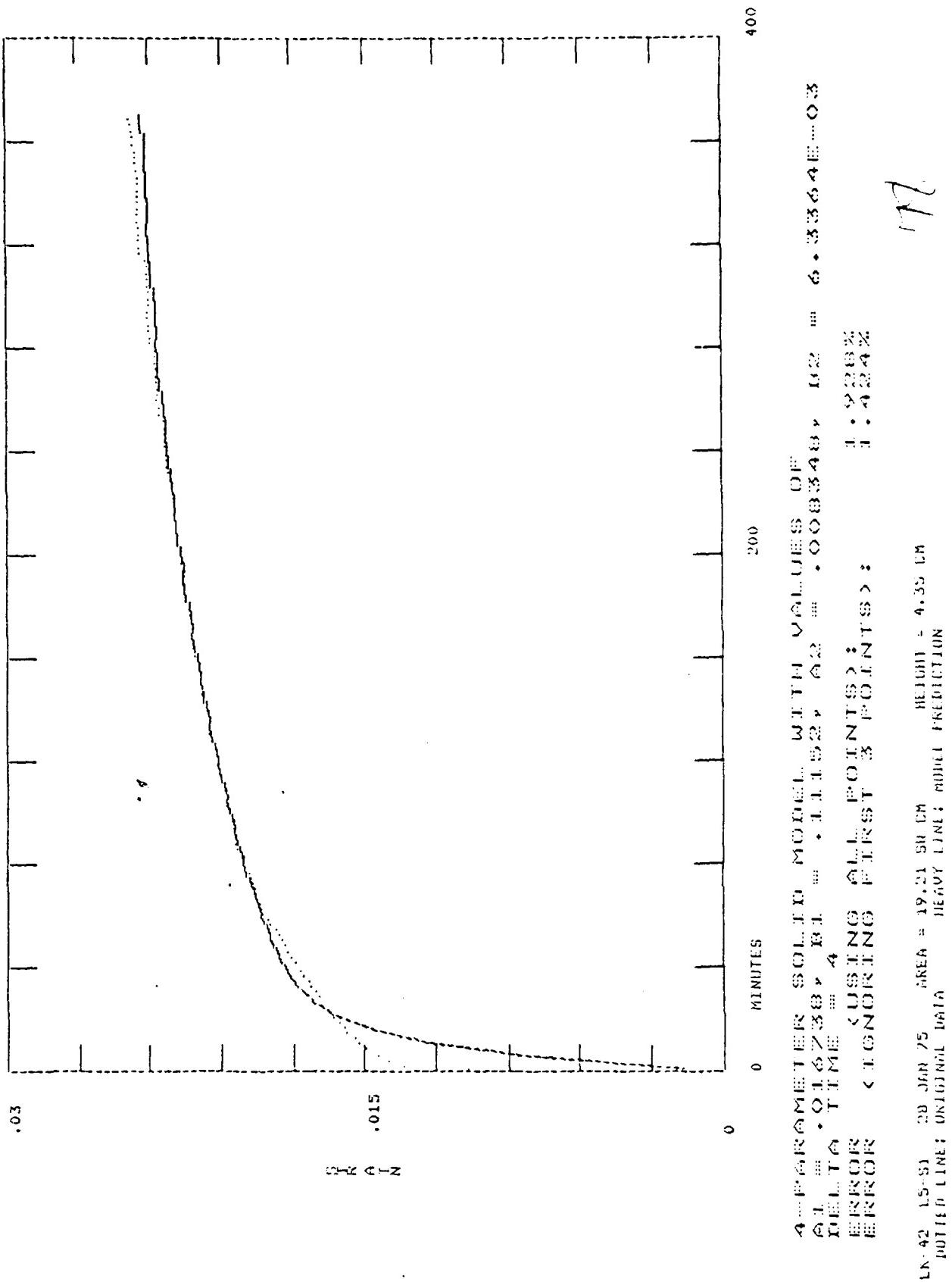
N=42 L=51 28 JUN 75 AREA = 19.2150 CM HEAVY LINE: MONT. PREDICTION  
 DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEIGHT = 4.35 CM

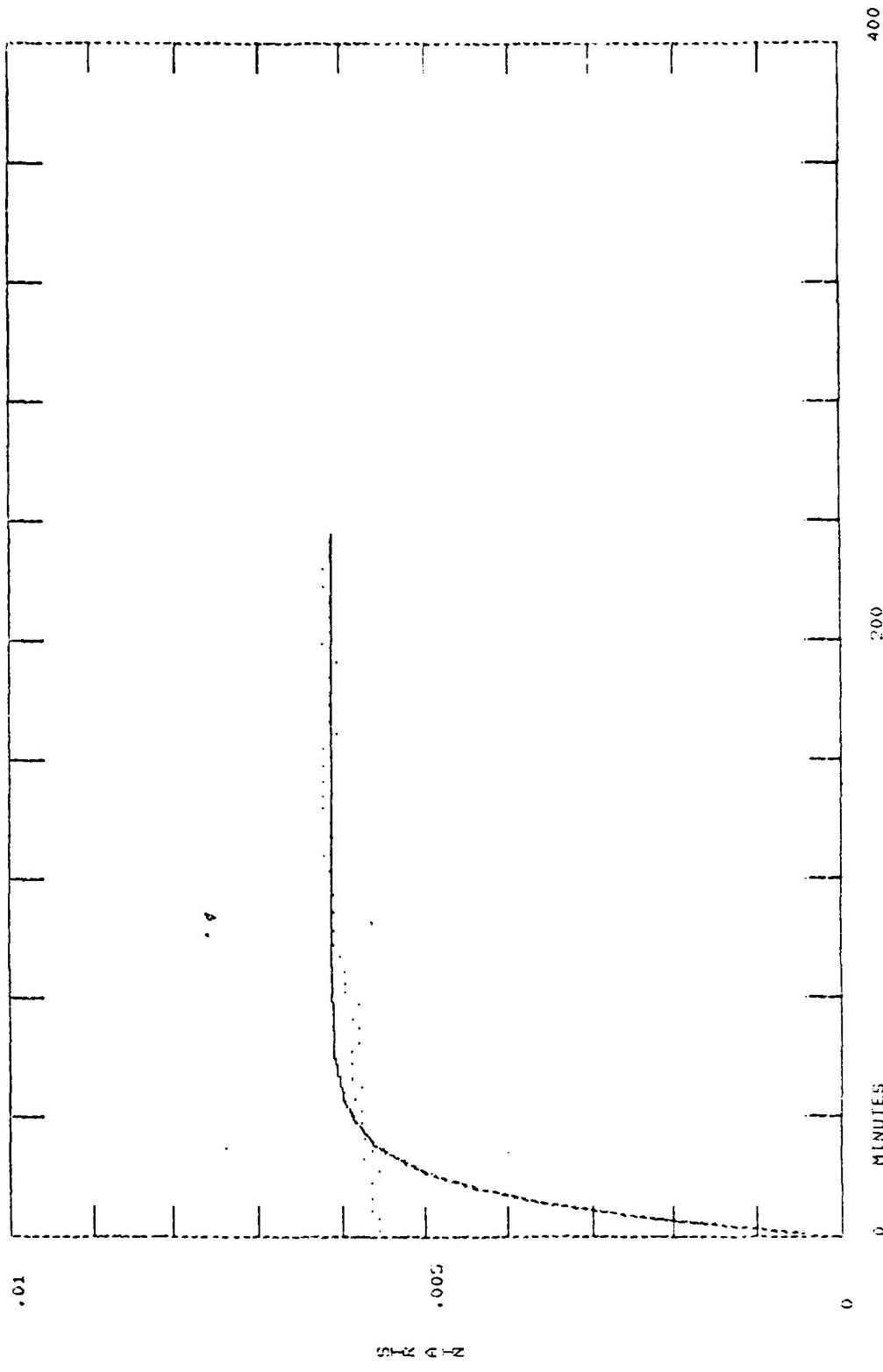
16



3. PERFORMANCE OF THE MODEL WITH CONSIDERATIONS OF  
ADDED TIME COSTS AND POINT TESTS:  
RESULTS CONCERNING TEST POINTS:  
 $\Delta S/N \approx 0.022$   
 $\Delta S/N \approx 0.322\%$

18-42 45 51 28 JUN 75 AREA = 19.24 50 CM Height = 4.50 CM  
001110 1441:081110.001110 HEAVY LOAD: ROLLER PREDICTION

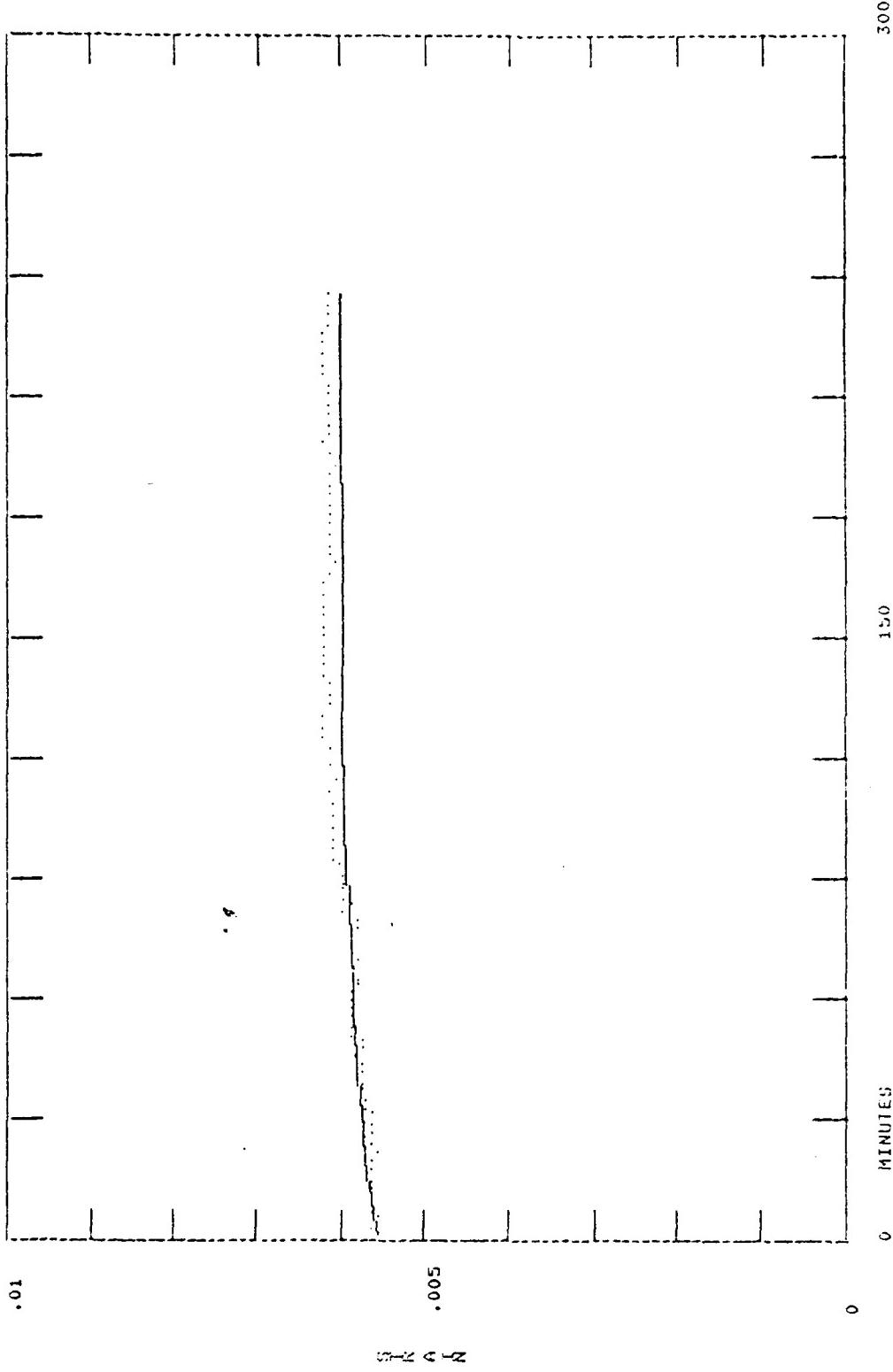




2.1 PHOTOMETRIC SOLUTION MODELED WITH VOLUMES OFF  
 HEAVY LINE: ORIGINAL DATA  
 DOTTED LINE: MODEL PREDICTION  
 3.0 26.0%  
 0.0 64.0%

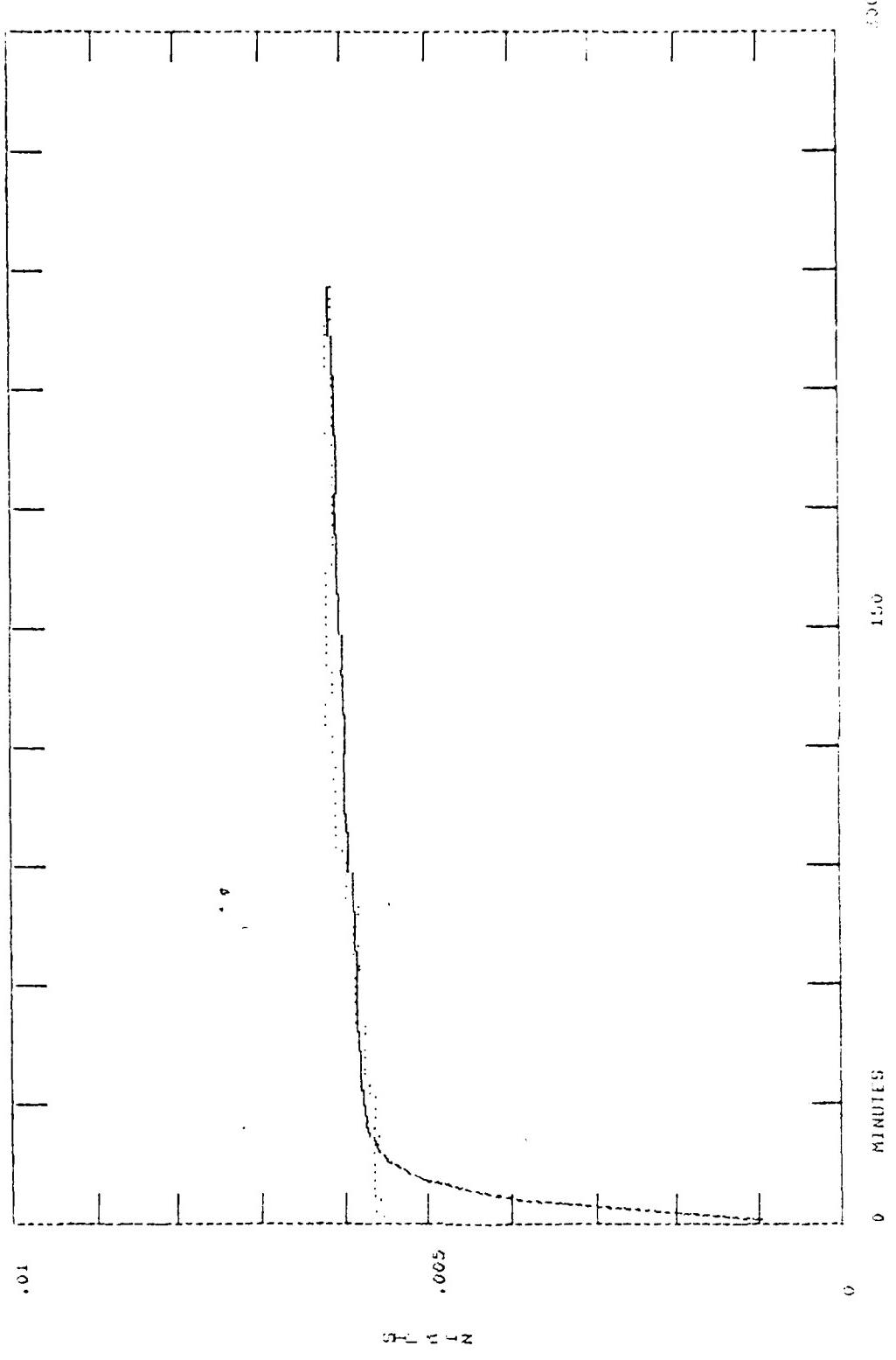
LN: 44 L3-L4 30 Jun 75 AREA = 19.69 SQ CM HEIGHT = 4.09 CM  
 HEAVY LINE: ORIGINAL DATA DOTTED LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

1/9



3 - PERIODS SOLVED WITH VARIATIONS OF  
 6 + 0.32E-03, 1.1E-03, 0.1706, 0.32, 0.5842E-03  
 ONE TIME 1.6  
 ERRORS CONVERGING AT POINTS 2 & 3  
 TOLERANCE 1.4392%  
 1.4392%

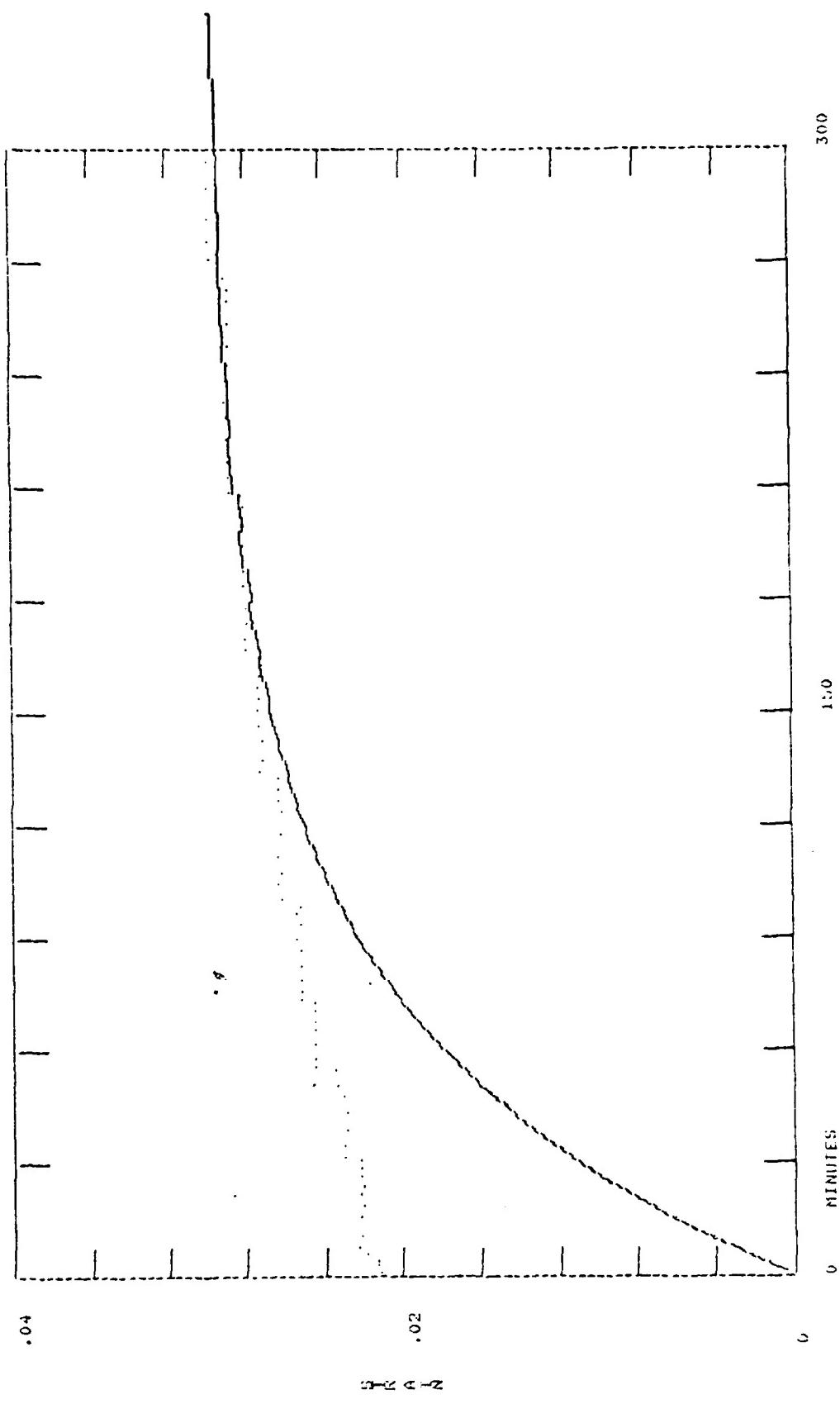
LN-44 L3-L4 30 JAN 75 AREA = 19.64 SQ CM HEIGHT = 4.09 CM  
 BOTTOM LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



A - FOR COMPTON SCATTERING WITH  
 0.1 AND 0.25 MEV X-RAYS  
 IN LIQUID TITANIUM  
 THIS IS THE  
 RATIO OF  
 COUNTS  
 IN GOSPERT  
 FILTERS

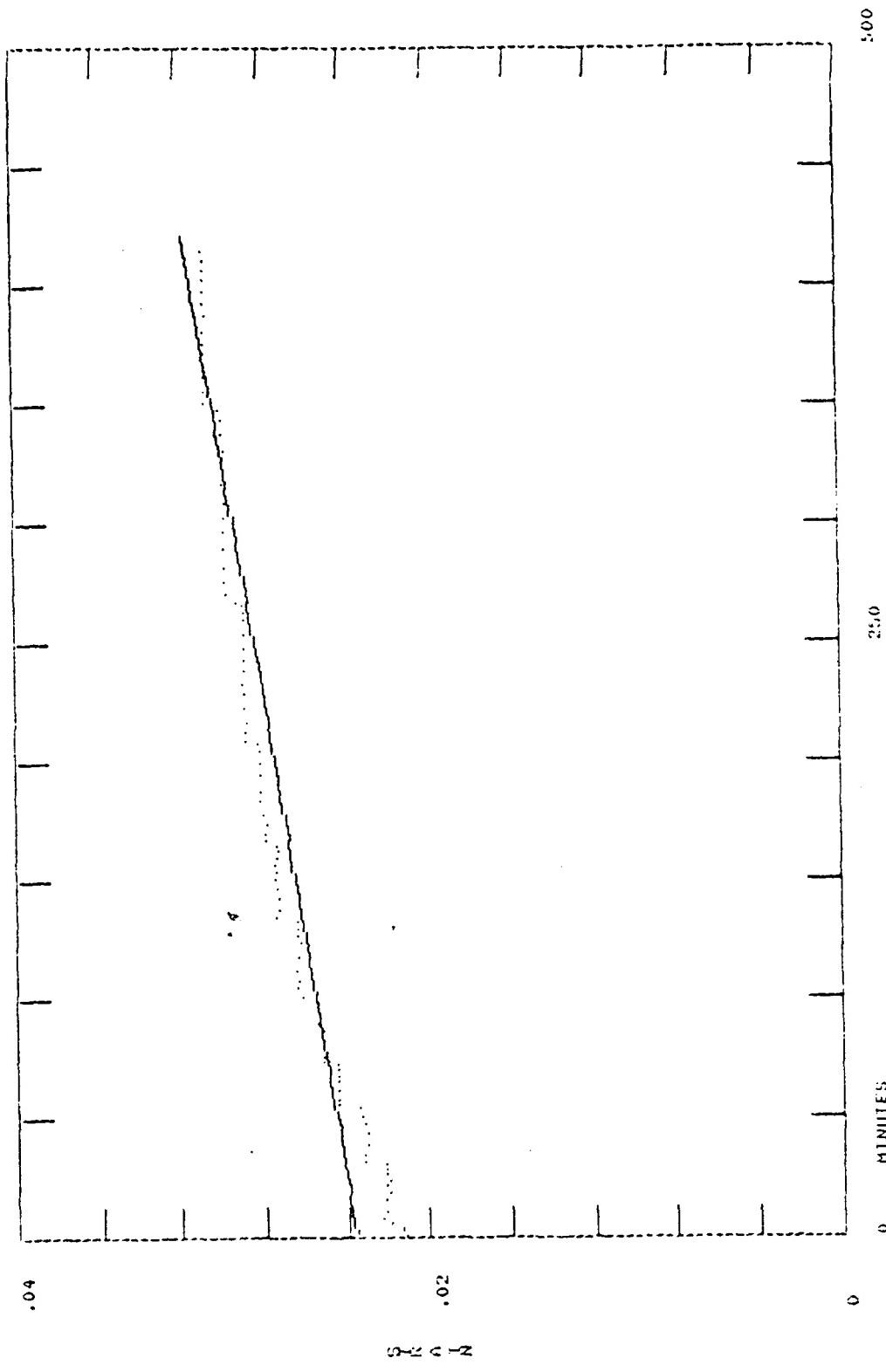
$\frac{0.44 \pm 1.9}{0.0167 \text{ min.}} = 19.64 \pm 0.06$   
 RATIO = 4.09 CM

✓



2-10 GAUGING THE SOLID MODELS WITH VOLUMES OF  
DUST. THE DUST IS DROPPED ON A  
BEDROOM CLOTHING CONTAINER;  
THE RISORS CONSIDERED ARE:  
A. 1.000  
B. 3.500  
C. 4.125

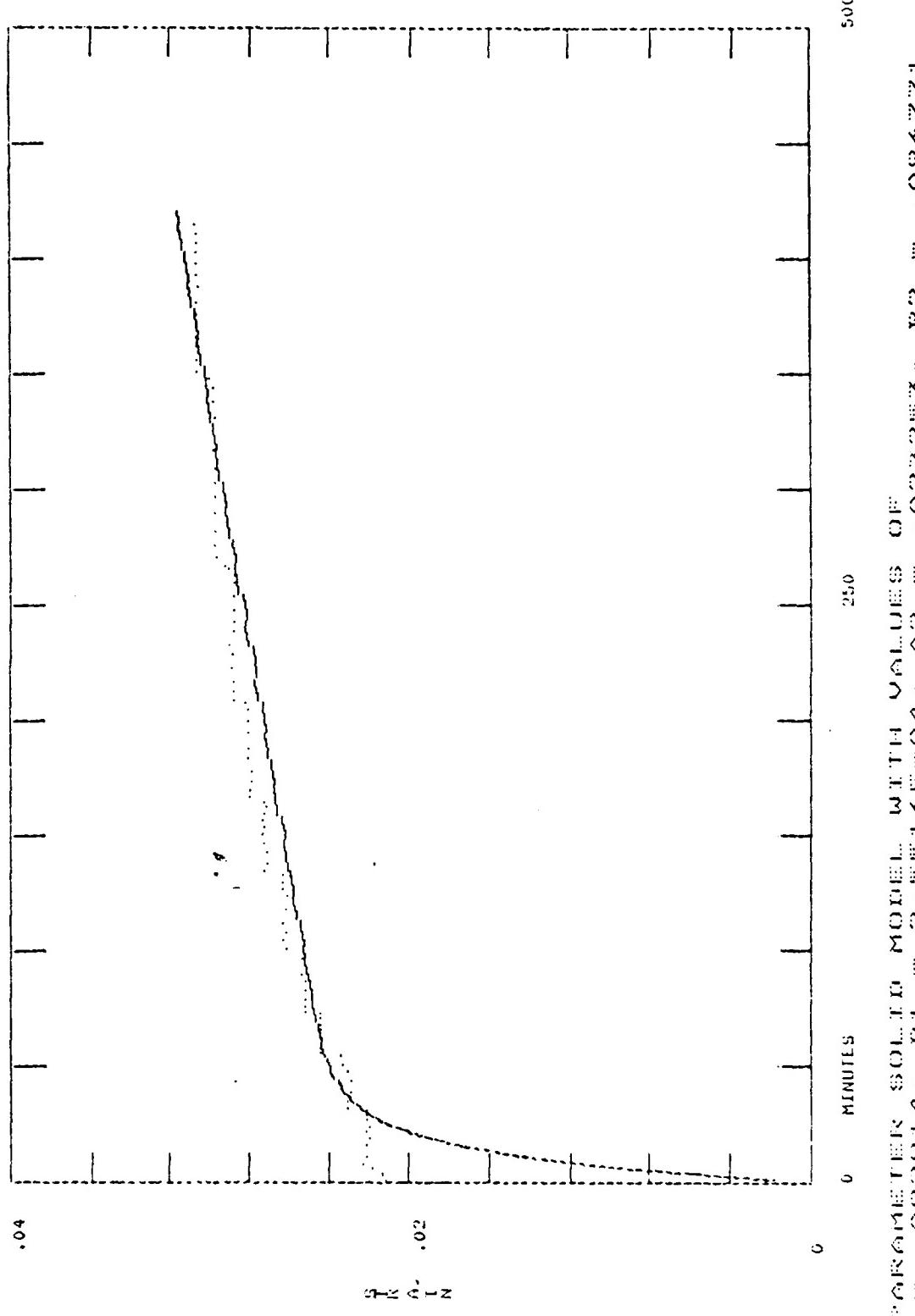
18-45 L2-13 31 JUN 75 AREA = 16.52 SQ FT HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION  
HEAVY LINE: ORIGINAL DATA



EXPERIMENTER SOLID MODEL WITH VARIANCE OF  
 0.1 \* 0.0012, X1 = 2.0, Y = 0.03569  
 DATA TIME IS 6 SECONDS, POINTS = 822,  $\sigma_{\text{obs}} = 0.00052$   
 RESULTS SUSTAIN POINTS > 2  
 C T G N O R T E P T R S T P O I N T S > 2  
 $\sigma_{\text{pred}} = 0.00042$

6-45 12-13 31 JAN 75 AREA = 10.52 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.635 CM  
 HORIZONTAL LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

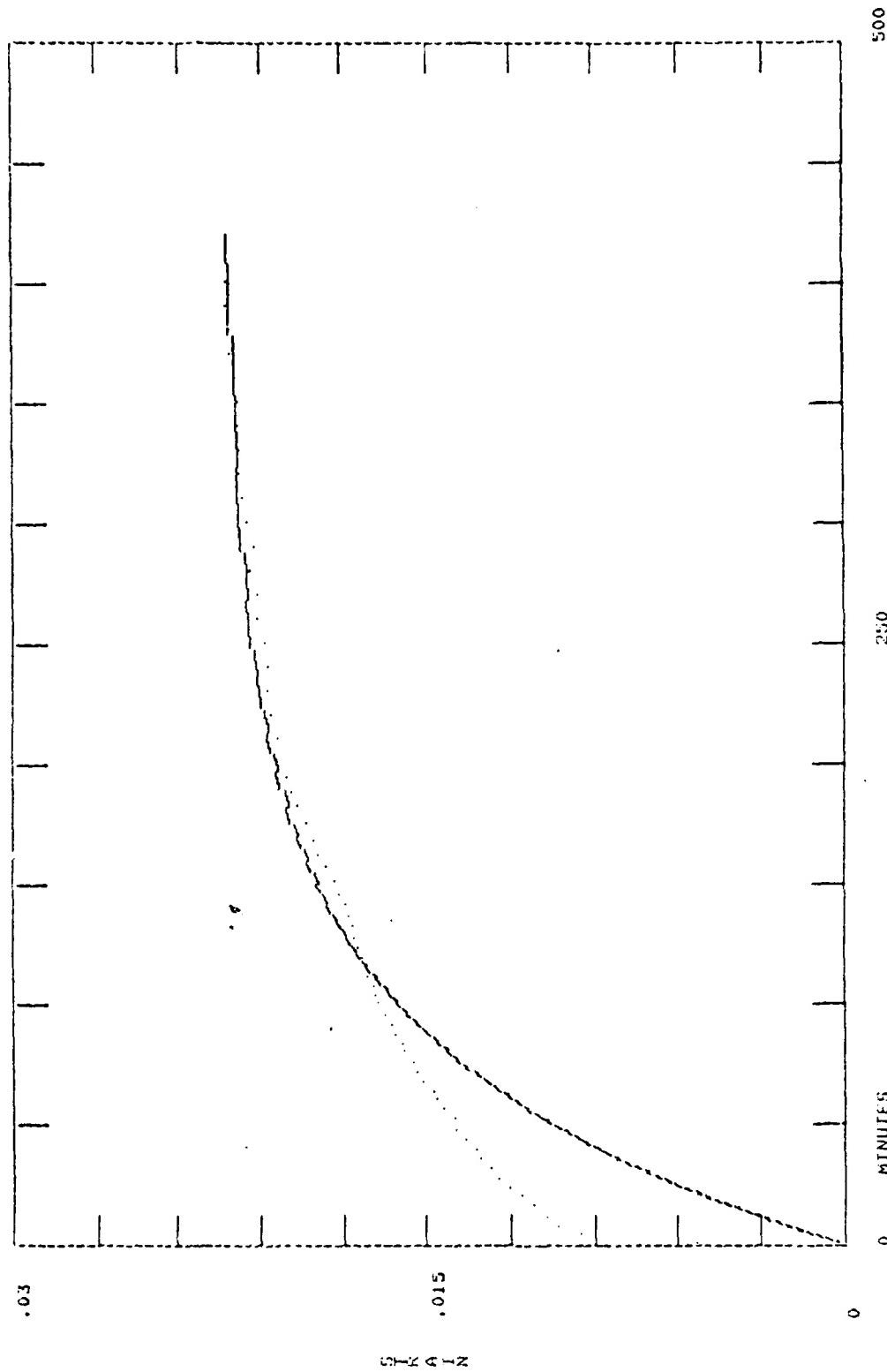
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4 - PREDICTED WATER LEVELS WITH VARIOUS MODELS  
 AT TIME = 0.22 & 0.42 MINUTES  
 ERRORS IN PREDICTING PREDICTED POINTS :

LN 45 12-13 31 JAN '75 AREA = 10.52 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.635 CM  
 HEAVY LINE: ORIGINAL DATA

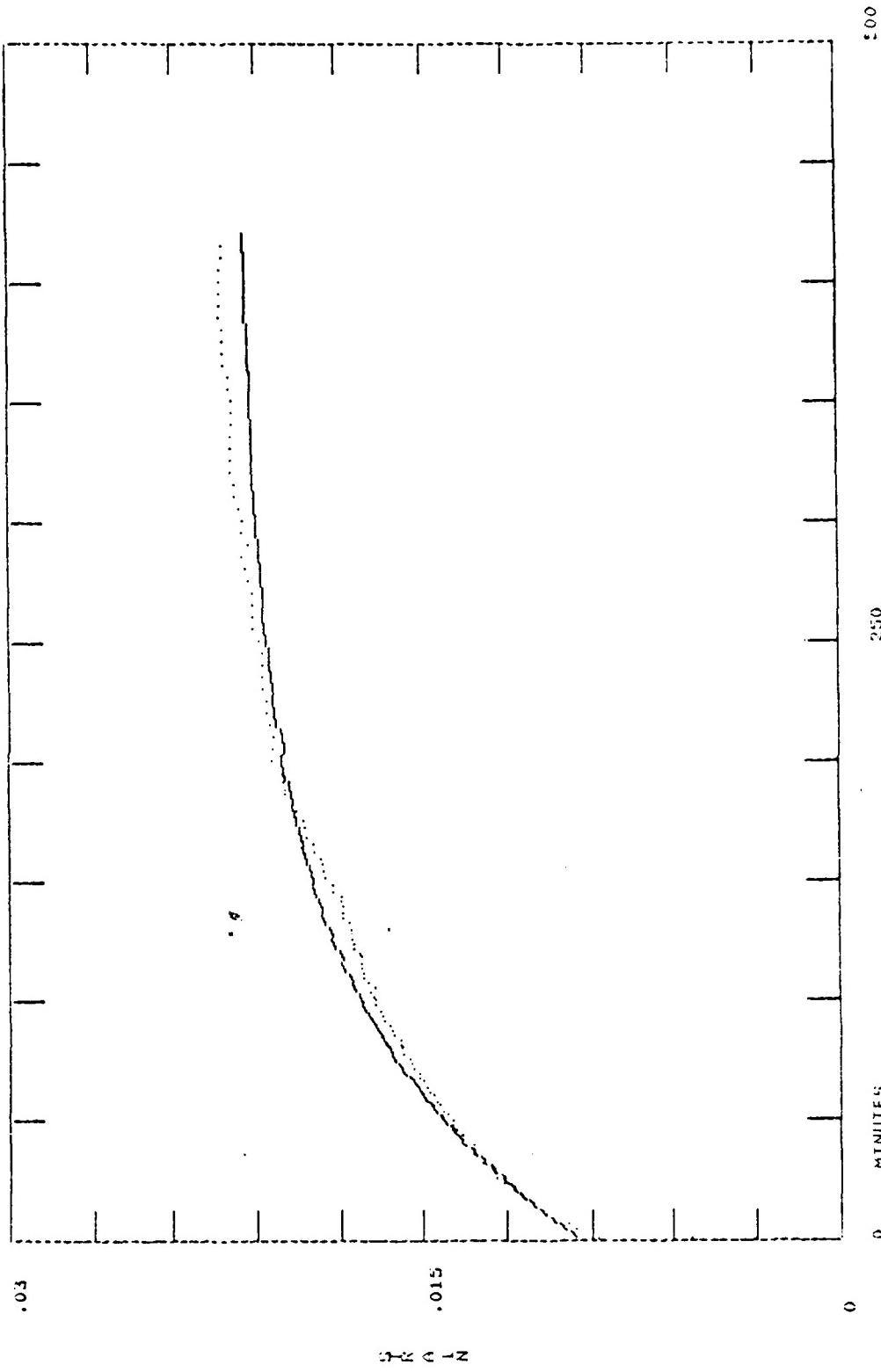
14



22-POROMETER SOLD TO MODEL MORTI VENUE OF  
 G.L. • Q222532 X1 • O12322  
 DIRECTORATE 30  
 ERROR CORNING CLOUD POINTS ?  
 & IGNORING FIRST POINTS ?

LN-47 111-112 04 Feb 75 AREA = 19.35 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.789 CM  
 FITTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MIGHT PREDICTION

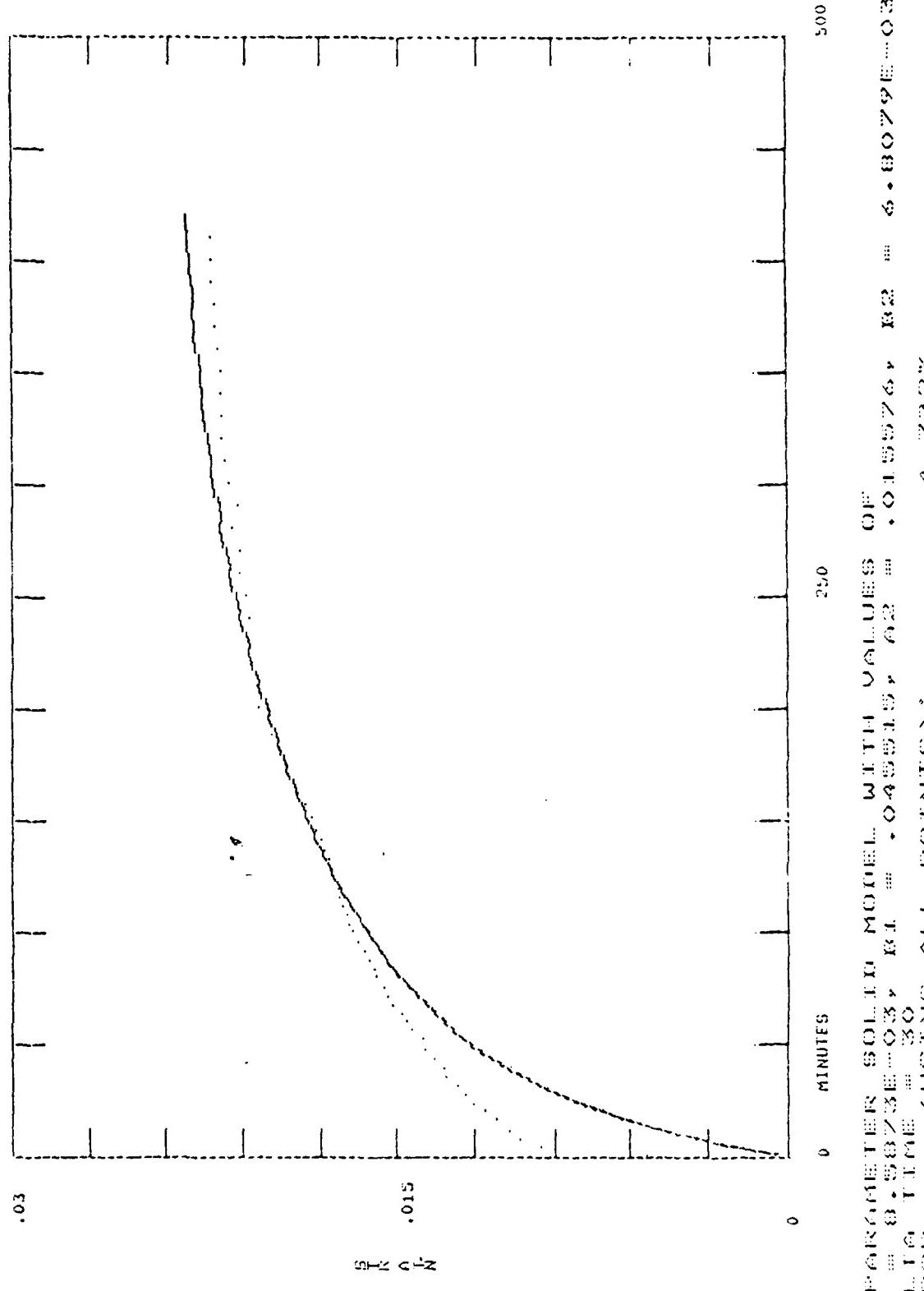
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3 PERMEAMETER SOIL TEST MODELS WITH VOLUMES OFF  
S1 = 0.24385, S2 = 0.40322, S3 = 0.33464, S4 = 0.33  
TEST TIME = 4  
TESTS CONSTING AT 1.0 POINTS > 2  
TEST CORING PERTAIN POINTS > 2  
ERROR < 1.0%  
TESTS > 2  
TESTS > 2

LN-47 111-112 04 Feb 75 AREA = 19.35 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.769 CM  
TEST TIME: WEIGHT DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

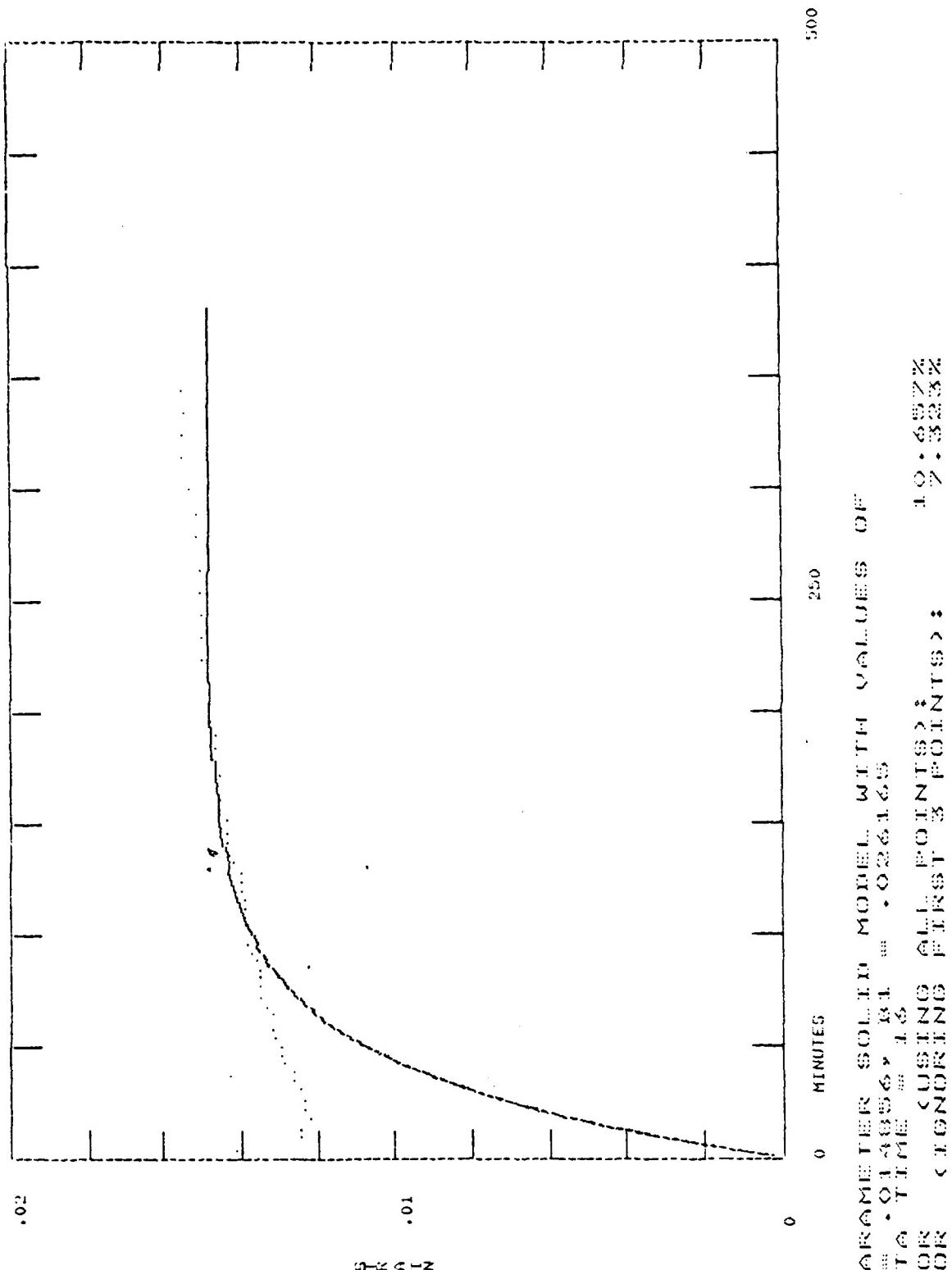
57



4 -> GROWTH OF SOLID MODELS WITH VARIOUS WIDTHS  
 3 -> 3.373E-03, 4.433E-03, 6.223E-03, 1.05576E-03  
 2 -> TIME 30, COSTING ELEMENTS 2 2  
 1 -> GROWTH OF FIRST 3 ELEMENTS 2  
 0 -> 1.0362E-03

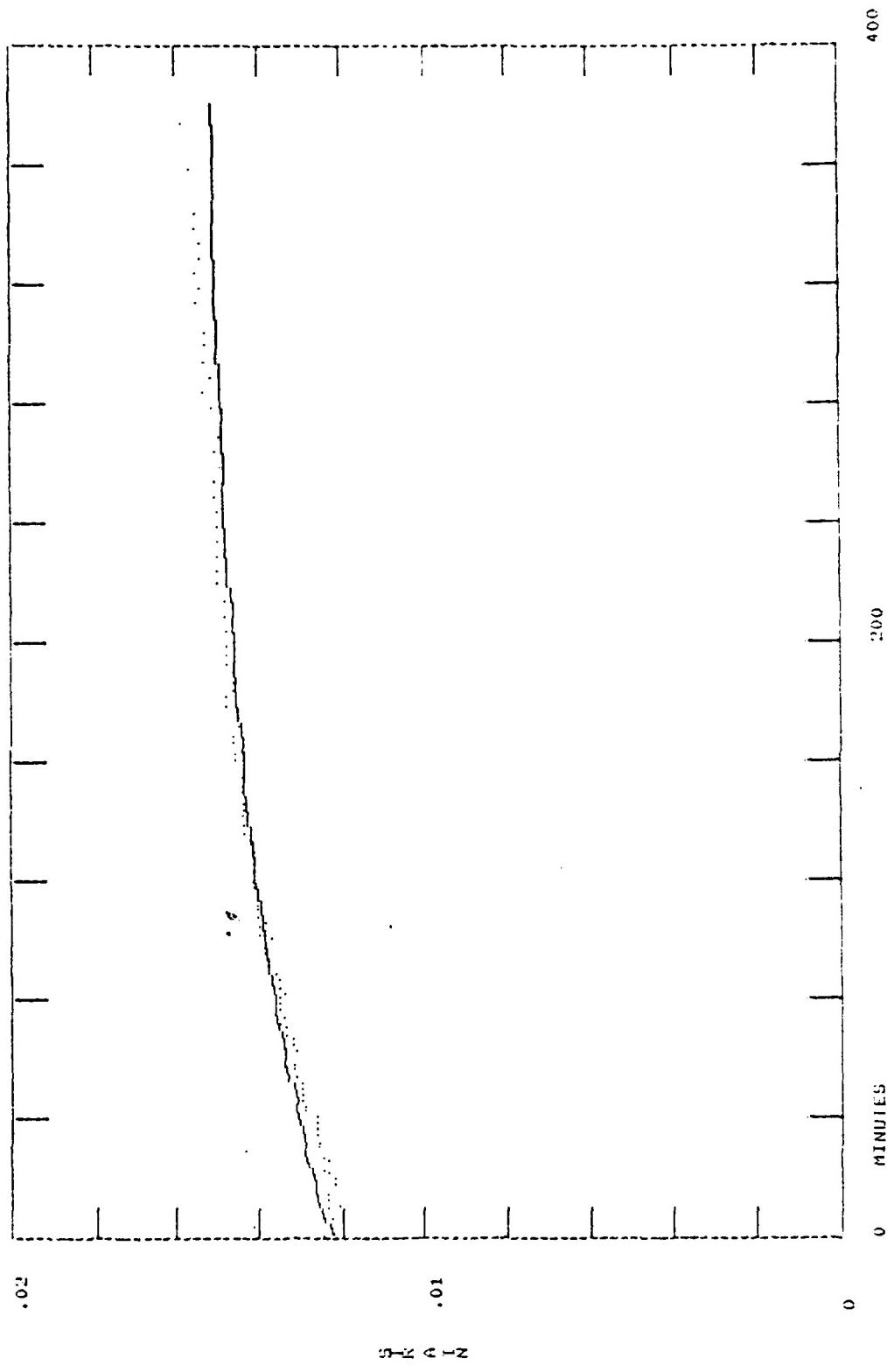
L = 4711112.04 FT / 5 AREA = 19.35 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.789 CM  
 POINT LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

11

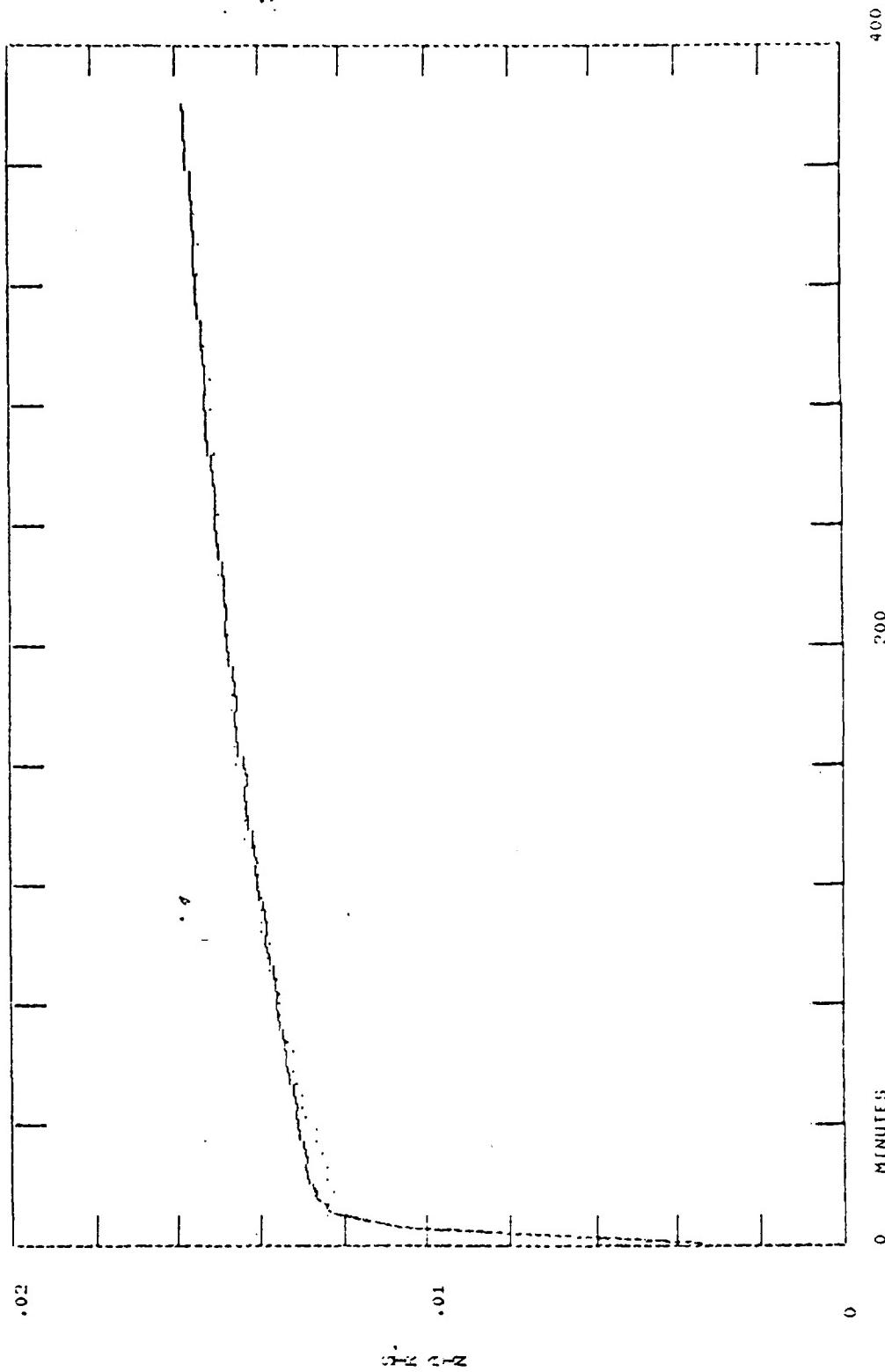


2-19-68 11:27 A.M. - SALT LAKE CITY - 24.10.50 CM  
 DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION  
 1.0 : 3.23%  
 1.0 : 3.23%

LN-48 11:27 A.M. - SALT LAKE CITY - 24.10.50 CM  
 DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

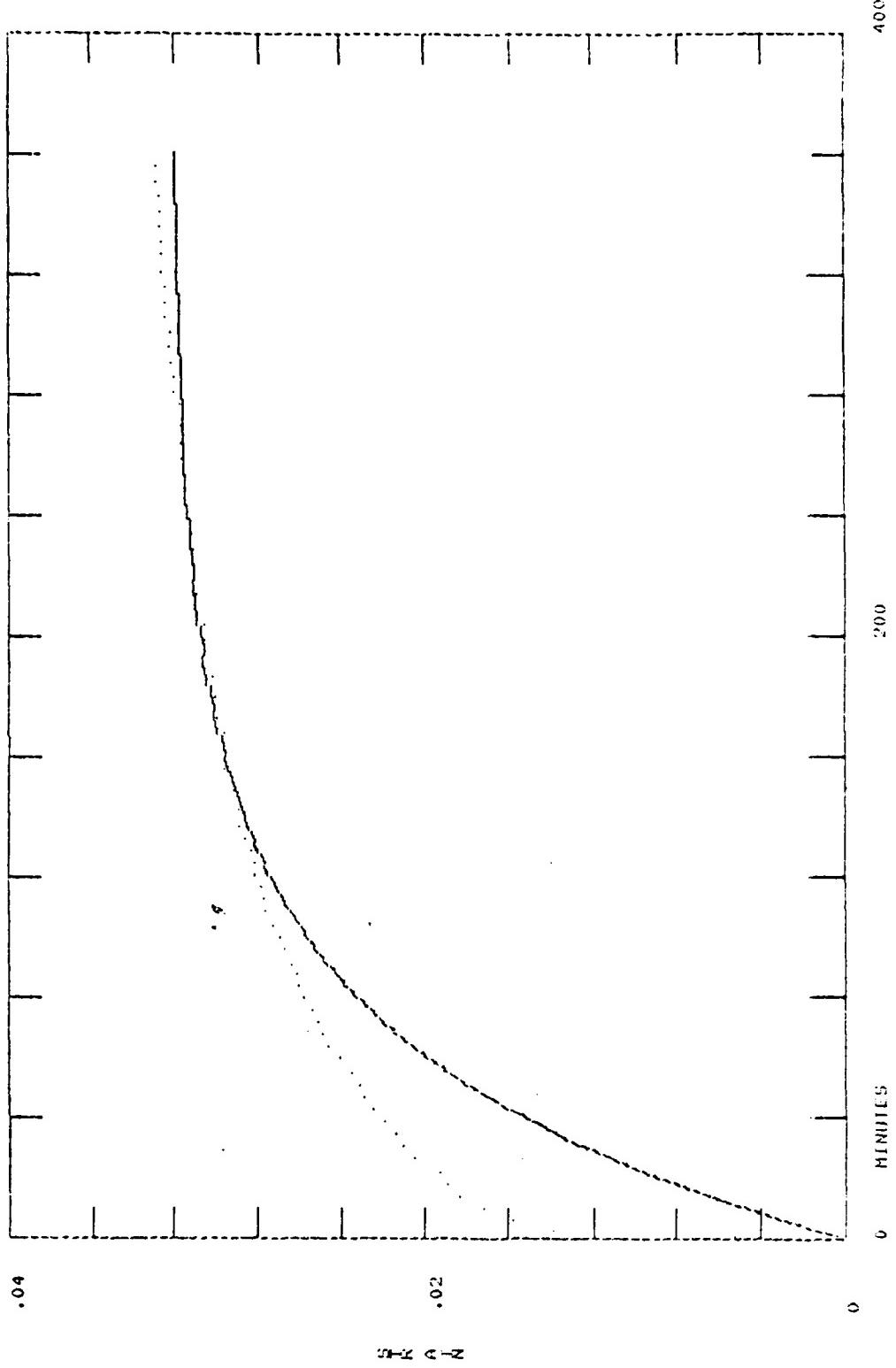


Lk.	40	112-113	5	Fig. 75	AREA = 24.0 SQ CM	HEIGHT = 2.34 CM	PREDICTION
DEPTH	1.00	OKLAHOMA	0.60	HEAVY LINE	MODEL		



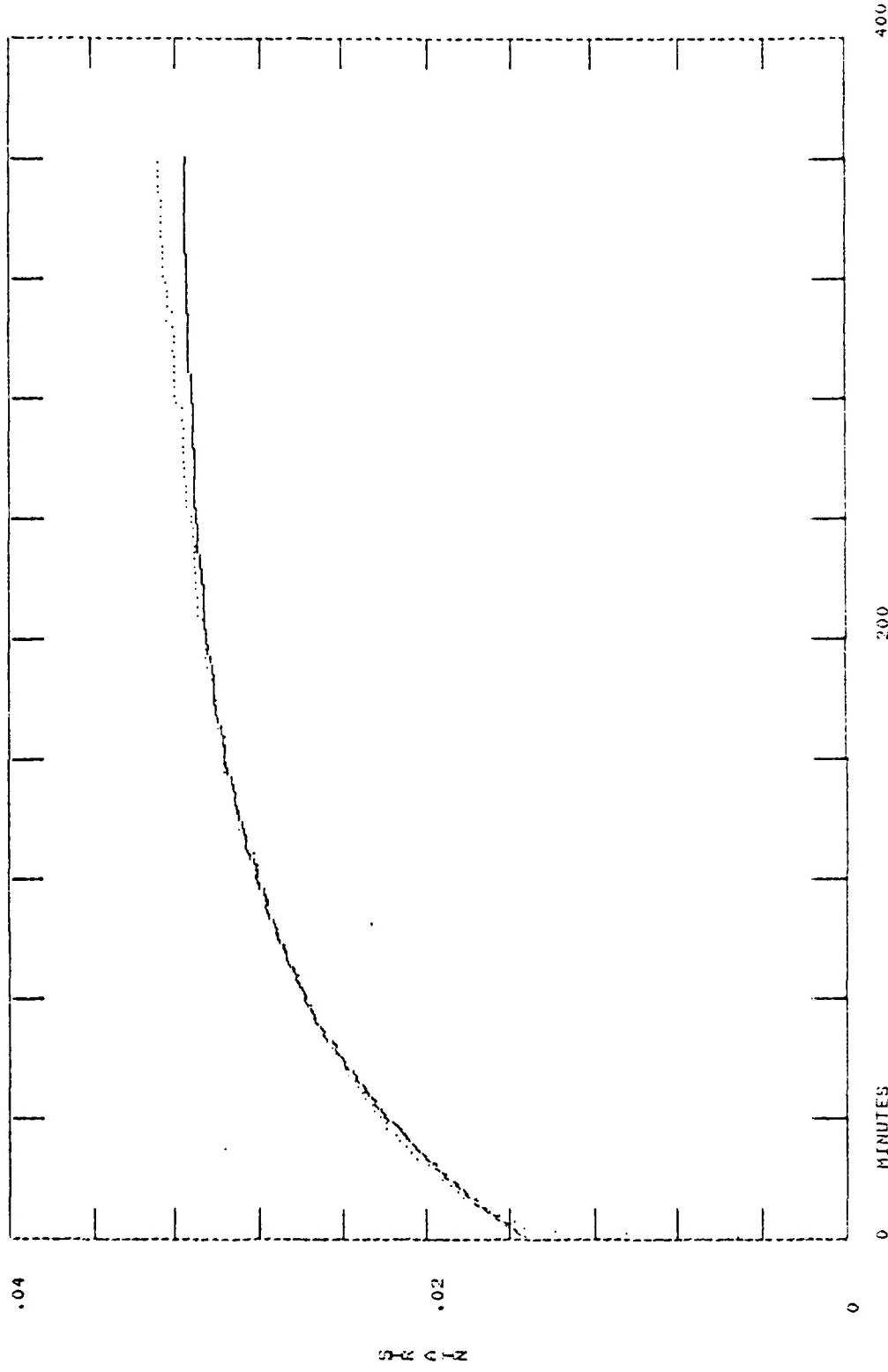
ANISOMETRIC SOLICITATION MODELS WITH VARIOUS OFF-SET POINTS & CLOSING MIRRORS CONSIDERING THE FIRST 3 POINTS :

LN-48 T12-L1 5 FEB 75 AREA = 24.18 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.34 CM  
DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



27 APR 1975 0320Z SOLAR MONTE CARLO  
 TIME TO FIRST COUNTS = 0.13222  
 ERRORS < 1 COUNTING POINTS : 0.3 - 3.4 %  
 > 1 COUNTING POINTS : 6.6 - 6.8 %

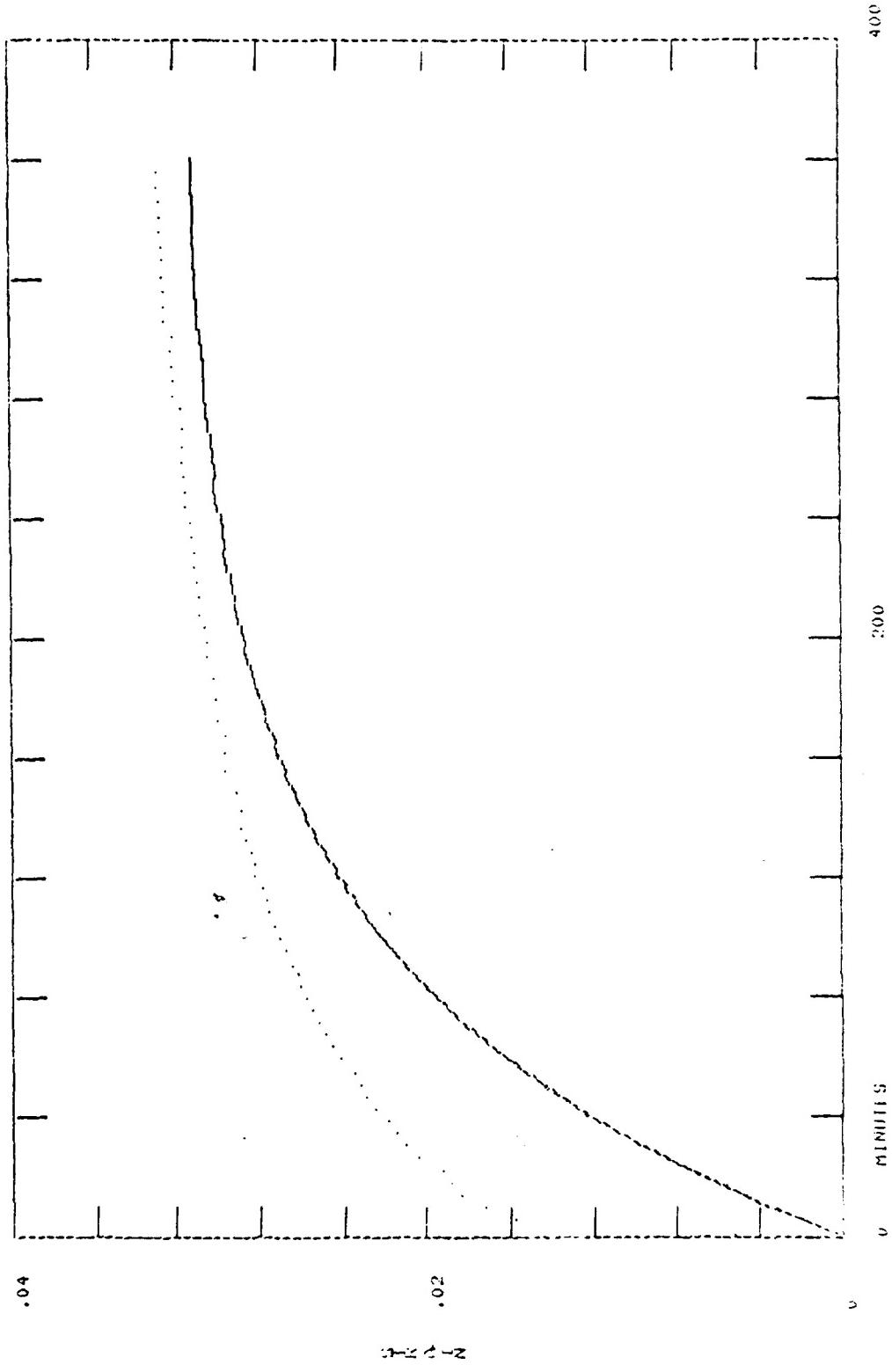
LN-49 1975 6 APR 75 AREA = 19.99 SQ CM  
 HEAVY LINE: ORIGINAL DATA  
 DOTTED LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



3...PHEROMETER SOLVED MODEL WITHE VOLATILITY OF  
 0.1...• 0.32 > 22, Y.E. • 0.43 > 225, Y.E. • 0.452 & 4.  
 OBTAIN THE <sup>MEAN</sup> POINTS  
 SEPARATELY < A CHORING PREDICT POINTS >  
 < A CHORING PREDICT 3 POINTS >:  
 O • 0.42%  
 1 • 20.3%

LB-49 19-110 6 FEB 76 AREA = 19.79 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.171 CM  
 BOTTLED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

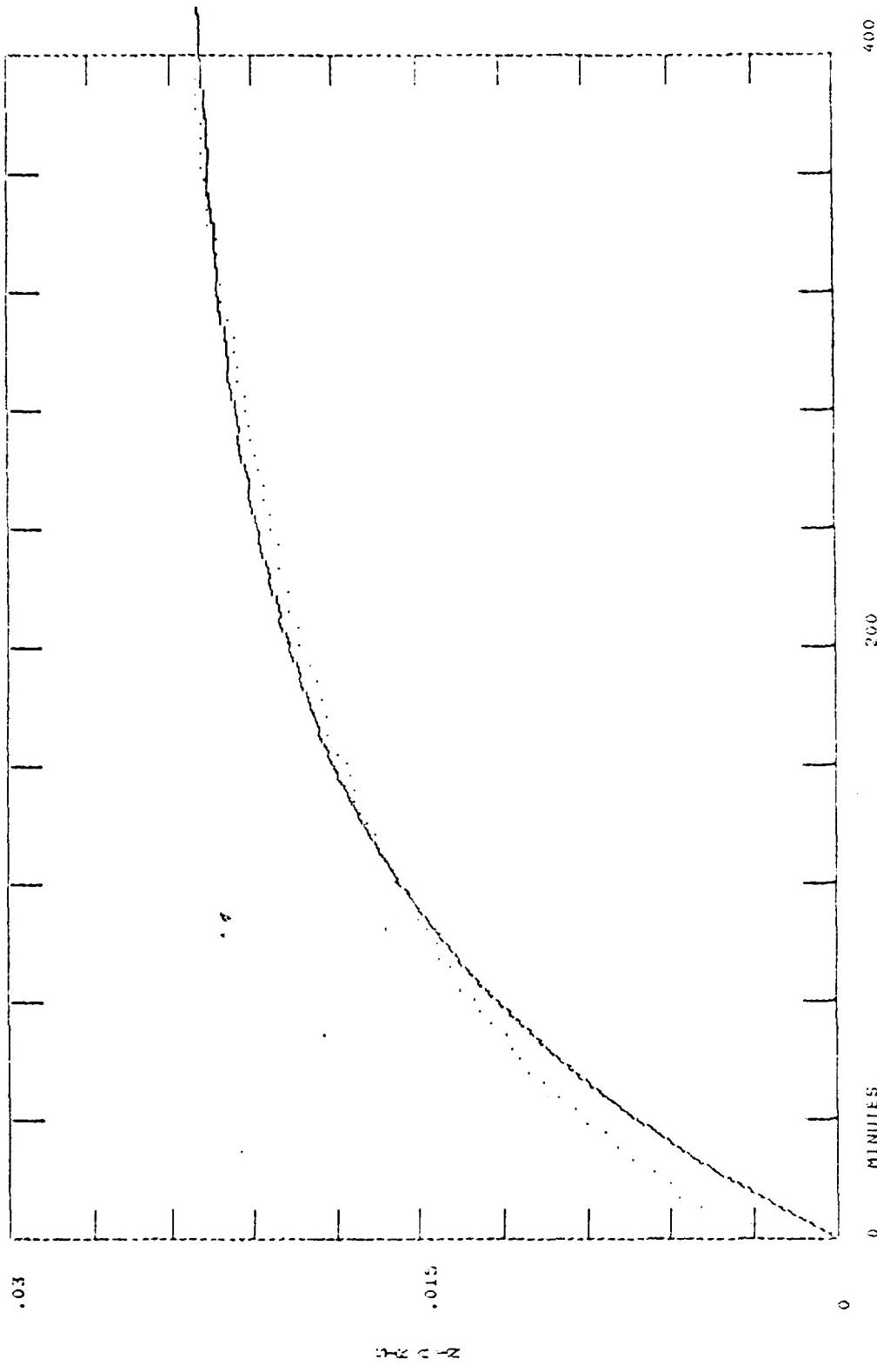
g/a



A - PRELIMINARY MODEL WITH WEIGHTS OF  
 Q1 = 0.14243, Q2 = 0.0322, Q3 = 0.13022, Q4 = 0.13022  
 D1 = 1.0, D2 = 1.0, D3 = 1.0, D4 = 1.0  
 L1 = 0.00183, L2 = 0.00183, L3 = 0.00183, L4 = 0.00183  
 R1 = 0.00183, R2 = 0.00183, R3 = 0.00183, R4 = 0.00183

18:49 12/10 3:44 PM DATA = 19.99 SQ CM HEAVY LINE; MODEL PREDICTION  
 NO LINE: ORIGINAL DATA

93



2000-08-02 08:30:00 2000-08-02 08:36:48 VOLUME OF  
OXYGEN TAKEN = 30  
DISKERS COUNTING RATE = 3 POINTS/SEC  
INTERIOR COUNTING RATE = 3 POINTS/SEC

RE: 50 110 LITR ZERK AREA = 10.26 30 CM<sup>2</sup> MEDIUM = 2.10 CM  
POLLUTION: ORIGINATE DATA

7.1

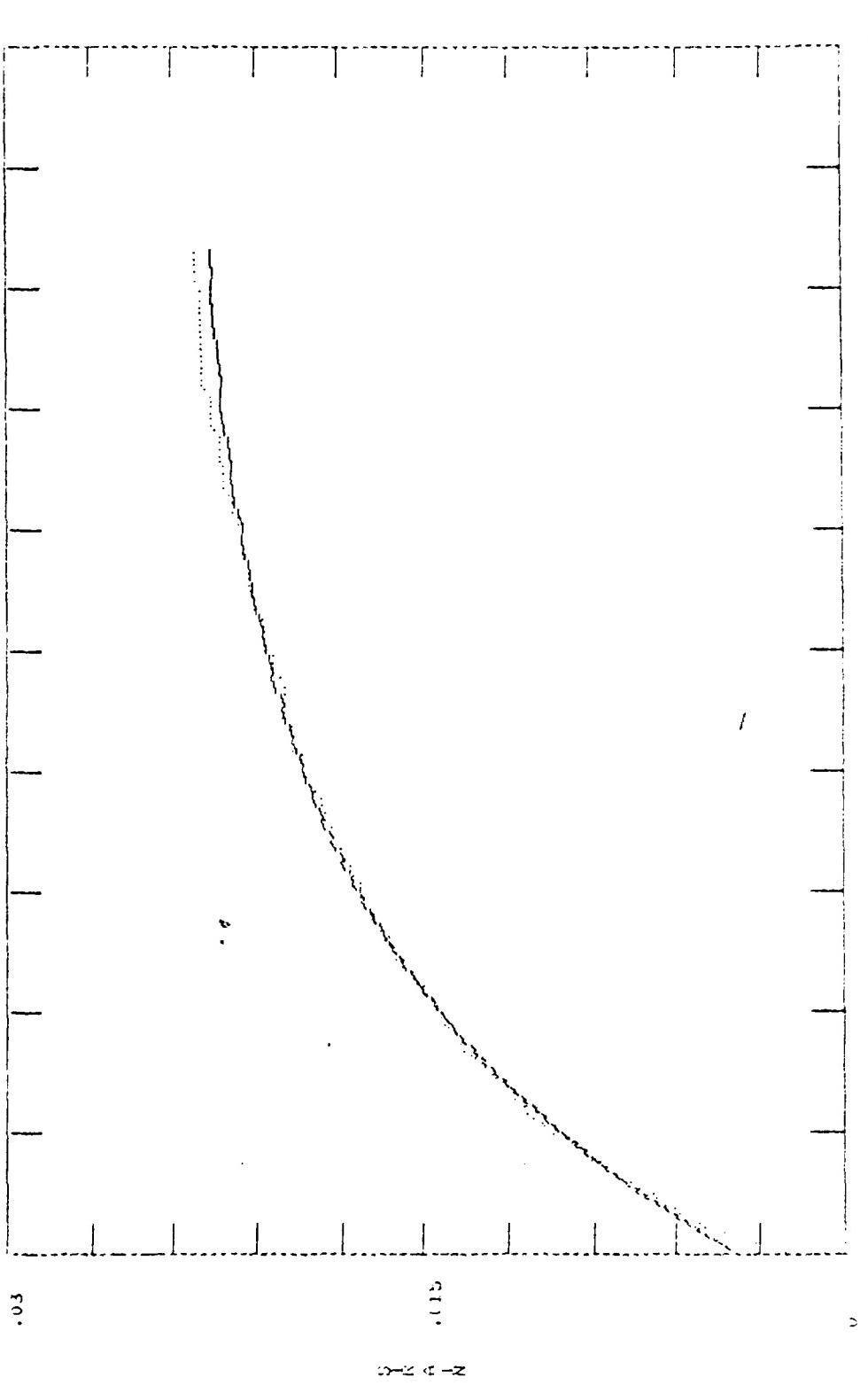
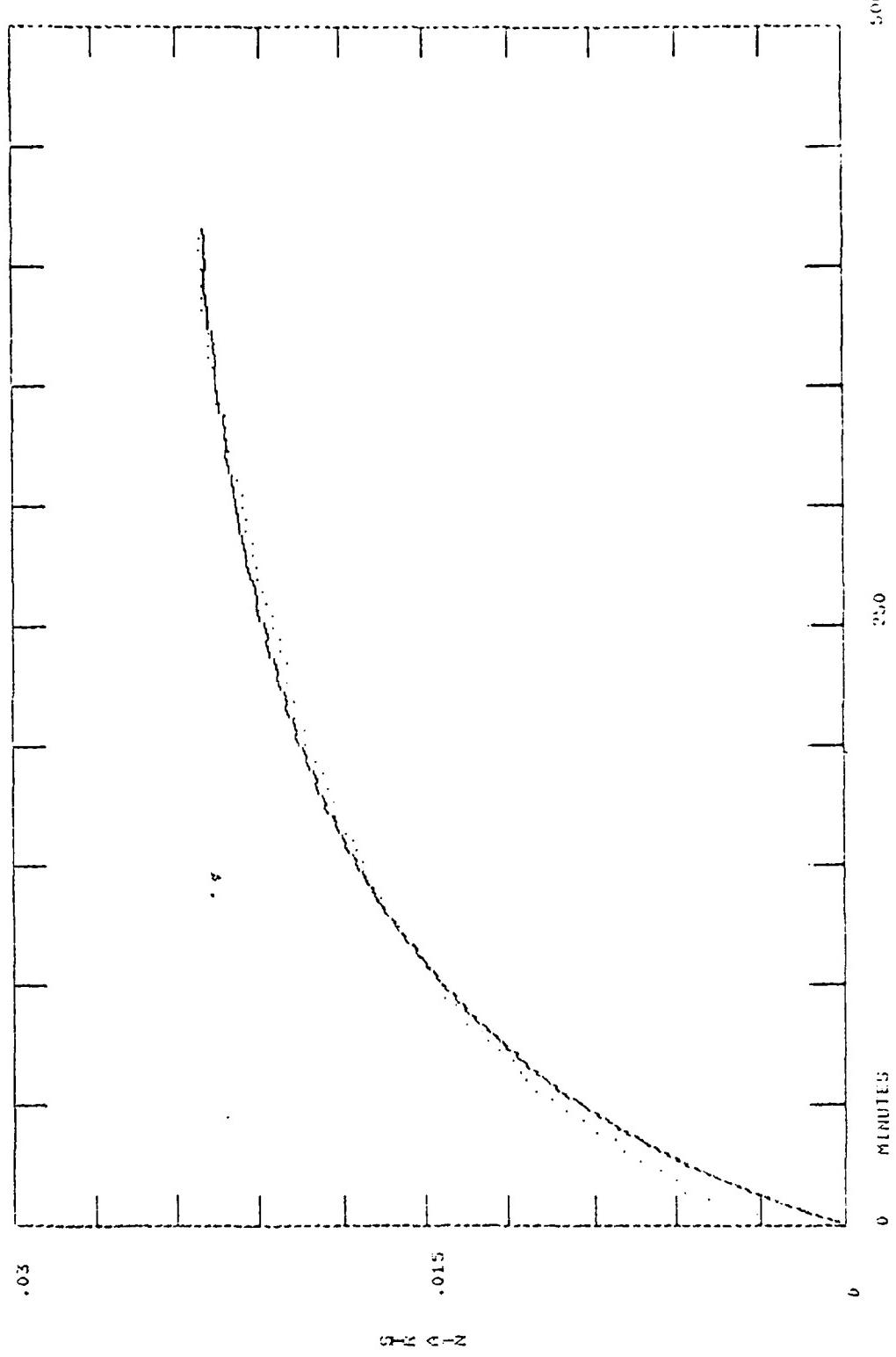


Fig. 3. Decay curves of  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  tracer model. Conditions:  $\text{O}_2 = 0.17$ ,  $\text{SO}_2 = 0.33$ ,  $\text{NO}_2 = 0.33$ ,  $\text{NO} = 0.33$ ,  $\text{CO}_2 = 0.22$ ,  $\text{O}_3 = 0.02$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = 0.02$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{NO}_2 = 0.02$ ,  $\text{NO}_2/\text{NO} = 1.0$ ,  $\text{NO}_2/\text{CO}_2 = 1.5$ .

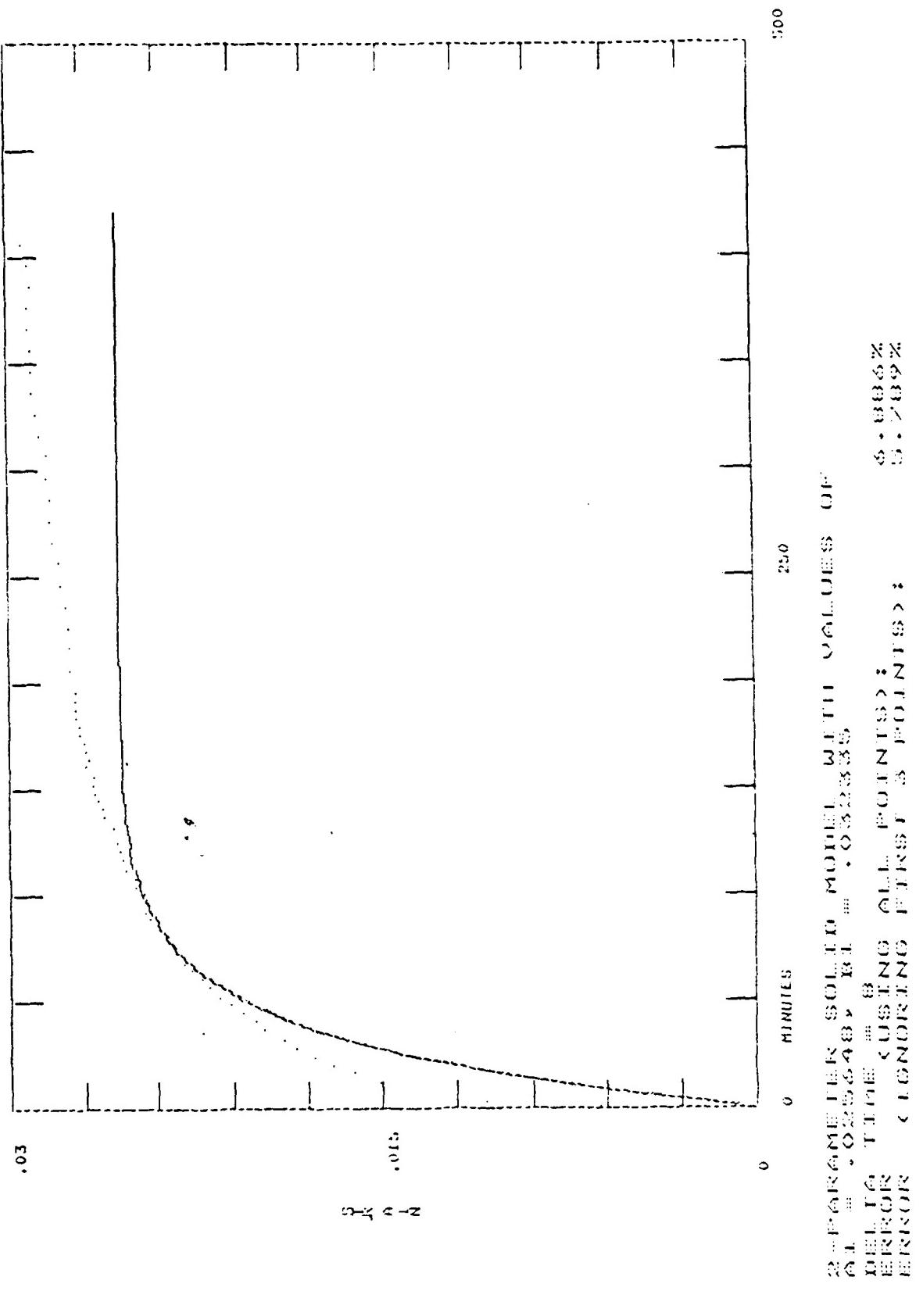
Fig. 3. Decay curves of  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  tracer model at  $t = 10.26 \text{ sec}$  in dry air; initial  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = 2.10 \text{ cm}$

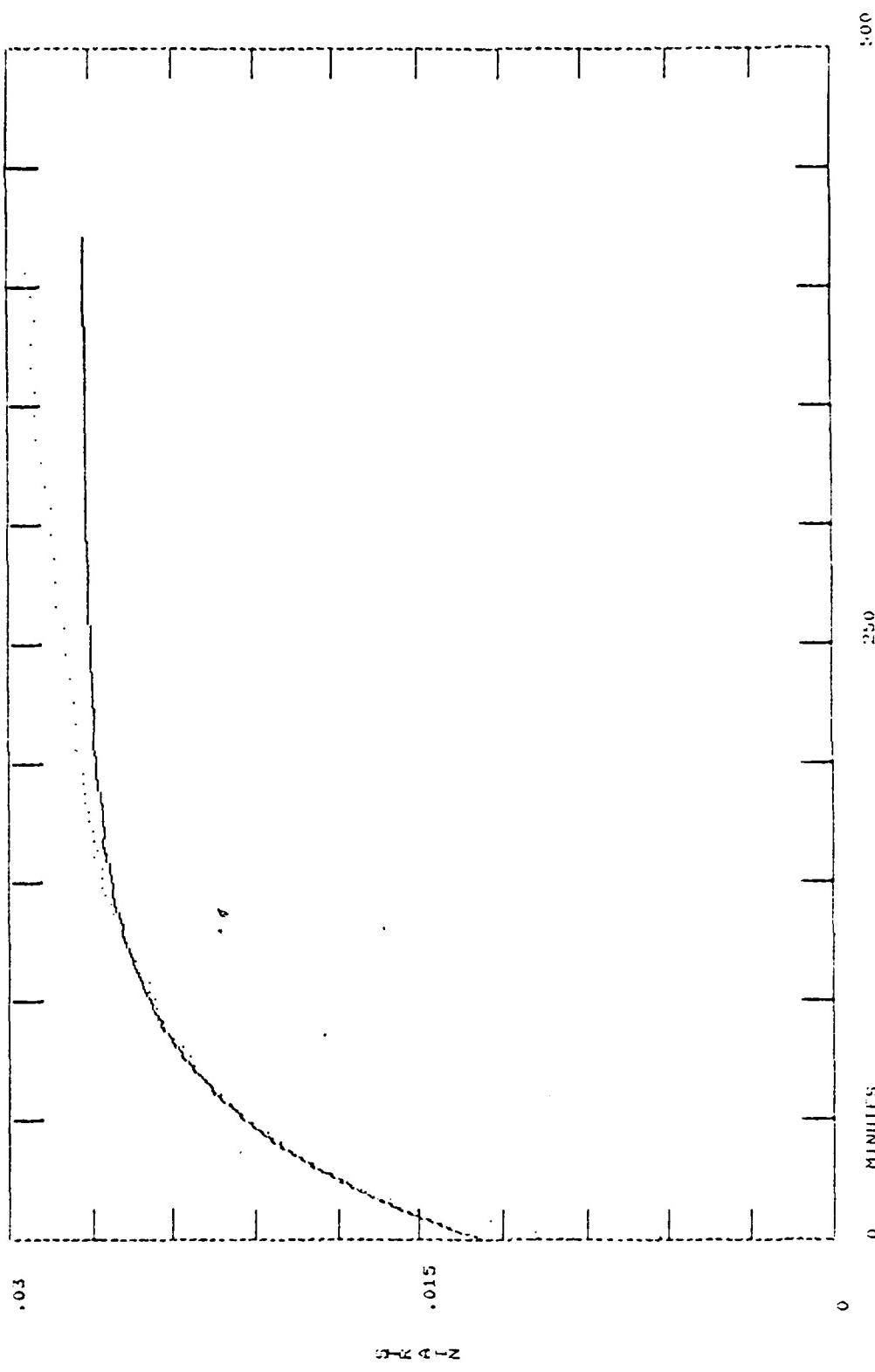
*Y.*



4-PIRAMIDAL SOLID MODELS. VOLUME 48 OF THE JOURNAL OF POLYMER SCIENCE: PART A-2, VOLUME 48 OF THE JOURNAL OF POLYMER SCIENCE: PART B-2, AND VOLUME 48 OF THE JOURNAL OF POLYMER SCIENCE: PART C.

LINE 5-0 BOTTLED LINE: ORIGINAL 1961  $\Delta KEA = 10.25$  SQ CM  
BOTTLED LINE: ANY LINE:  $\Delta KEA = 10.25$  SQ CM  
BOTTLED LINE:  $\Delta KEA = 10.25$  SQ CM

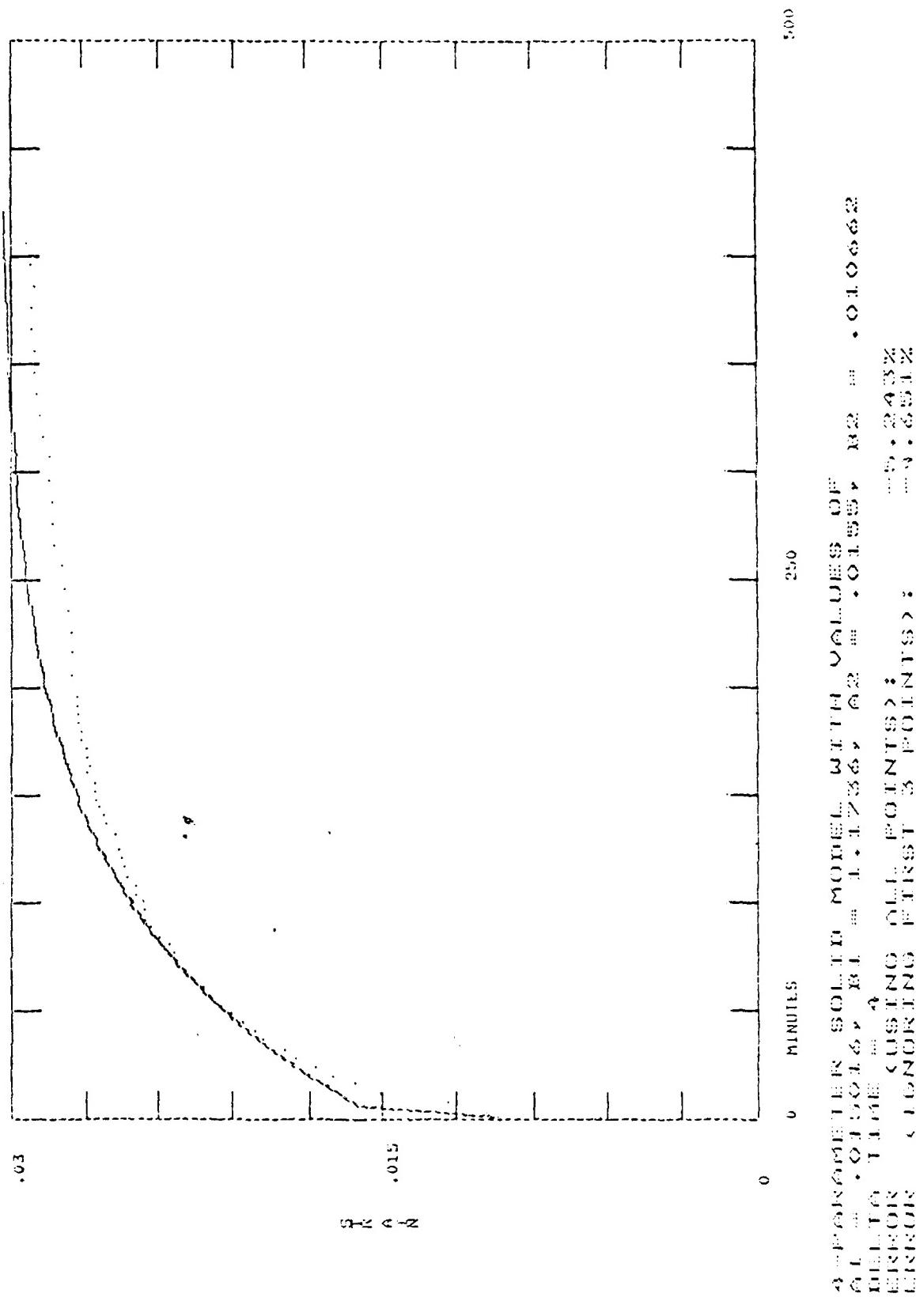




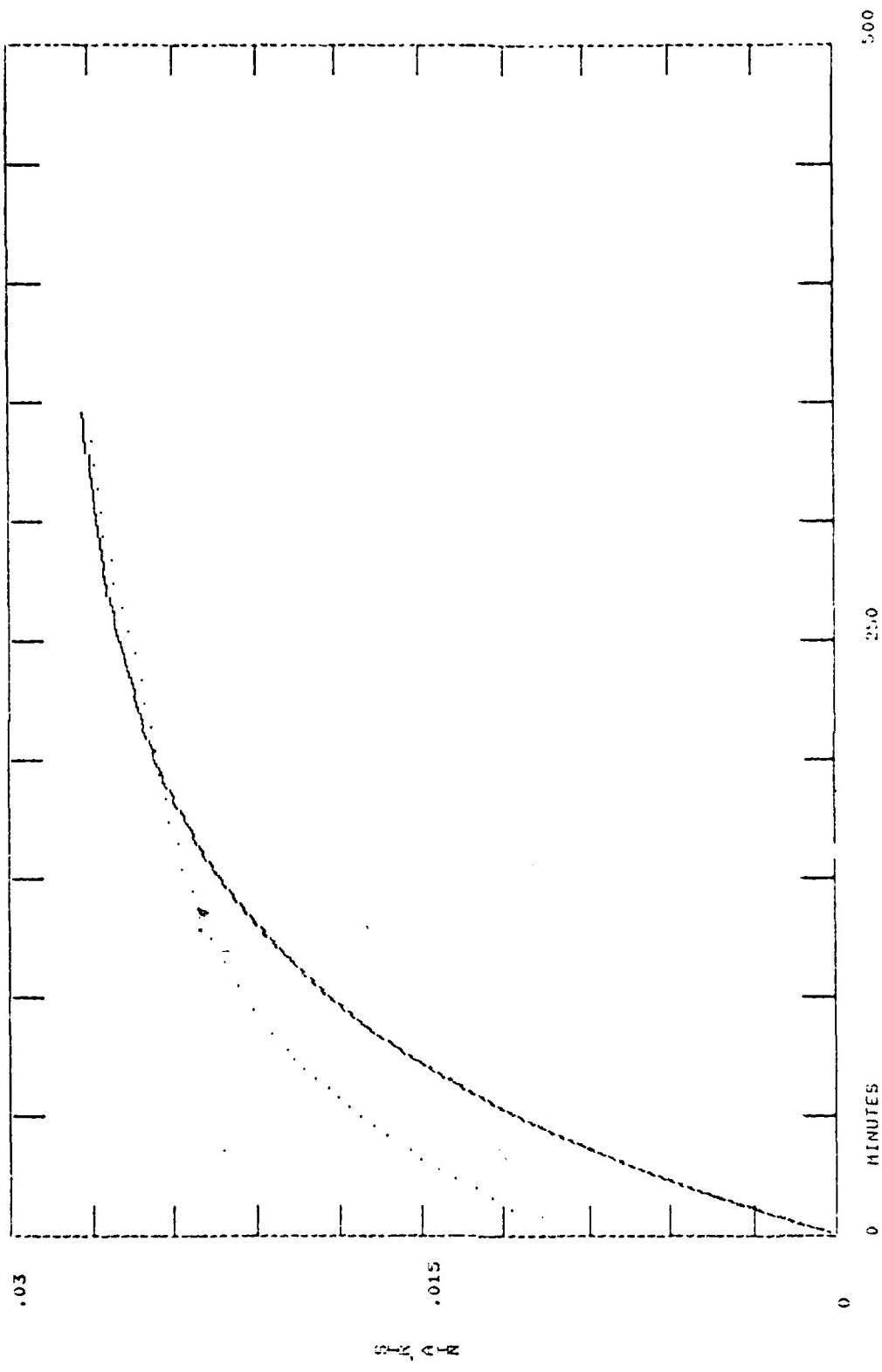
3. POREMETERS SOLVED MODEL WATER COLUMN OFF  
6.1 0.0285 AND 0.0300 ARE ASSESS OF 0.028383  
1000 TIME 300  
TESTS COUNTING POINTS > 3  
INTERIOR CORRECT POINTS > 2  
... O : 0.028%  
O : 0.029%

ABOVE TO LEFT: DATA AREA = 17.11 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.463 CM  
HEAVY LINE: MOUNT POSITION

✓Y

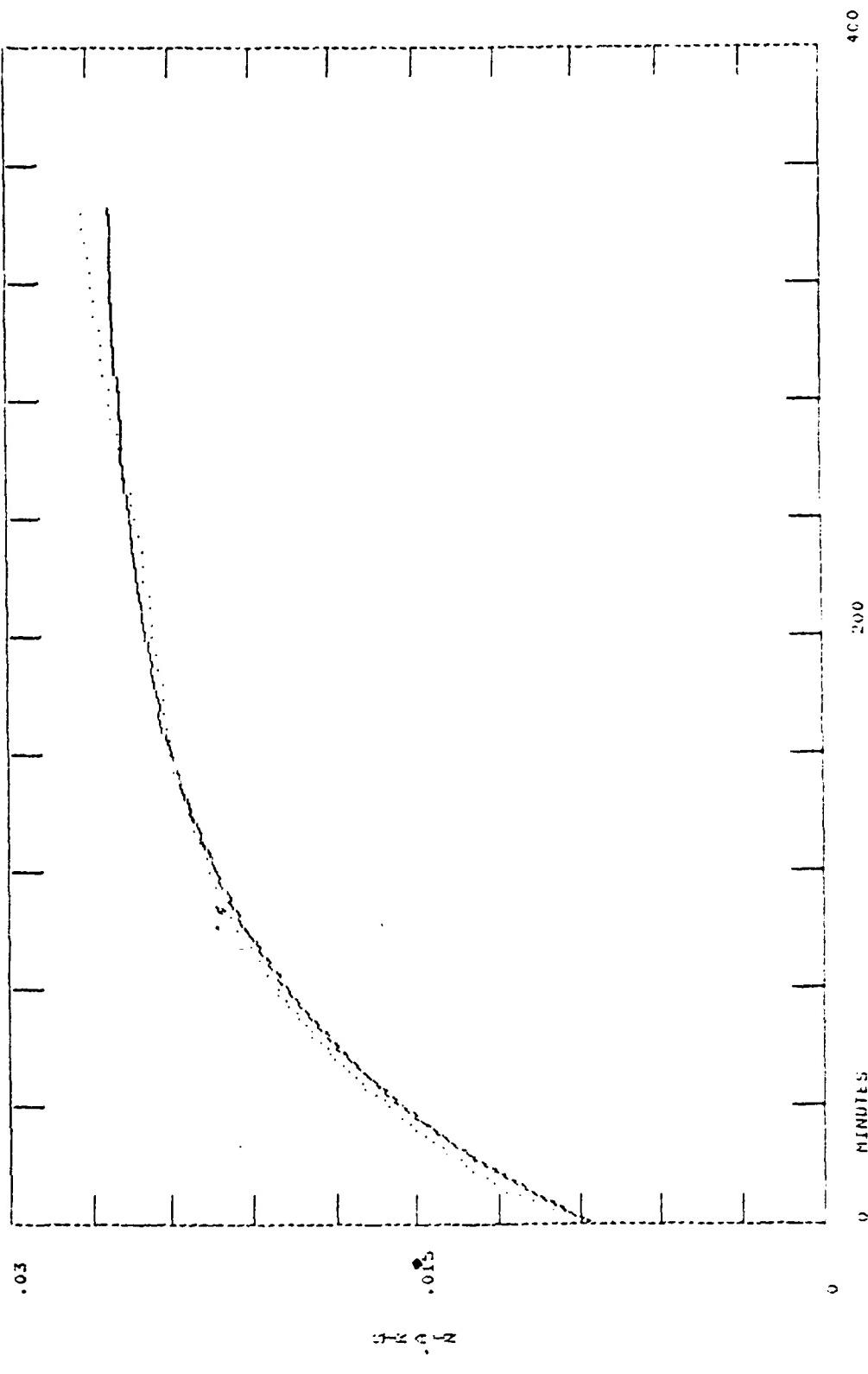


IN 51 TO 19 10 11 B. 75 ANGLA - 1/11 50 CM  
ROLLING LINE; DISTANT 100 M. HOLLOW LINE; HOLLOW  
WALL - 2.165 CM FRICTION

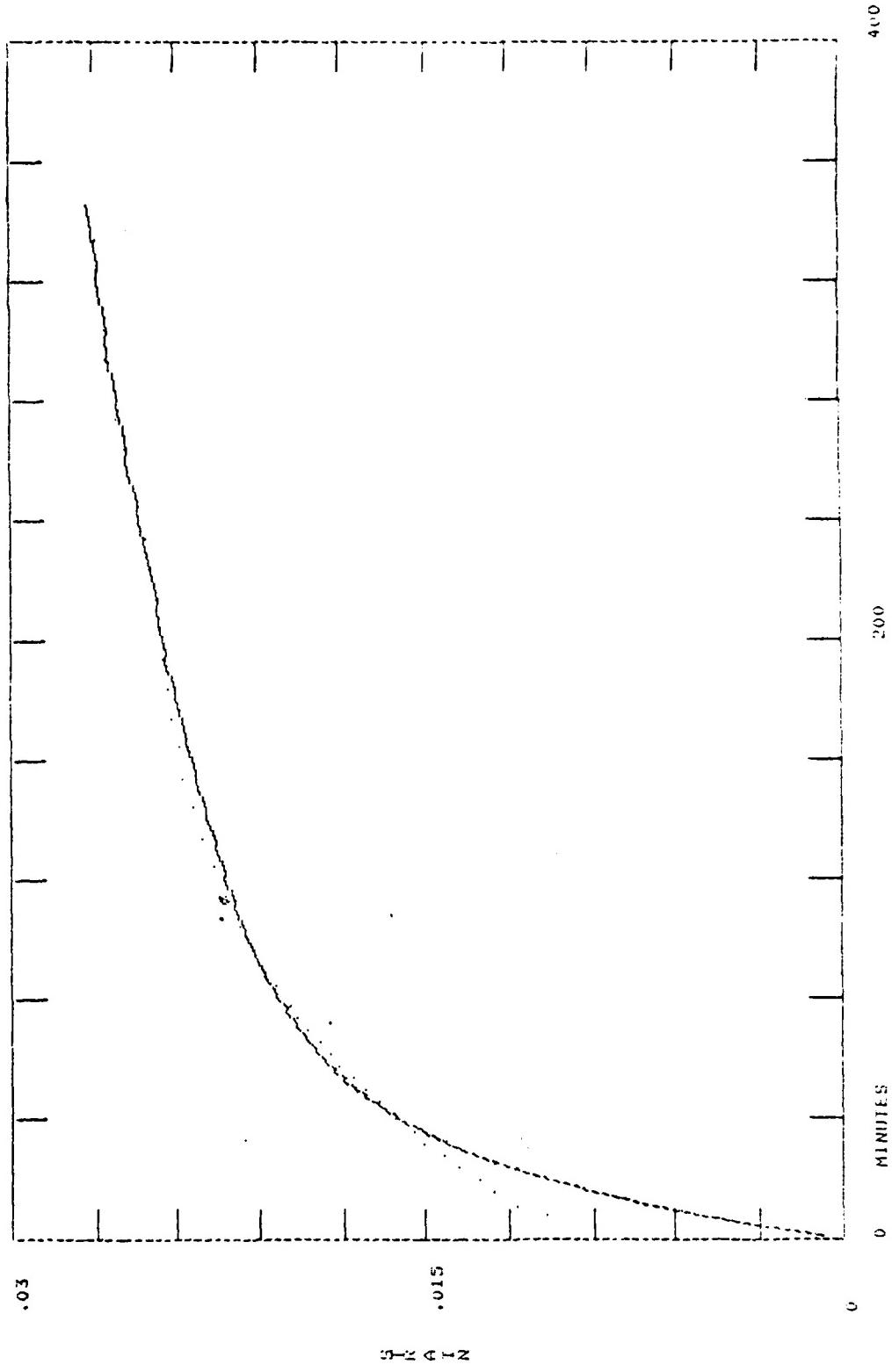


2-17-78 11 FEB 75 AREA = 16.21 SQ CM H1600 = 2.640 CM  
 ADJUSTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

LK-32

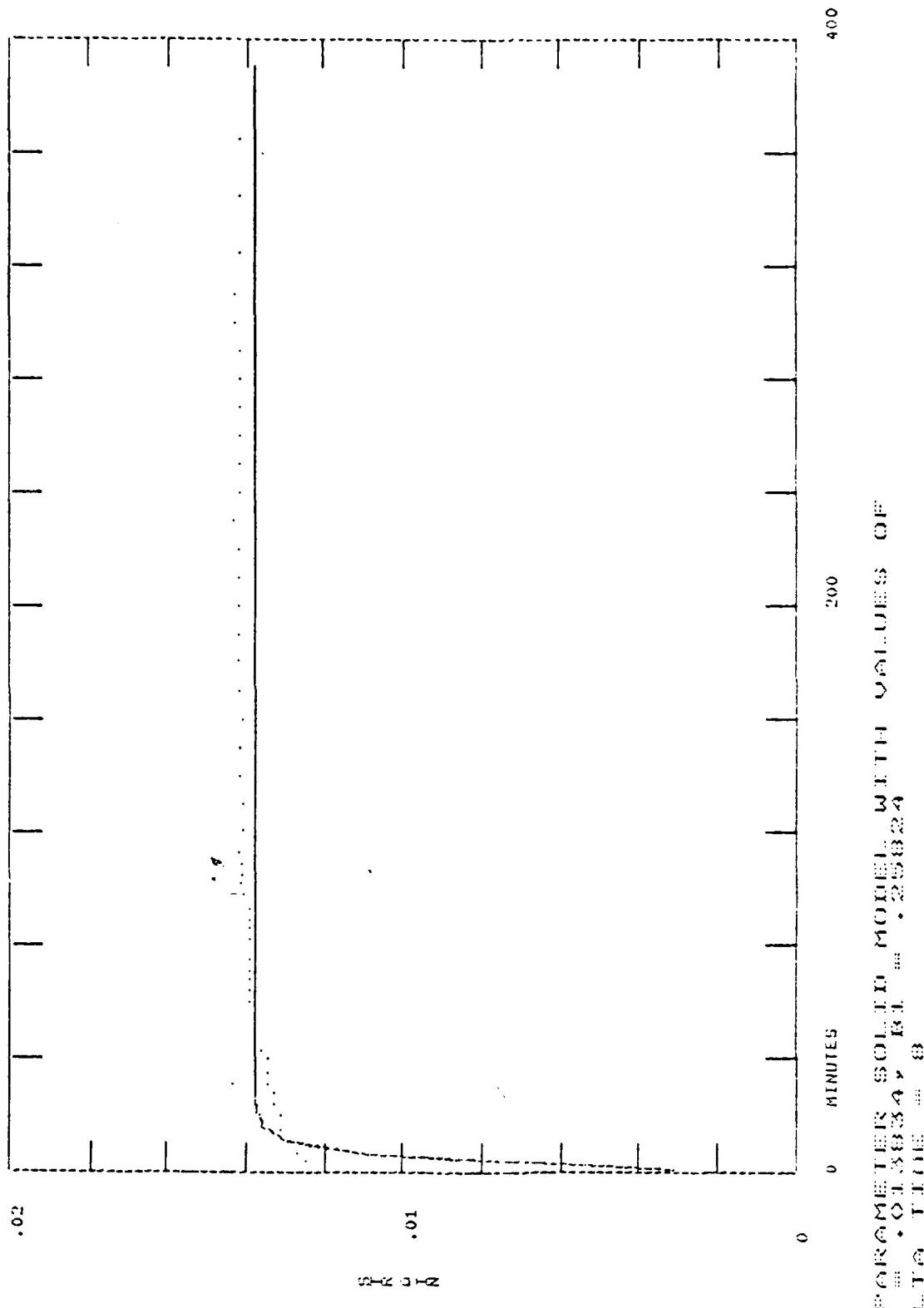


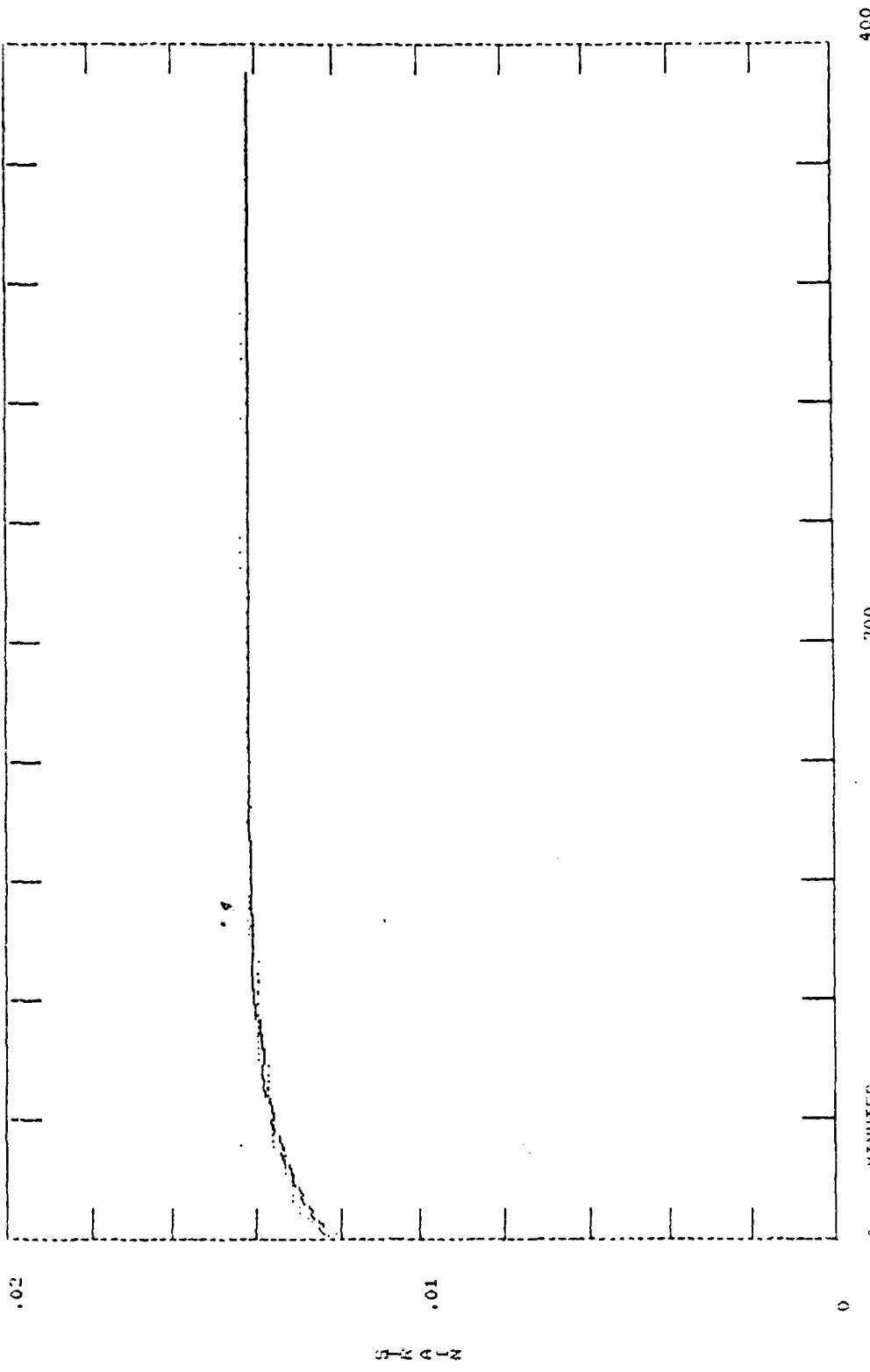
AN 5217 RD 04 000 700 AREA - 16.24 SQ CM  
HEAVY LINE: HORN PREDICTION



A - ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT MEASURED WITH UNPOLARIZED LIGHT  
 ΔΔ - ΔΔ + ΔΔ \* 100% = 0.35%  
 ΔΔ - ΔΔ \* 100% = 0.44% > 0.35%  
 ΔΔ - ΔΔ \* 100% = 0.22% < 0.35%  
 ΔΔ - ΔΔ \* 100% = 0.22%  
 ΔΔ - ΔΔ \* 100% = 0.22%

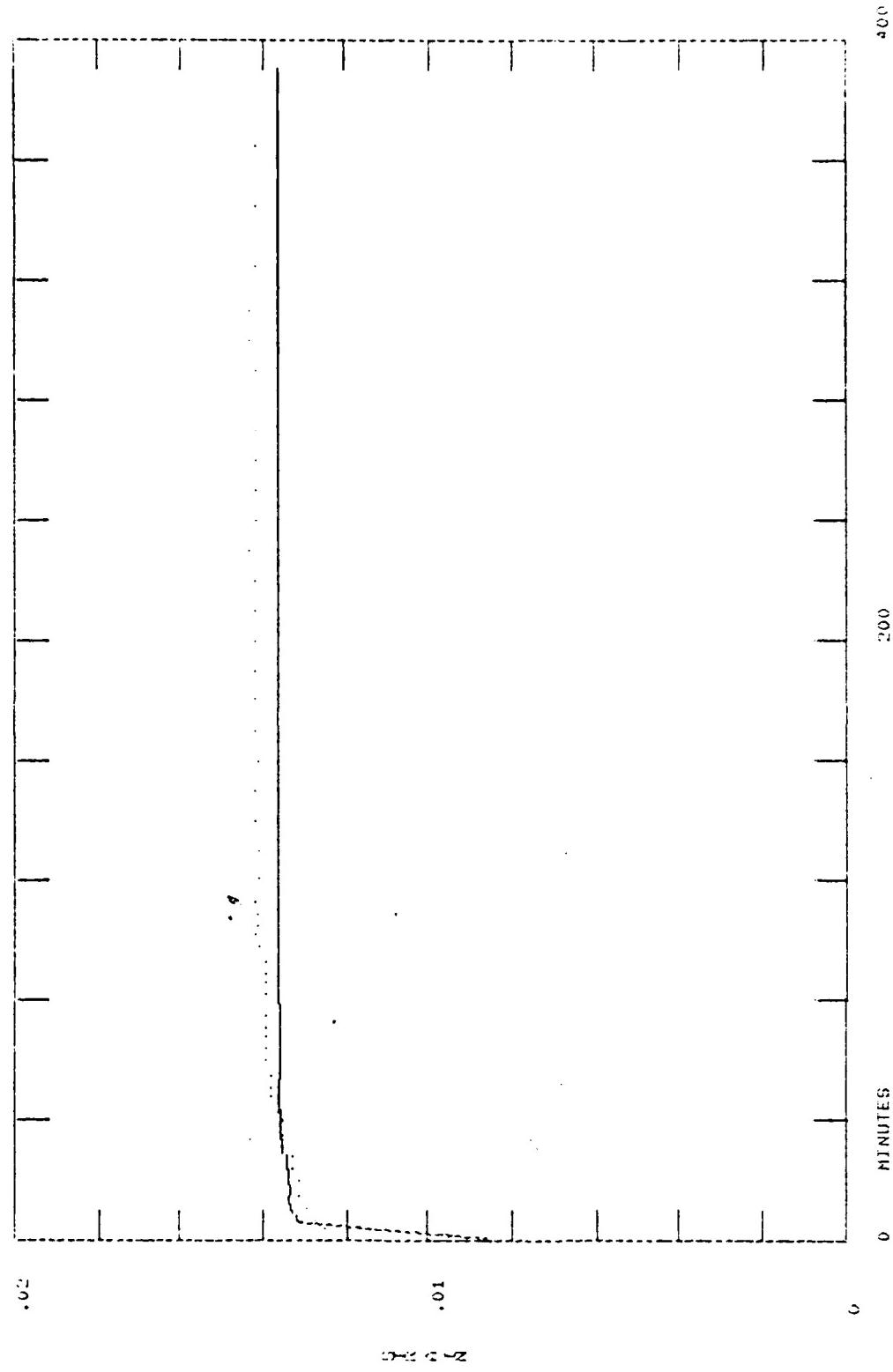
LR-12 1/10 11/16/75 AREA = 16.21 SQ CM MEDIUM = 2.645 CM  
 POTTED TIME: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MEDIUM FRACTION





SPIROMETER SOLVED MODELS VOLUME OF  
O<sub>2</sub> = 0.4232, A<sub>1</sub> = 0.30002, A<sub>2</sub> = 0.122263  
DELTATIME = 4  
ERRORS CONCERNING FIRST FORTNIGHTS : O : 0.4232  
EIKORS CONCERNING FIRST FORTNIGHTS : O : 0.4232

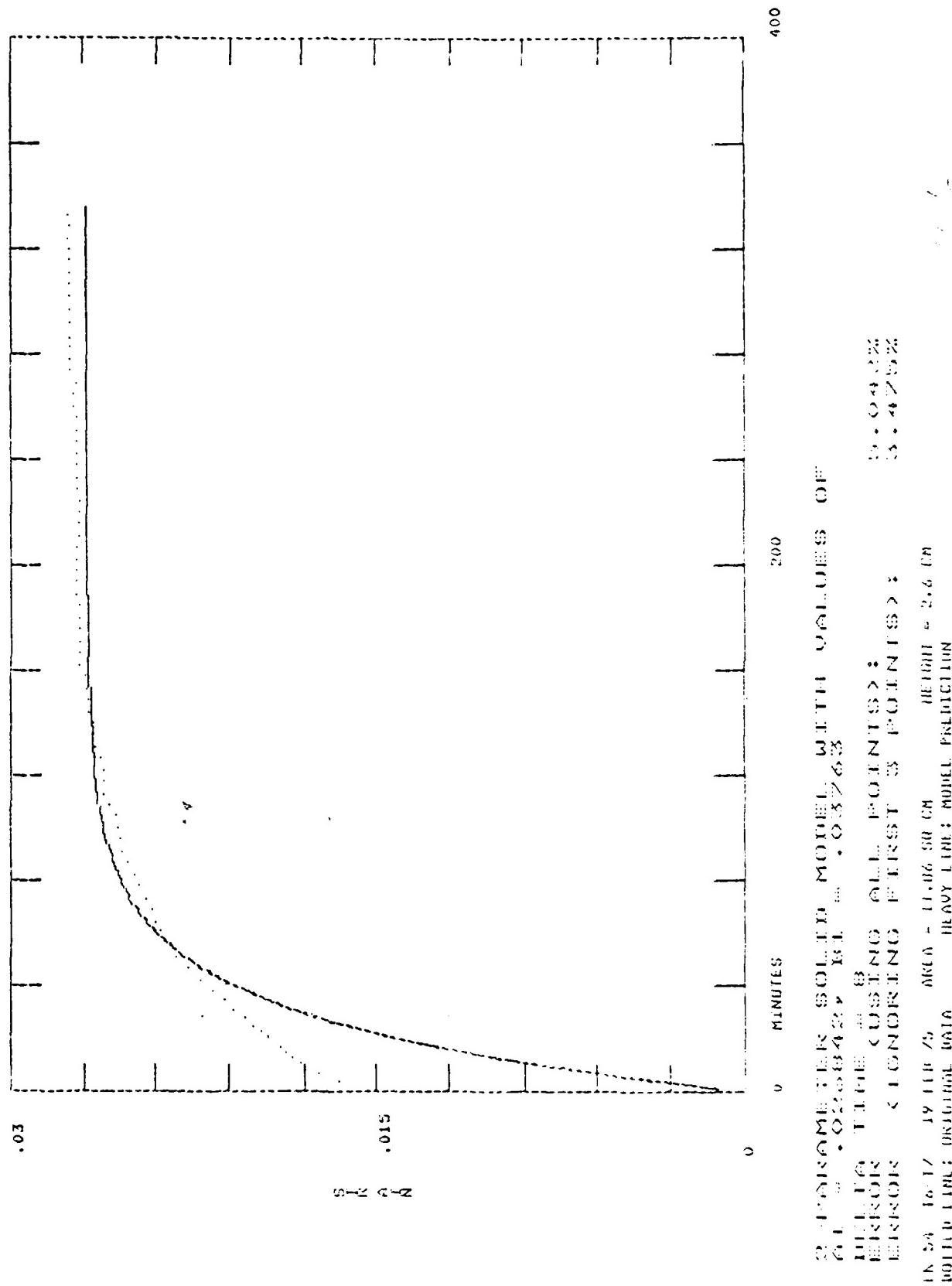
LN-53 14-15 12 PM 75 AREA = 14.05 SQ CM HEIGHT = 1.965 CM  
HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

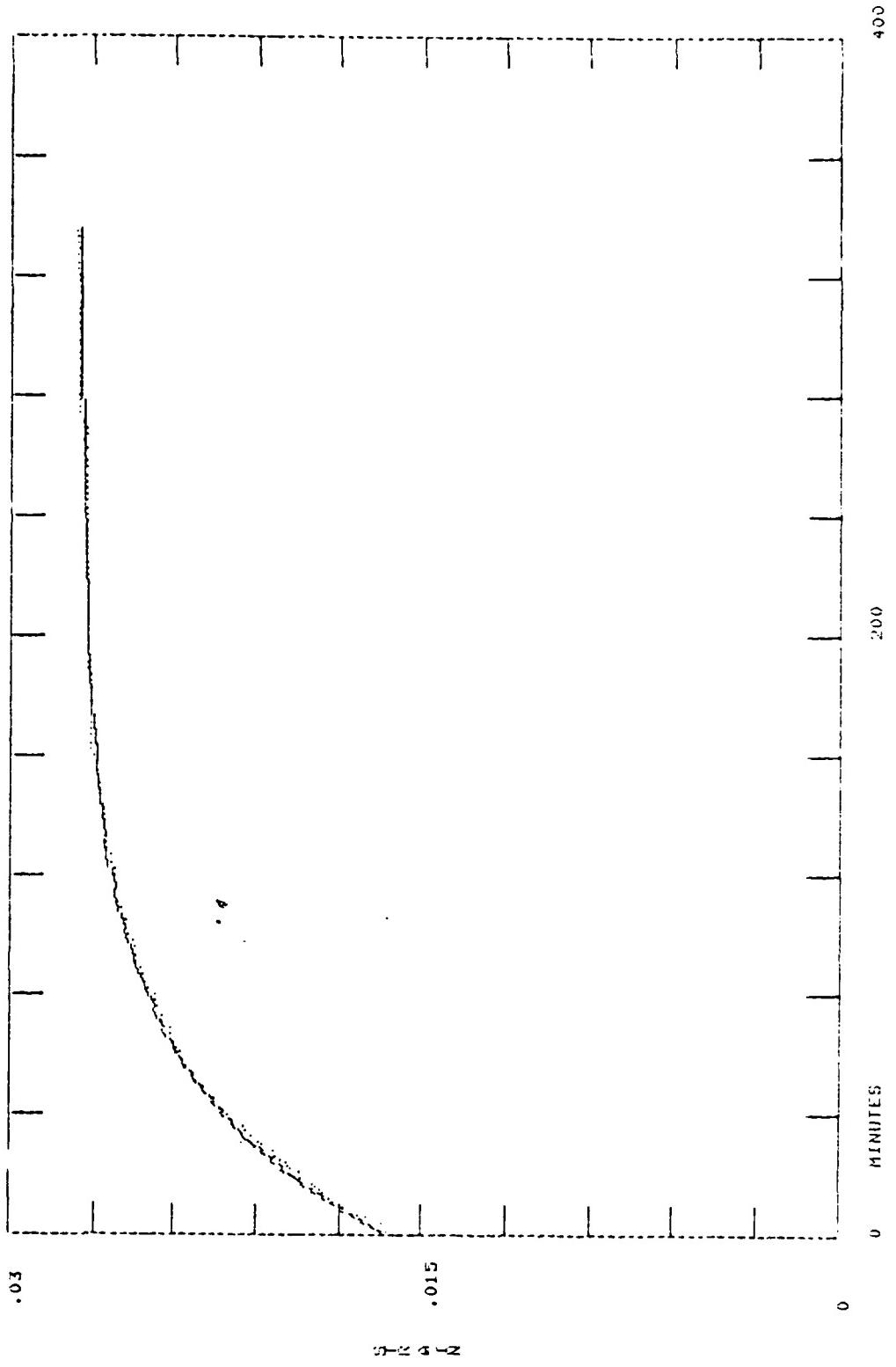


4 PROBLEMS SOLVED MORE OR LESS ACCURATELY BY THE USE OF THREE POINTS; 3 ERRORS CONCERNING THE USE OF THREE POINTS;

FIG. 53. 14-15. 12' FER 75. AREA = 14.05 SQ CM. HEIGHT = 1.965 CM.  
DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA. HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

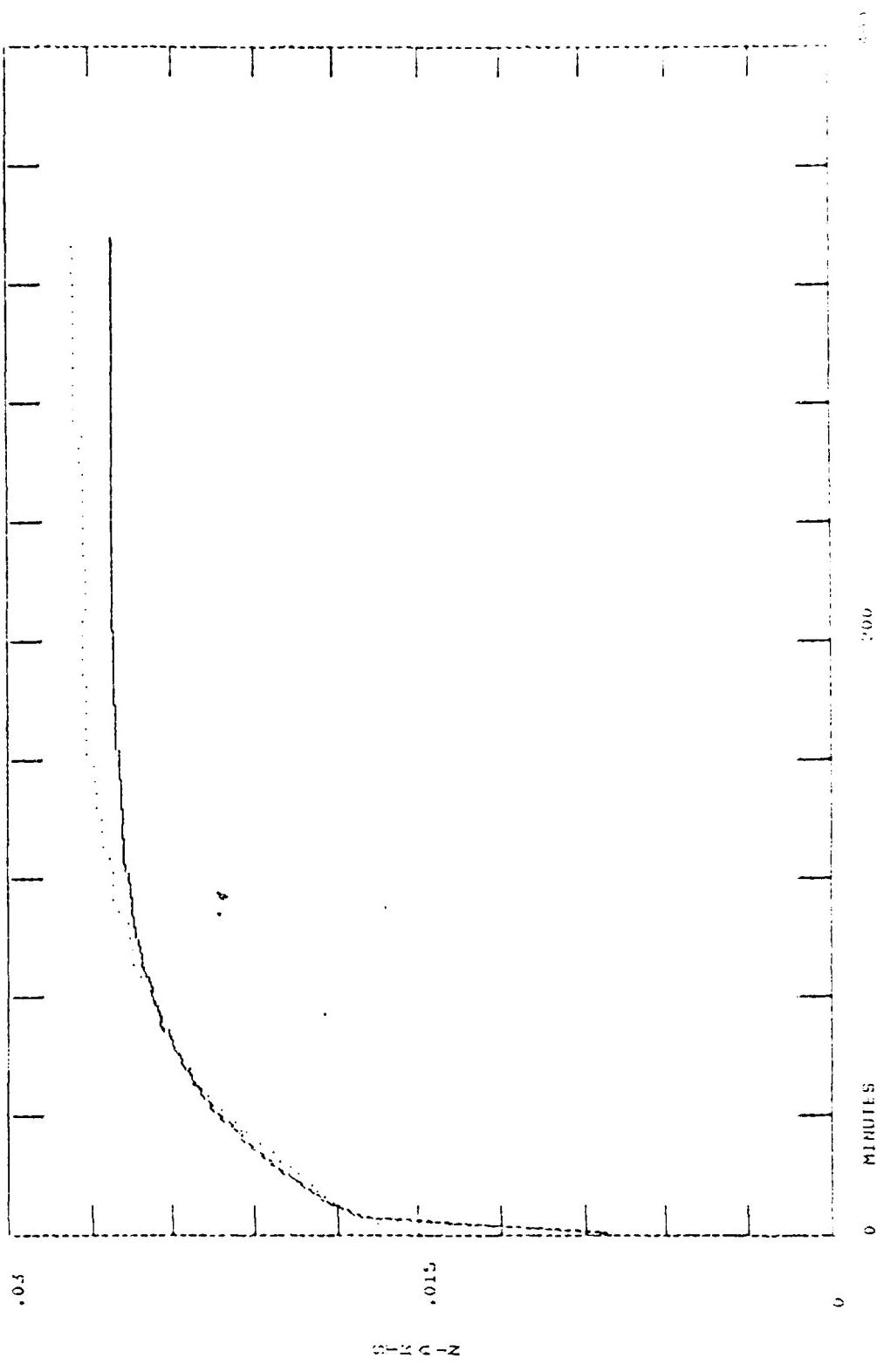
5



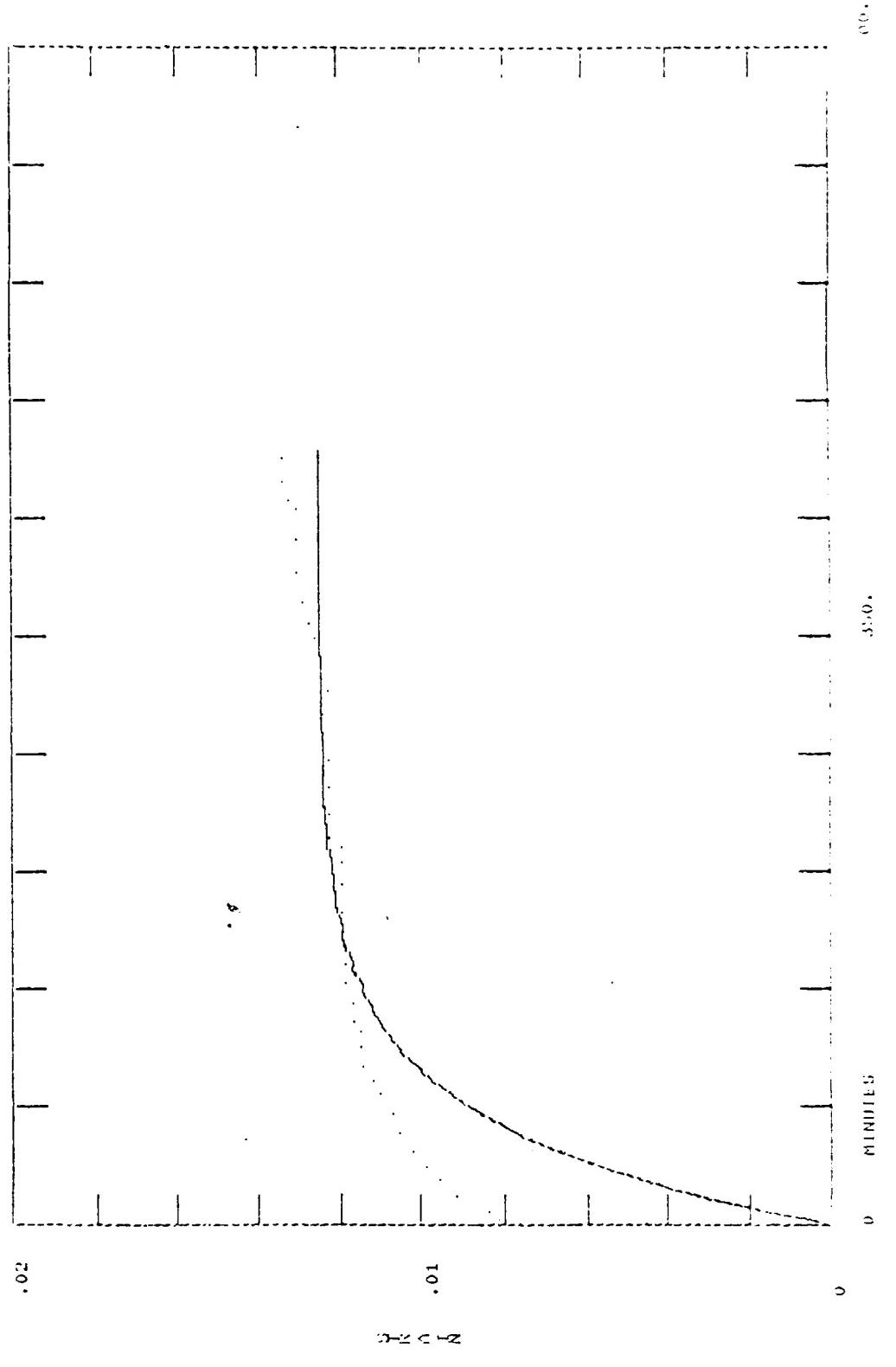


3-19-54 16-17 19 75 AREA = 11.66 30 CM  
 101110 TIME: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MOUNT FRICITION  
 DIRECT TIME CONVENTIONAL VOLUMES OF  
 ERRORS < TENSING FIFTH CONSTRUCTION  
 18-54 16-17 19 75 AREA = 11.66 30 CM  
 101110 TIME: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MOUNT FRICITION

/ /

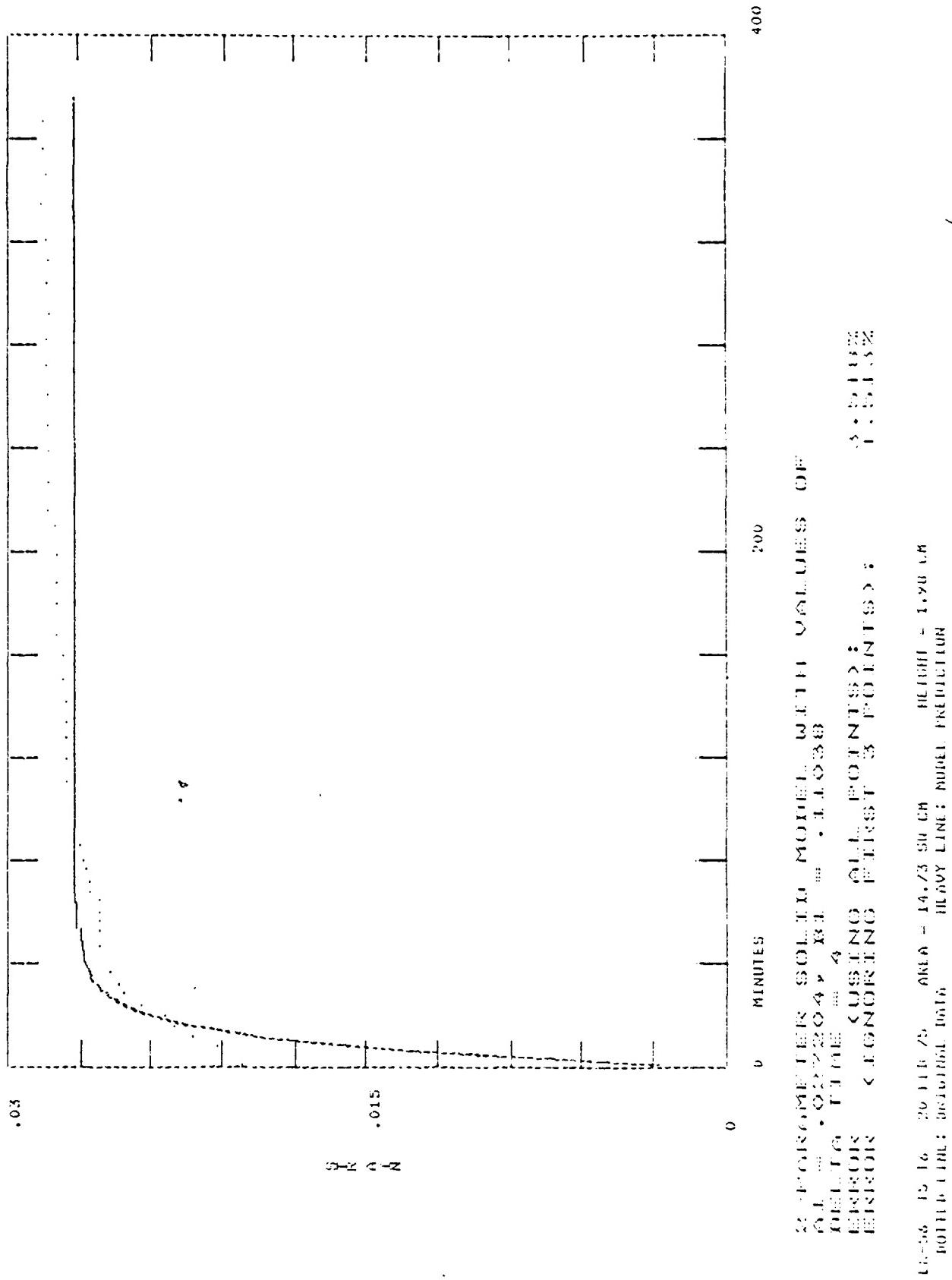


AVERAGE CONCENTRATION OF DISSOLVED OXYGEN  
 AT 0.0304, 0.0152, 0.0050, 0.0017, AND 0.0005  
 DUE TO THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF  
 ERRORS IN COMPUTING THE CONCENTRATION  
 PERIODS  
 18.54 16.17 19.16 29.07 6.11, 6.50, 0.0017, 0.0005  
 DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA  
 HOLLOW LINE: BOUND PREDICTOR



22. INVERSE DECAY STUDY OF THE MONTE CARLO SOLUTIONS OF THE VARIOUS TYPES OF EMISSIONS PRODUCED BY THE CONCRETE FILTERS TESTED.

45. 3A 1/10 Zn foil Zn filter - 13.69 gm Cu filter time: 20 sec. CH  
initial time: original time



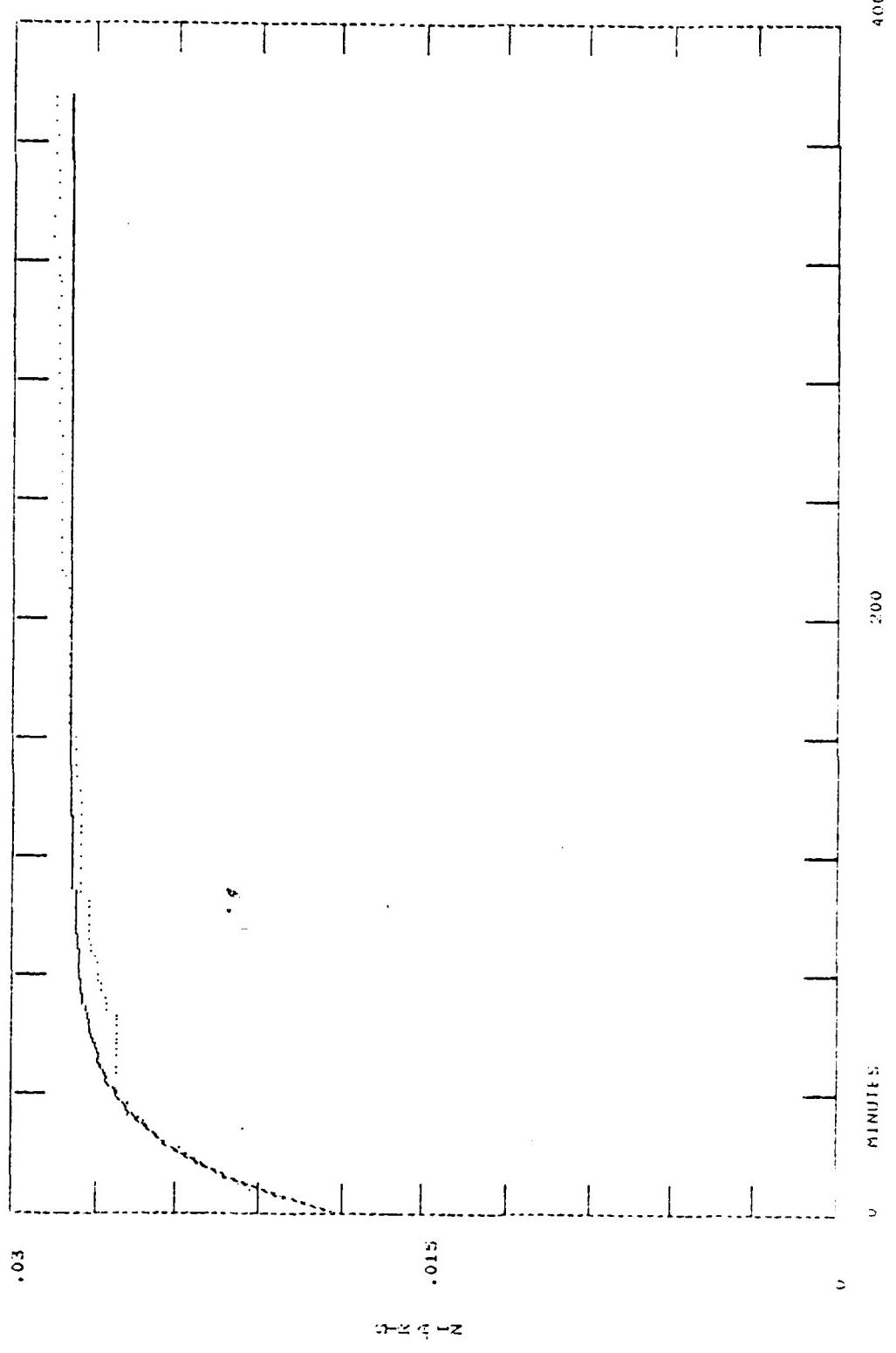
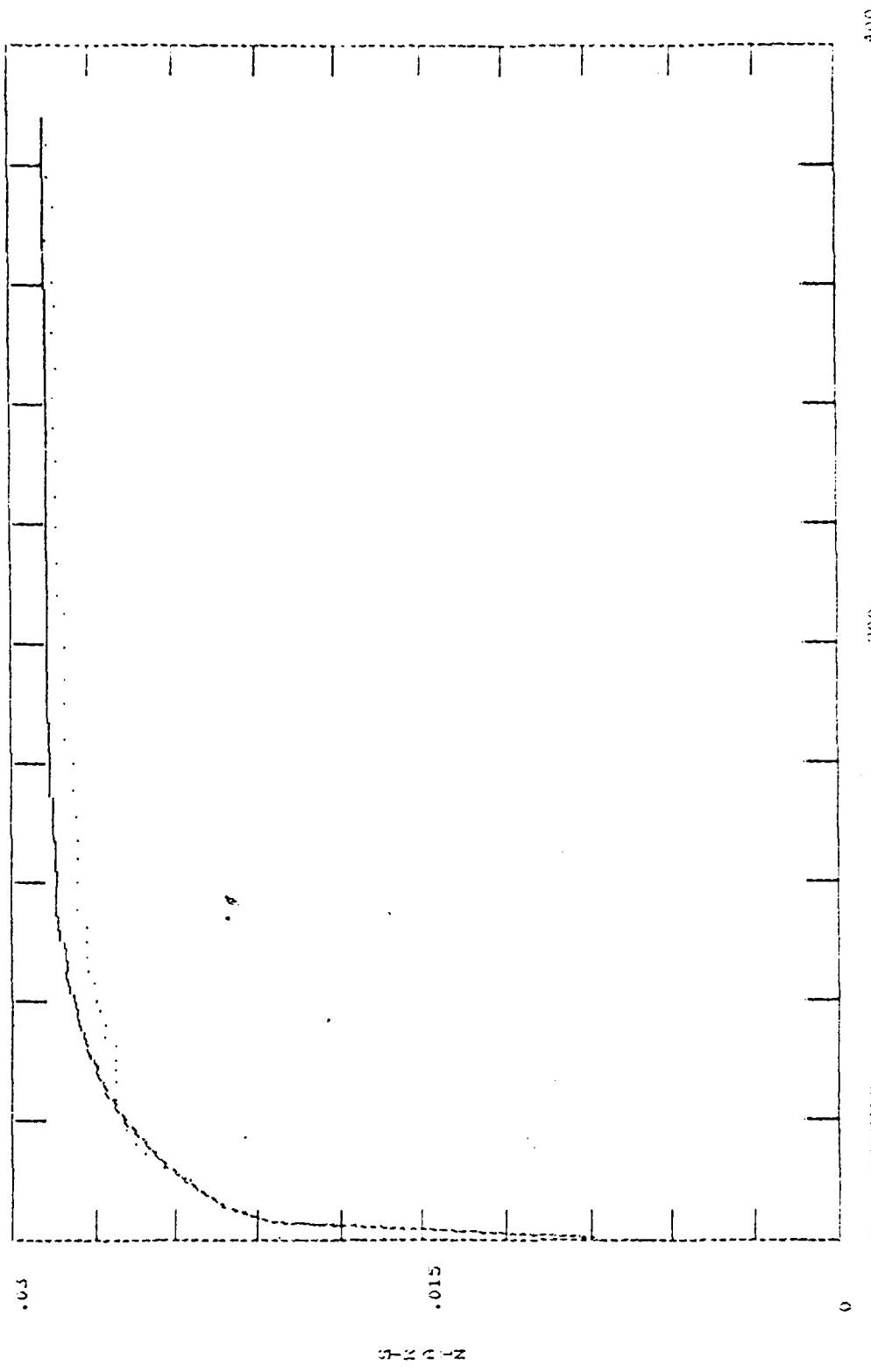


Fig. 16. Reduction of oxygen concentration with time at various oxygen pressures. Initial conditions: 0.429% O<sub>2</sub>, 0.412% O<sub>2</sub>, 0.395% O<sub>2</sub>; initial height = 1.90 cm; initial width = 1.00 cm.

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4. OPERATING THIS SOLID MODEL TO THE LOSS OF VOLATILES  
 AT 300°C. FOR 3 HRS. + 300°C. FOR 30 MIN. + 300°C.  
 FOR 1 HR. + 400°C. FOR 30 MIN. + 400°C. FOR 30 MIN.  
 RESULTS CONSISTENT WITH PREDICTION:

18.56% - 15.16% PREDICTED DATA AREA = 14.75% 30 CM  
 MEDIUM LIQUID VOLUME PREDICTION = 1.96 CM

*✓ ✓ ✓*

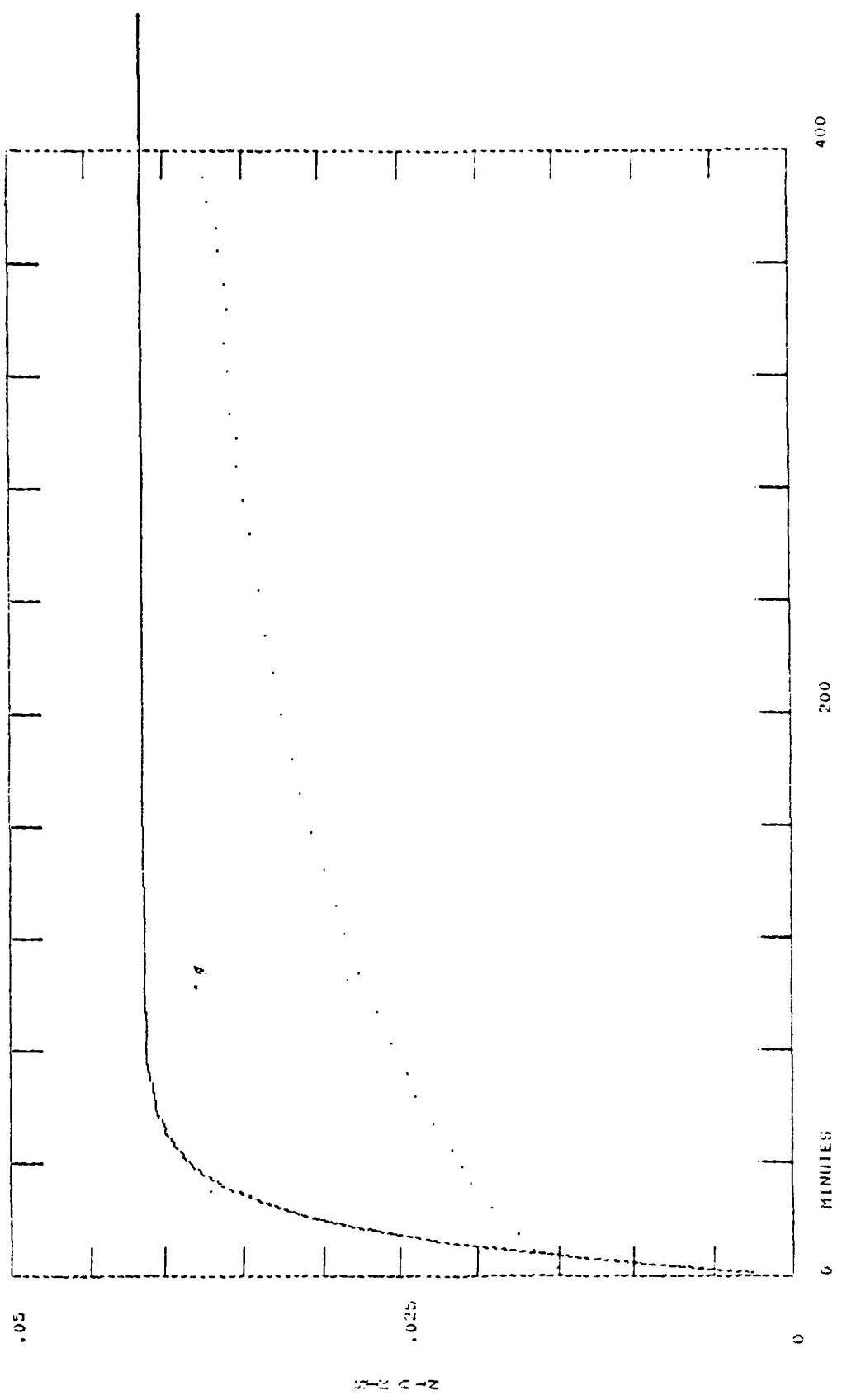
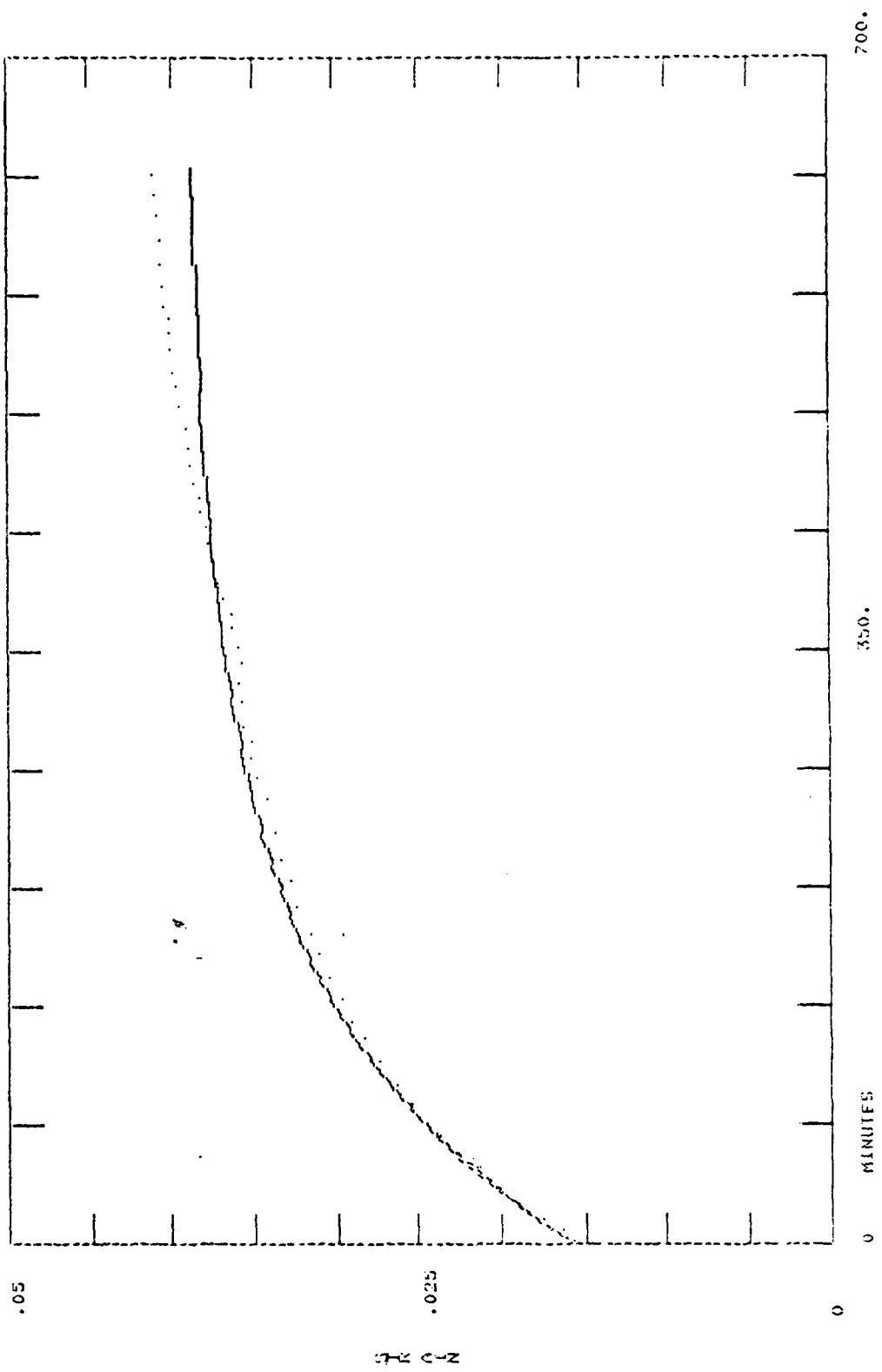
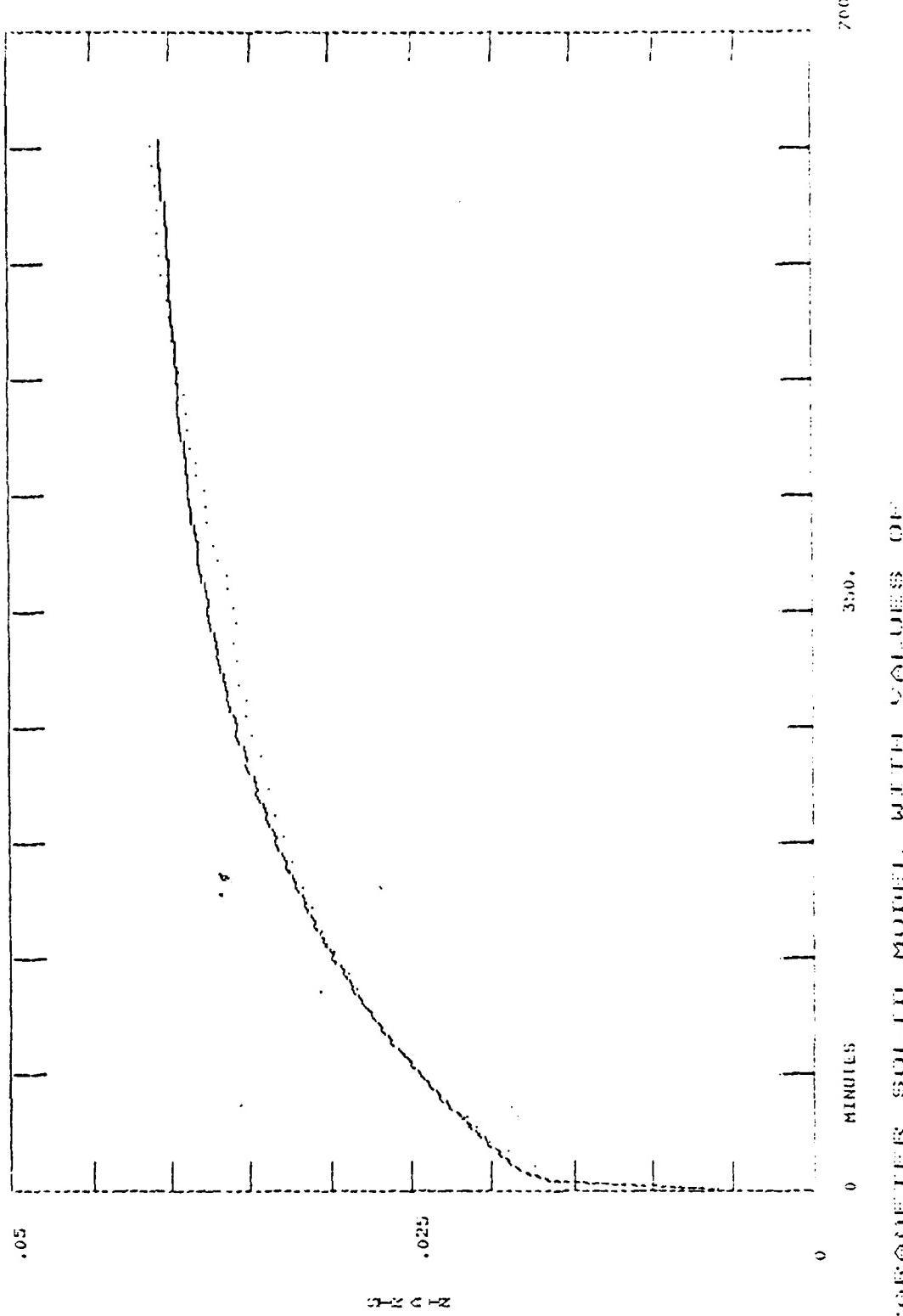


TABLE 57. DIAHEDRAL SIGHTS FOR MODEL WITHE VALUES OF  
 A<sub>1</sub> = 0.41505, B<sub>1</sub> = 0.65202  
 DELTA TIME = 3.0  
 ERROR IN SCUTING AND POINTS = 2%  
 ERROR IN GONDING POINTS = 2%  
 LINE 13-13 FEB 75 AREA = 9.93 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.16 CM  
 HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

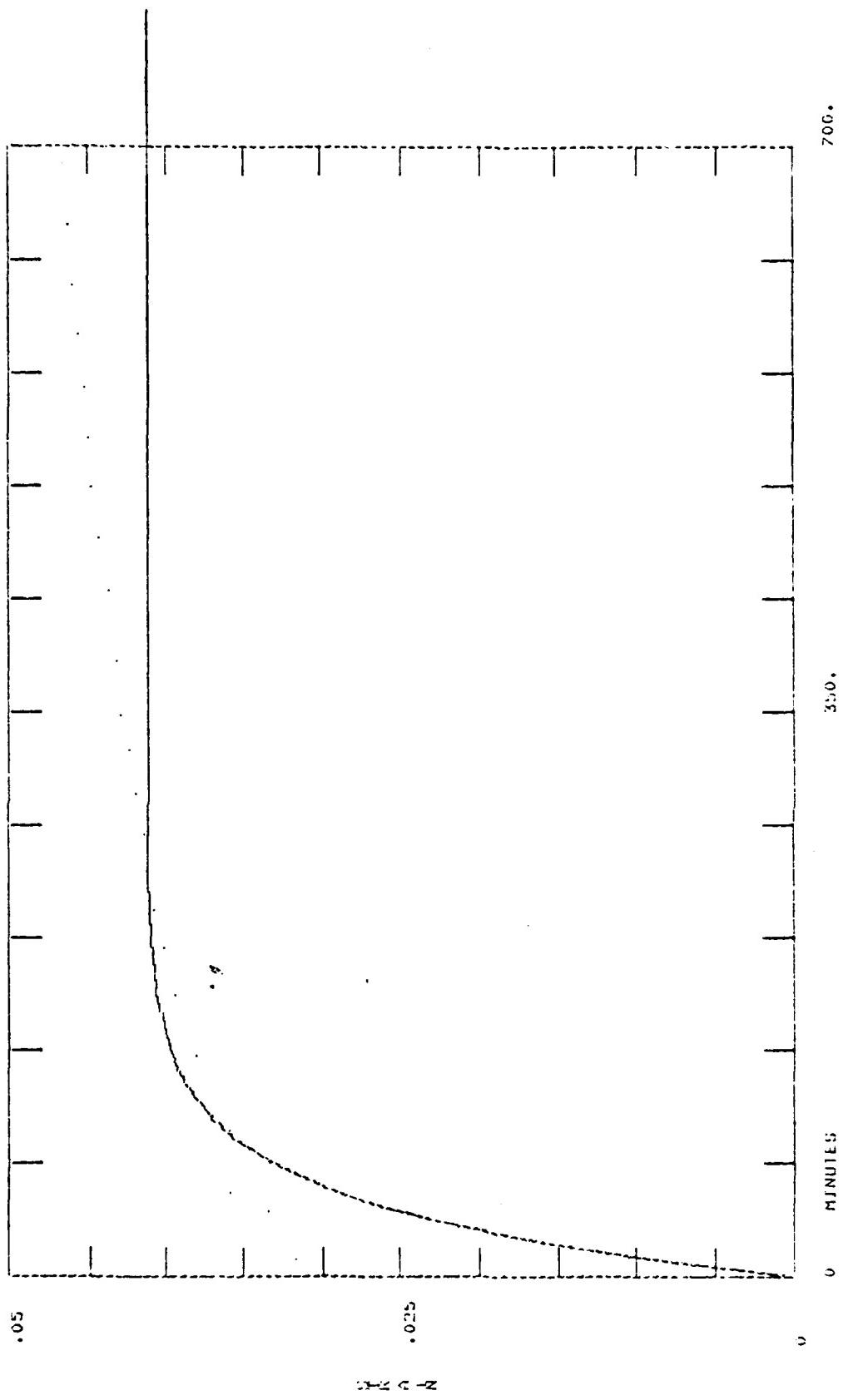


3-Parameter Solution Model with Values Off  
 Area = 039034 \* R<sup>4</sup> + 6.3342E-03 \* R<sup>3</sup> + 0.32 \*\*\* + 0.195248  
 TIME TIME = 1.6  
 Diskor COSTING Spline POINTS 2;  
 Error CONVERGENCE REQUEST 25 POINTS 2;



3. MEASURED VOLUME MODEL PREDICTION  
 DATA • 0.035 0.055 0.045 0.035 0.030 0.025 0.020  
 DOTTED LINE • 0.035 0.055 0.045 0.035 0.030 0.025 0.020  
 PREDICTION PREDICTION PREDICTION PREDICTION  
 100% TGA 100% TGA 100% TGA 100% TGA  
 HEAVY LINE: ORIGINAL DATA      HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION  
 100% TGA      100% TGA      100% TGA      100% TGA

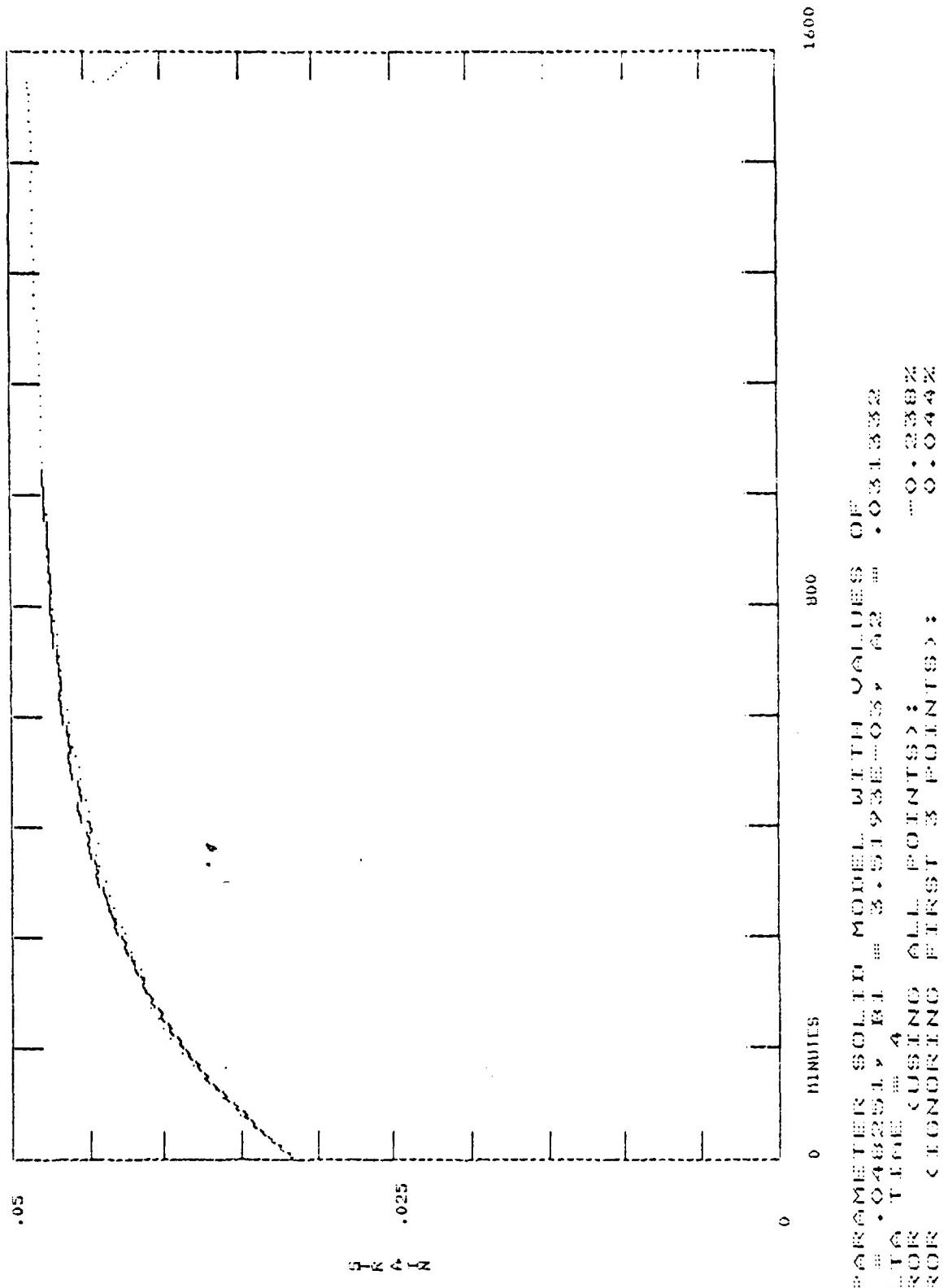
11



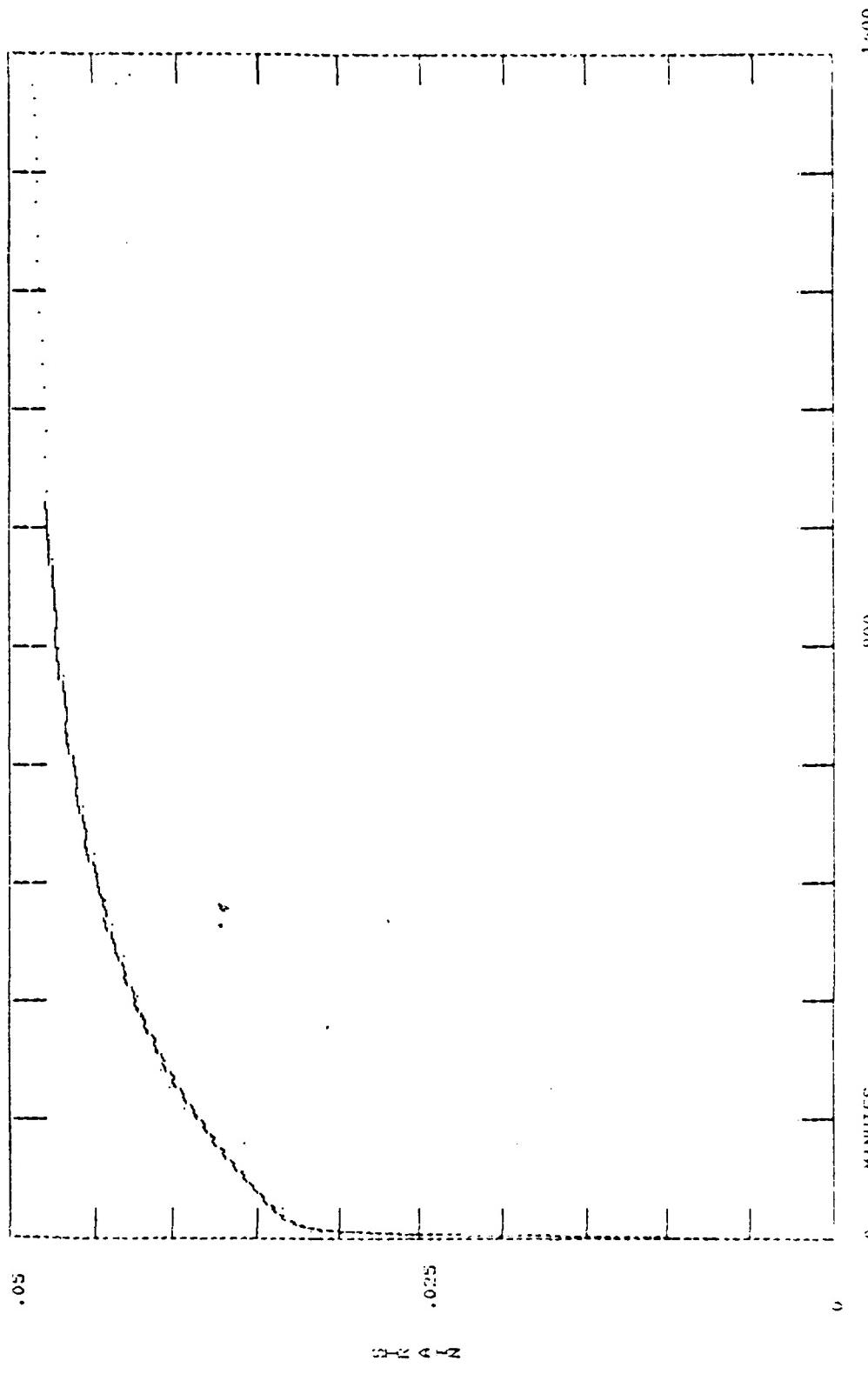
2-19-52 19:11 24 FEB 72 AREA = 16.01 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.775 CM  
 HORIZONTAL DISTANCE = 0.223243  
 TIME = 1.6 SECONDS  
 CORRECTING FOR GROUND POINTS > 2  
 RECORDED < RECORDING POINTS > 2  
 9.3352%  
 4.3362%

LN-52 19-110 24 FEB 72 AREA = 16.01 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.775 CM  
 HORIZONTAL DISTANCE = 0.223243  
 TIME = 1.6 SECONDS  
 CORRECTING FOR GROUND POINTS > 2  
 RECORDED < RECORDING POINTS > 2  
 9.3352%  
 4.3362%

1/c



LEN 5.9 19-110 24-140 55-110 AREA = 16.01 50 LB HEAVY LINE: HOLLOW PREDICTION

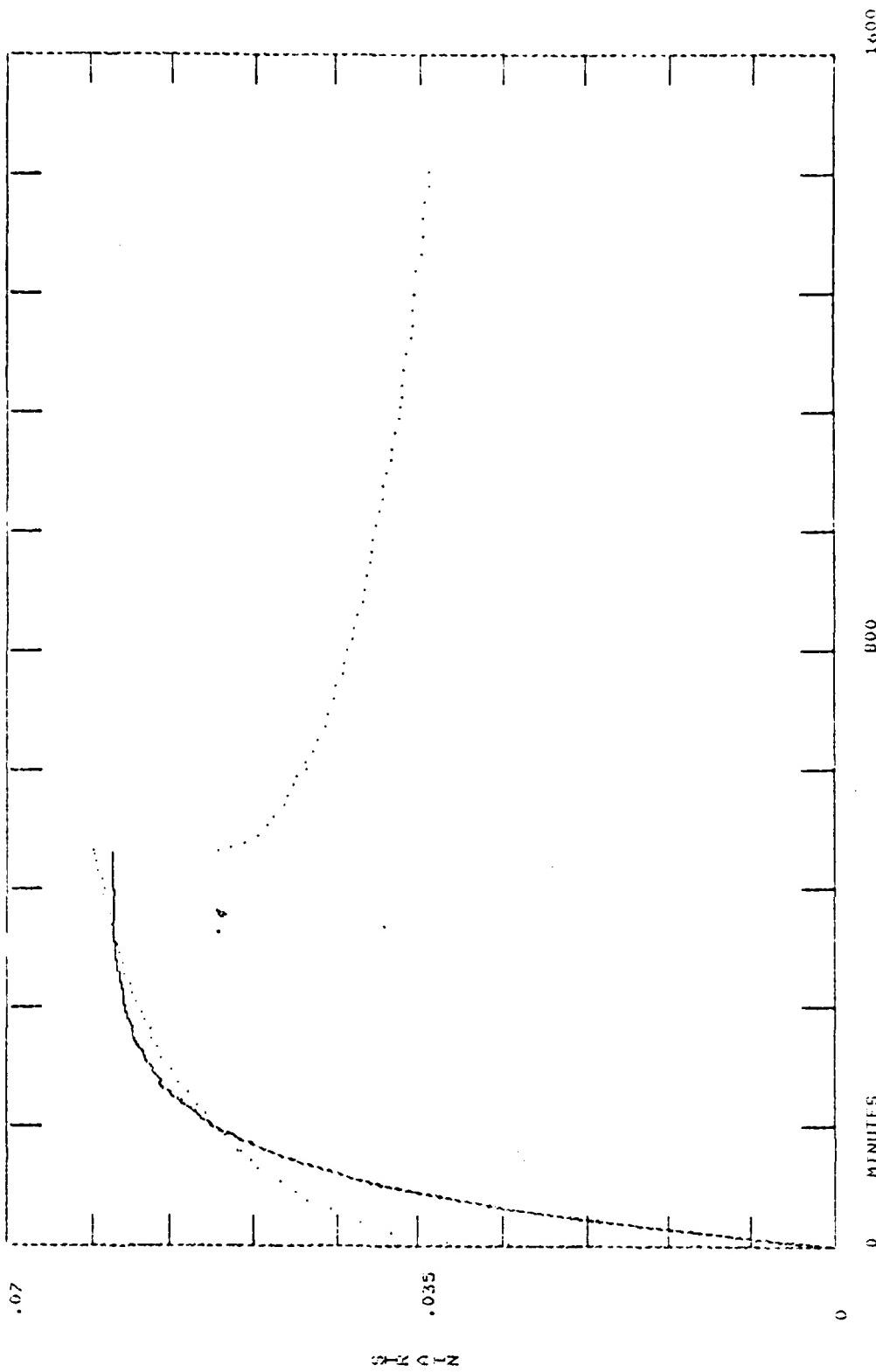


ANALYSIS OF SOLUT. MODELS OF  
6.32 • 0.32 & 0.12 • 2.50 & 0.22 • 0.1633 & 0.02 • 0.0732 & 0.03  
CONT. TIME = 4  
EQUATIONS  
CONCERNING SITES  
CONTINUOUS PROCESS:

$$C_1 = C_2$$

$$C_3 = C_4$$

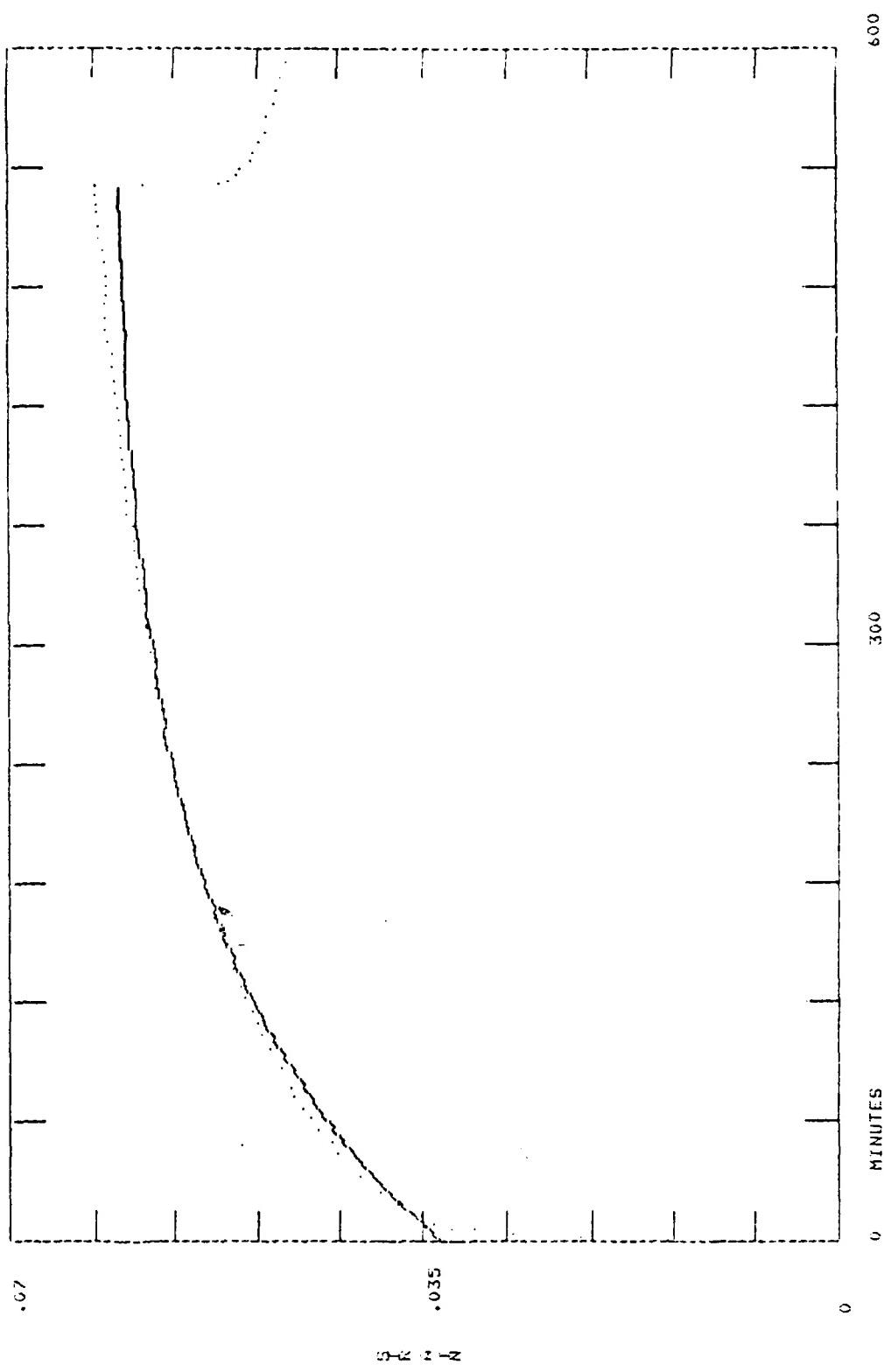
LN 59 19 110 24 44 25 DATA = 16.01 54 69 HEAVY LOAD: DOWNT. FRACTION = 0.775 CM  
MATERIAL: ORIGINAL DATA



2-PIRAMIDAL SOLID MODEL WITH CONCAVE OFF-OUT-TO-TIME 16 = O.T. 93

LK-60 14-15 26 111.75 6KED = 11.14 SO CR HEAVY LOAD = 22.24 CM  
HORIZONTAL LINE; ORIGINAL DATA MONTI PRELIMINARILY  
MONTI PRELIMINARILY

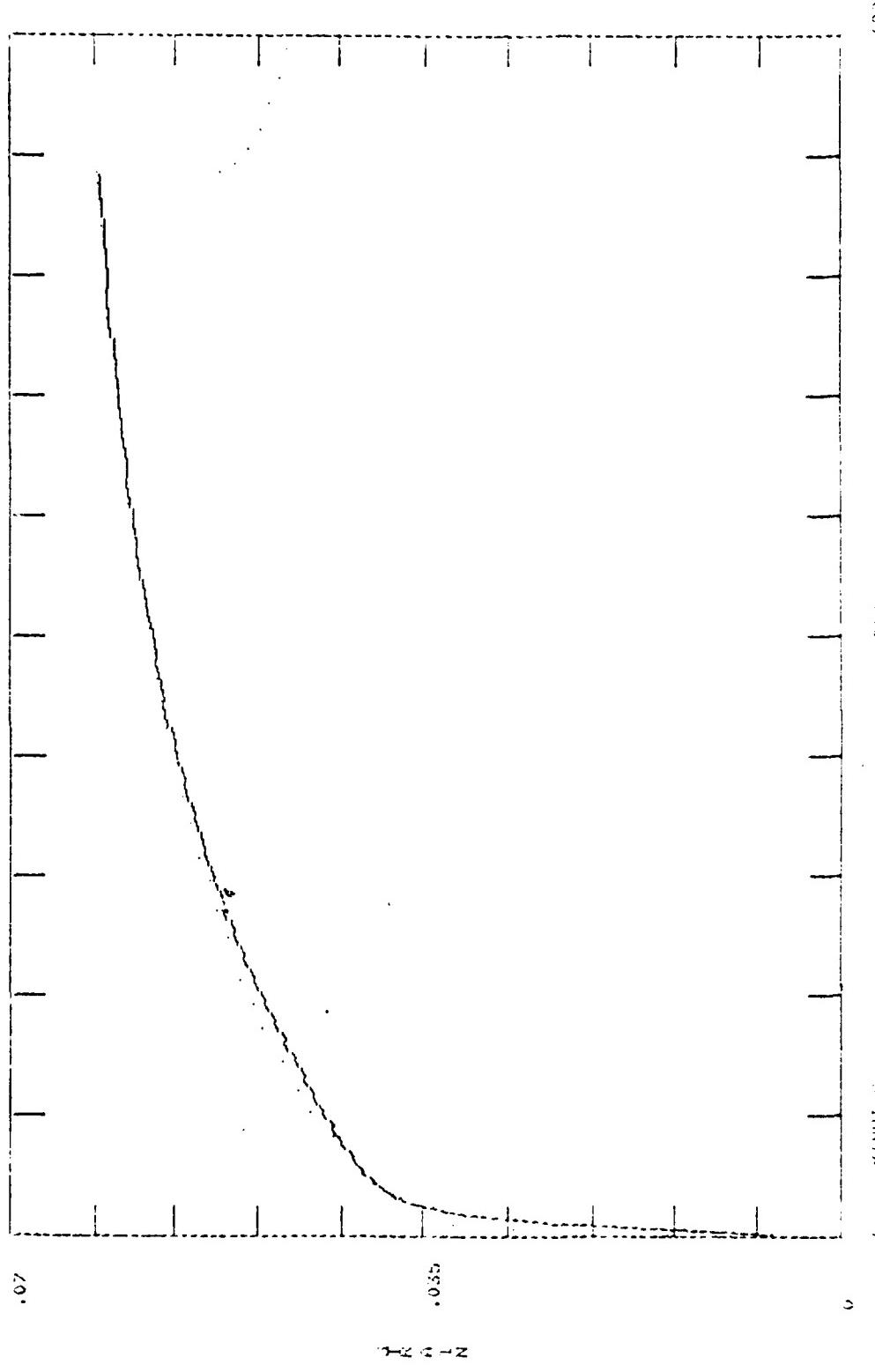
119



33—PARAMETERS SOLVED WITH VALUES OF  
G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>, Q<sub>1</sub>, Q<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub>, V<sub>1</sub>, V<sub>2</sub>, X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>2</sub>, Y<sub>1</sub>, Y<sub>2</sub>, Z<sub>1</sub>, Z<sub>2</sub>  
USING EQUATIONS 1-4

LN-60 14-15 2B F1 B 75 AREA = 11.14 50 CM  
NOTCHED LINE; ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE; MODEL PREDICTION  
WEIGHT = 2.24 CM

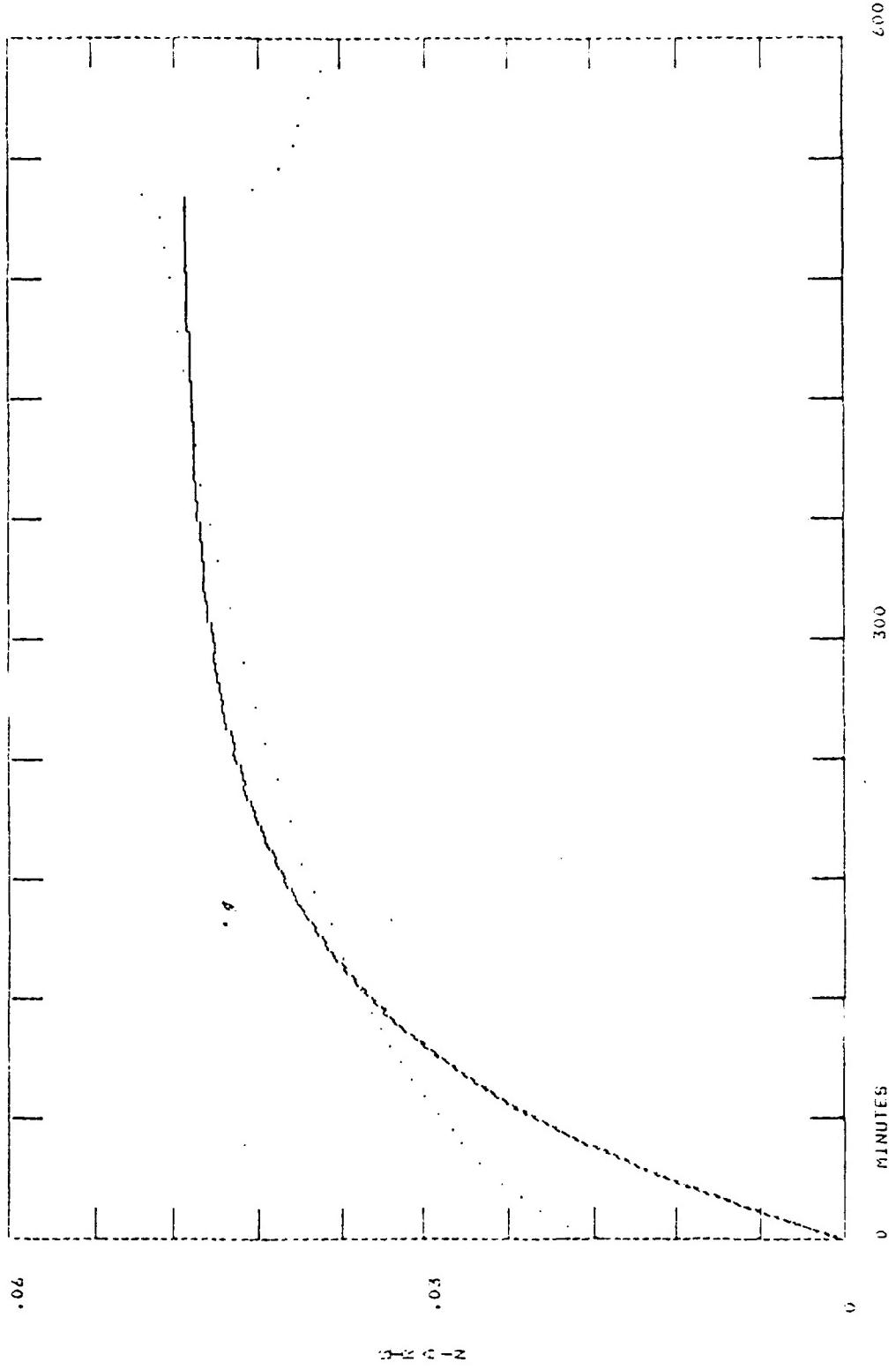
100



AN APPROPRIATE SOLVENT MODELED WITH THE FOLLOWING  
CHARACTERISTICS: 40%  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3$ , 40%  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ , 10%  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_3$ , 10%  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ , 10%  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ .  
THESE CONDITIONS PREDICTED A  $K^{\text{cal}} = 0.45$ .

$\text{K}^{\text{cal}} = 0.45$ ;  $\text{K}^{\text{exp}} = 0.46$ ;  $\Delta H = 11.14 \text{ kJ/mol}$ ; HEAT OF MELTING =  $-2.24 \text{ kJ/mol}$

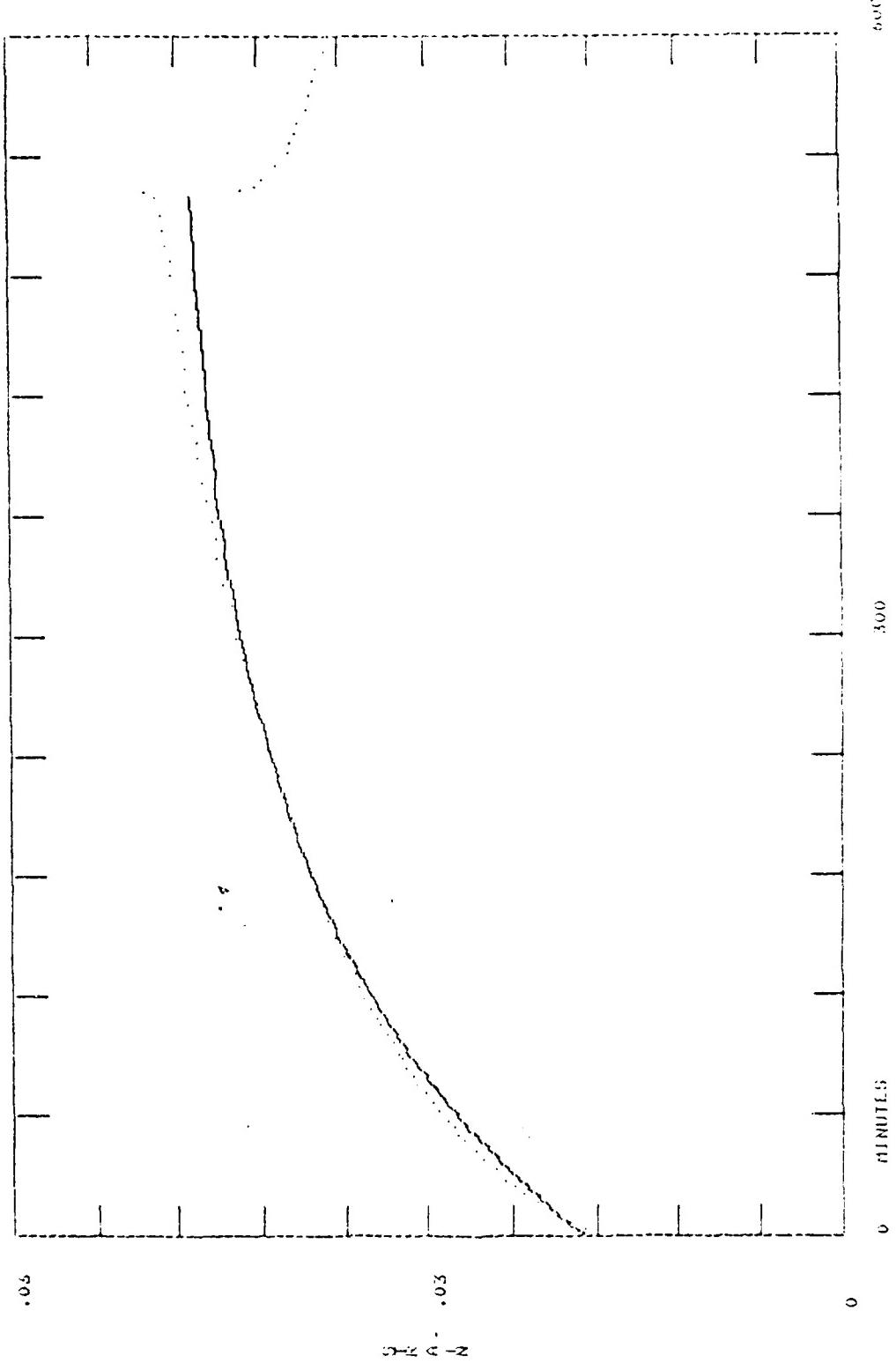
120



2-100 CUBIC METERS SCUBA CYLINDER MOVED WITH VOLUME OF  
AIR IN TUBE = 0.00446  
DETERMINED BY MEASURING CONCENTRATION POINTS IN  
THERMOCOUPLE SIGHTING FERRETS POINTS :  
2 : 33.3%  
3 : 33.3%  
4 : 33.3%

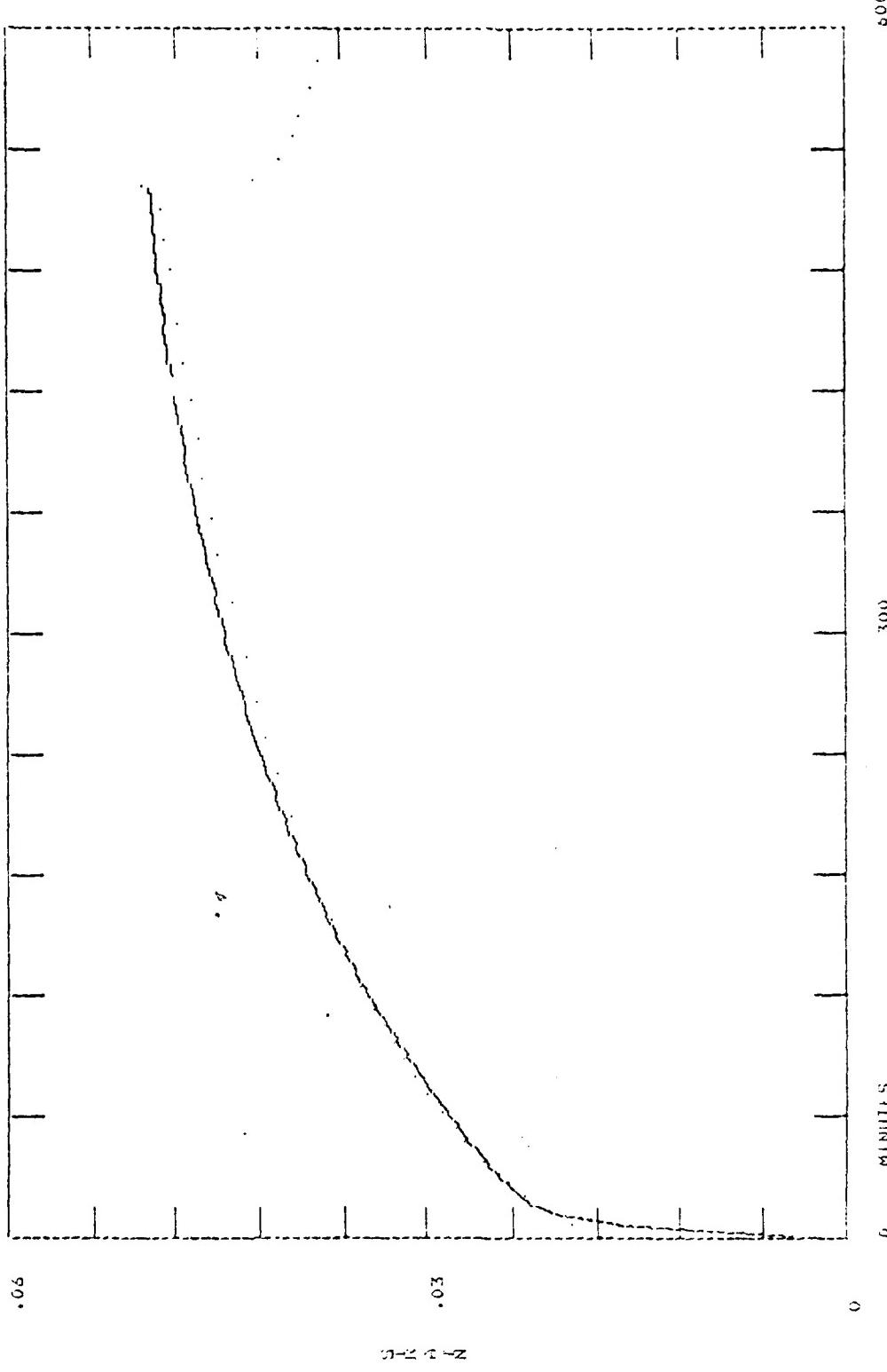
LN-61 15-16 3.660 DATE = 10-4-55 CM HEIGHT = 1.895 CM  
BOTTLE VOLUME: 0.8100 LITER HEAVY LID: BOTTLE PROTECTION

1000



THE SILENT LAND  
BY  
JOHN GALT

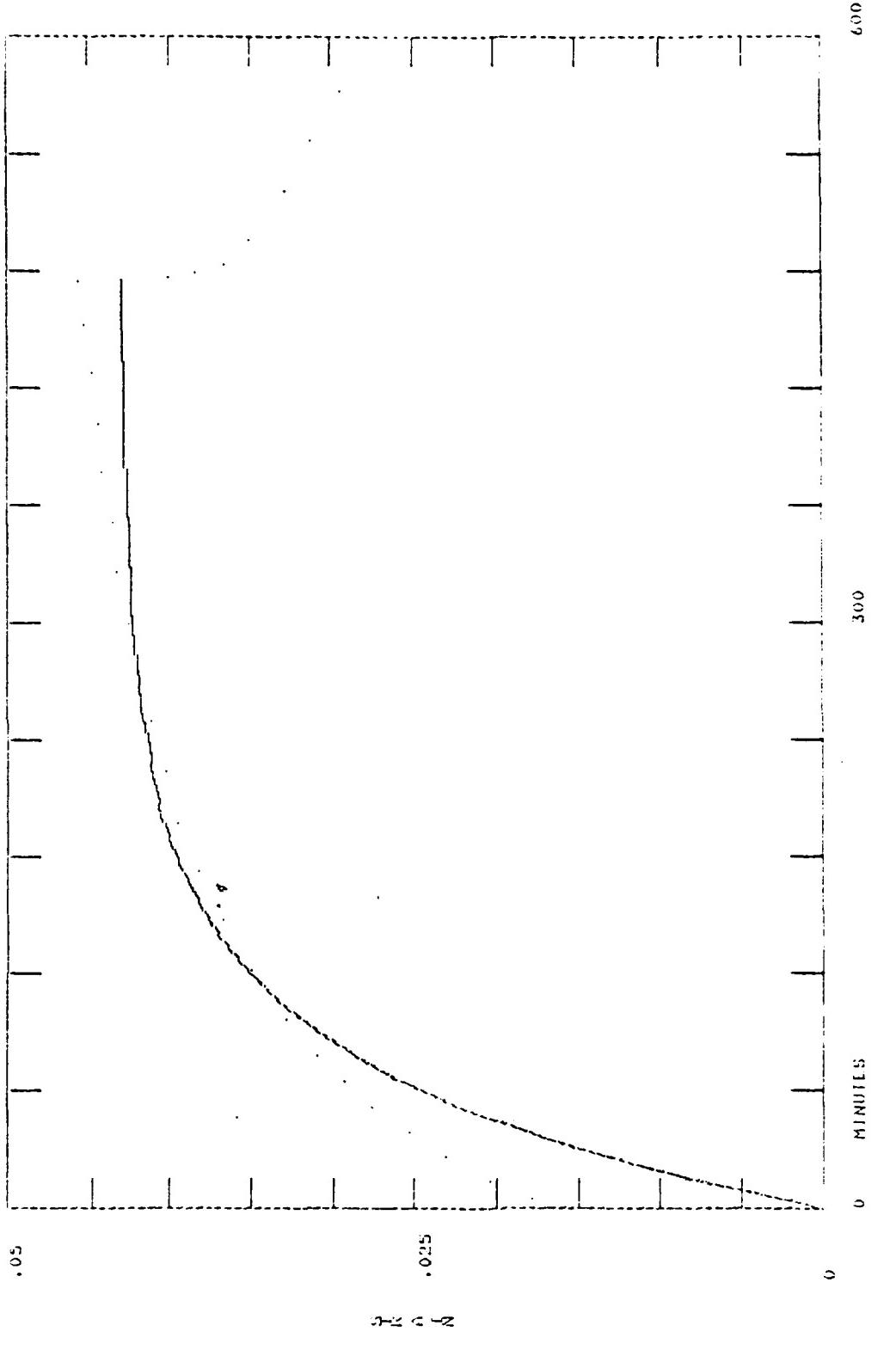
RIGHT = 1.095 CM  
POSITION : RIGHT  
RIGHT = 1.095 CM



AN APPARATUS FOR SOLVING THE OXYGEN CONCENTRATION PROBLEM  
DETERMINING TIME AND CONCENTRATION OF AIR  
CONTAINING 0.224 LITER SAMPLES  
IN A CUP.

LINE 61. 12. 13. 3 min / 2. 66.0 = 10.43 SEC. HENRY LAW: MOLAL FRACTION

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2. PREDICTIVE CURVE SOLVED FOR EQUATION OF MOTION CONSIDERING ONE  
HORIZONTAL FORCE AND ONE VERTICAL FORCE.  
RESULTS CORRECT WITHIN 2%  
RESULTS CORRECT WITHIN 3% FOR T > 200 MINUTES.

18-62 1617 5 MAY 55 AIRD = 12,3350 CM HEIGH = 1,05 CM  
POINT TIME: ORIGINAL DATA NAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

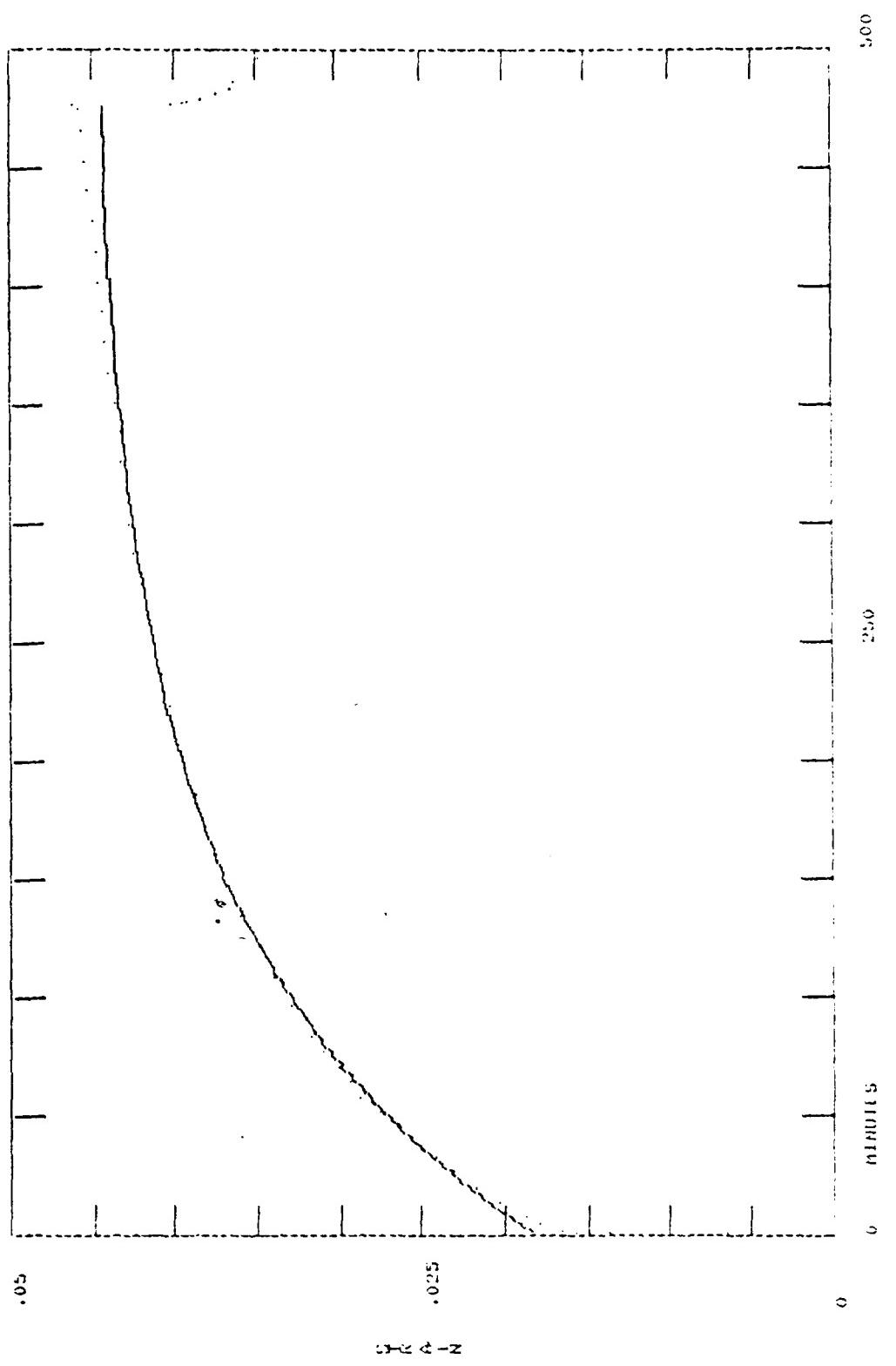
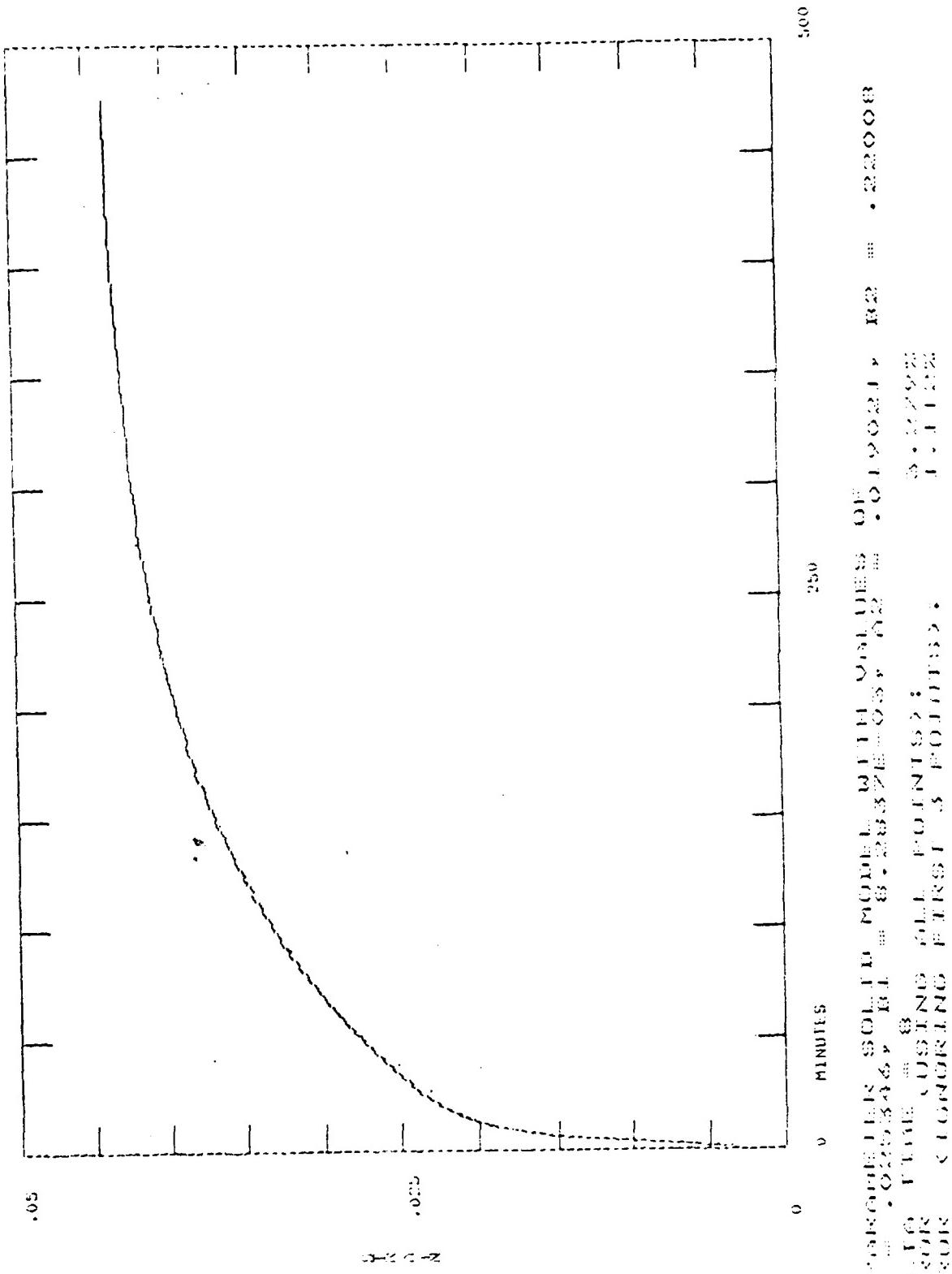


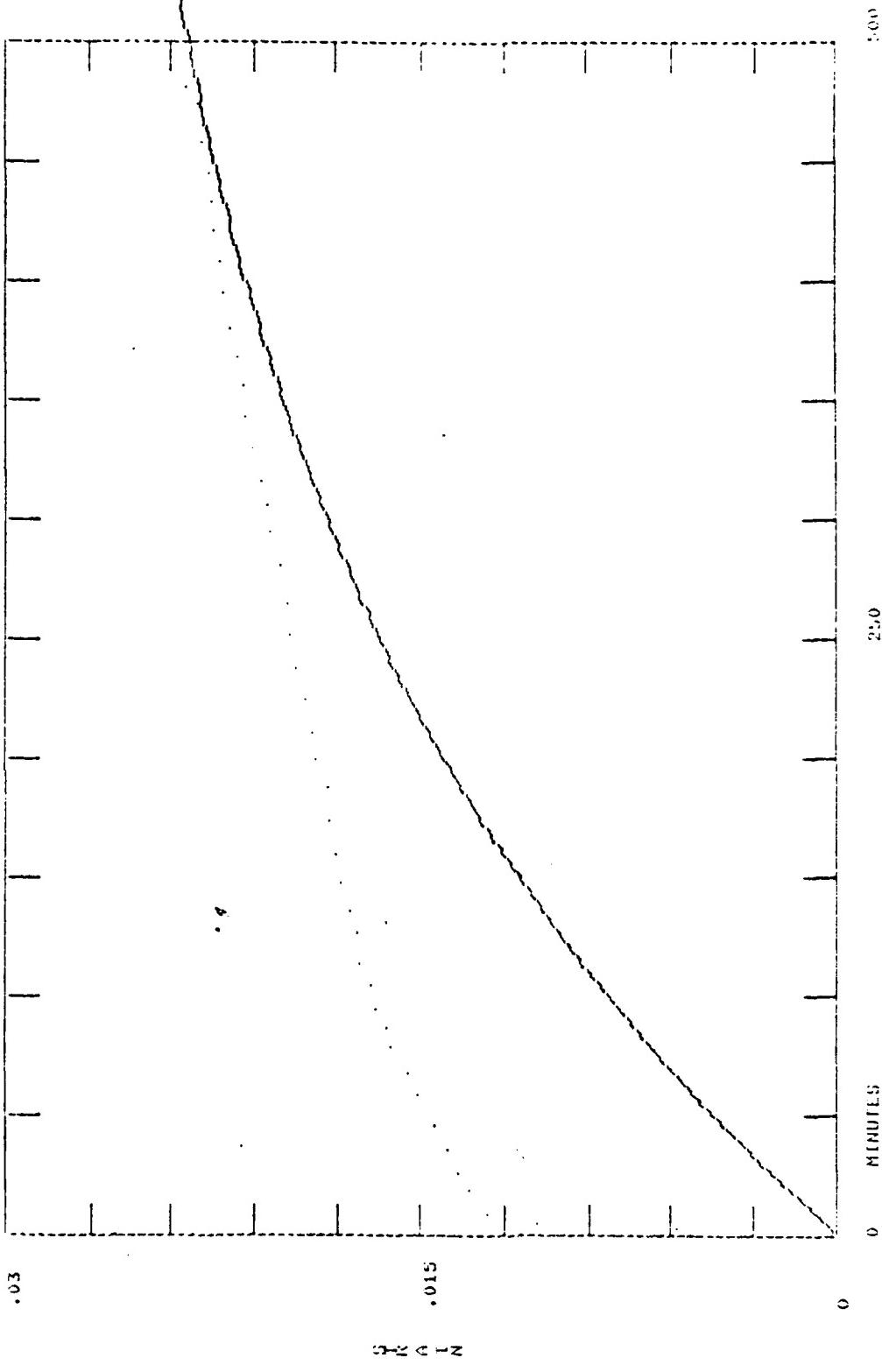
Fig. 62. 16.17. 2. Plot of % loss of monomer units versus time for two different experiments. In both cases, the rate of loss of monomer units is constant for a period of time, after which it becomes zero.

Expt 1: original initial monomer units = 12,3350 m. initial = 1.05 cm.  
Expt 2: original initial monomer units = 12,3350 m. initial = 1.05 cm.

16.17



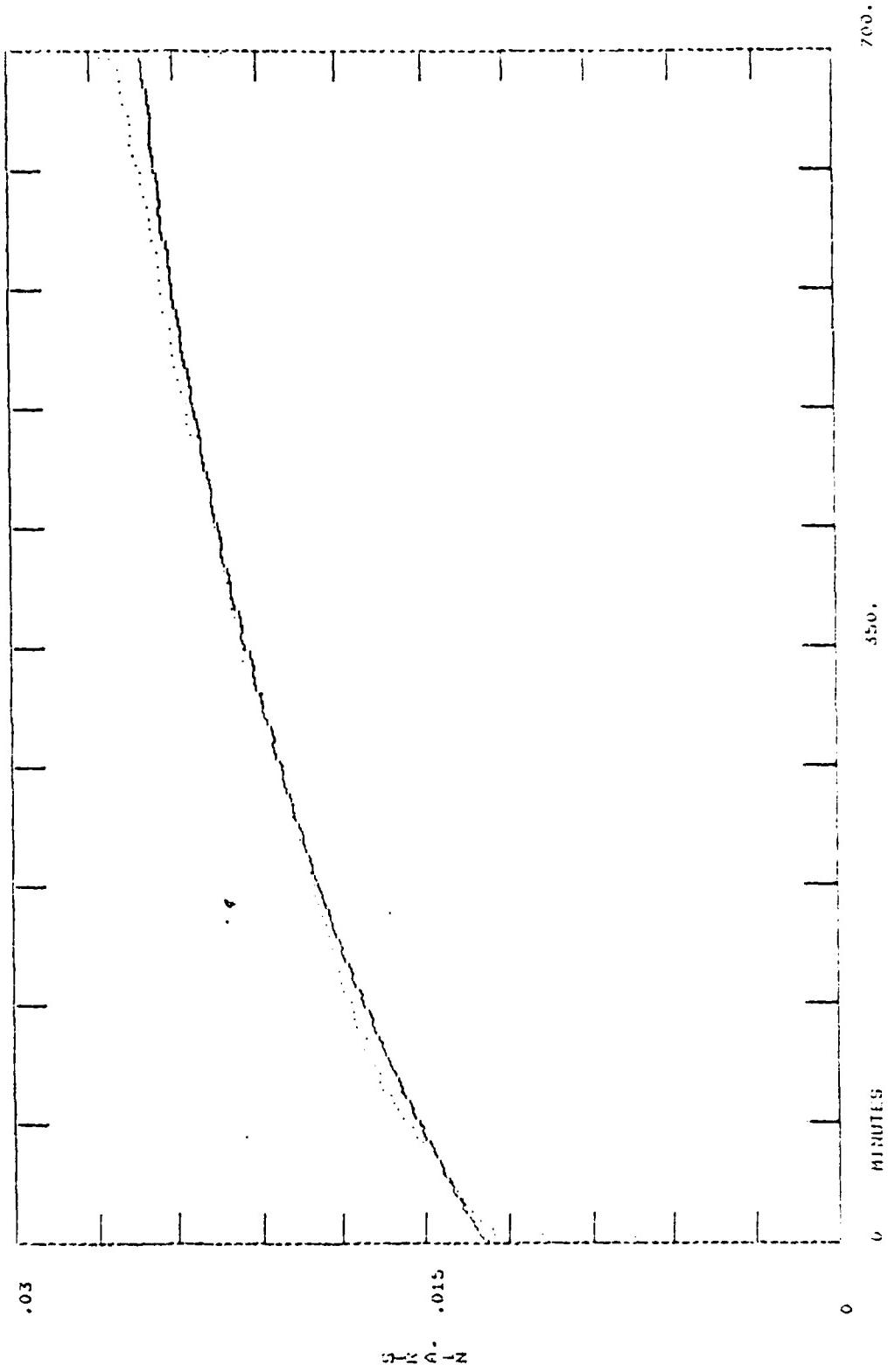
**Fig. 62.** *W. v. 3*. *Rein's* *73*, *which* = *12.53* *mm.* *in* *width* *1.03* *mm.*



2. MARKABLES SOLVED PROBLEMS ON  
ONE TO ONE CORRESPONDENCE OF  
ELEMENS & COUNTING ELEMENTS;  
ELEMENS IGNORED PRESSURE :  $2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ atm}$   
PRESSURE :  $2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ atm}$

Fig. 63.  $t_{1/2} = 6 \text{ min}$   $A_0 = 16.5 \text{ sec}$   $t = 16.0 = 2.975 \text{ sec}$   
INITIAL LINE: ORIGINAL STATE HEAVY LINE: HIGHTREDUCTION

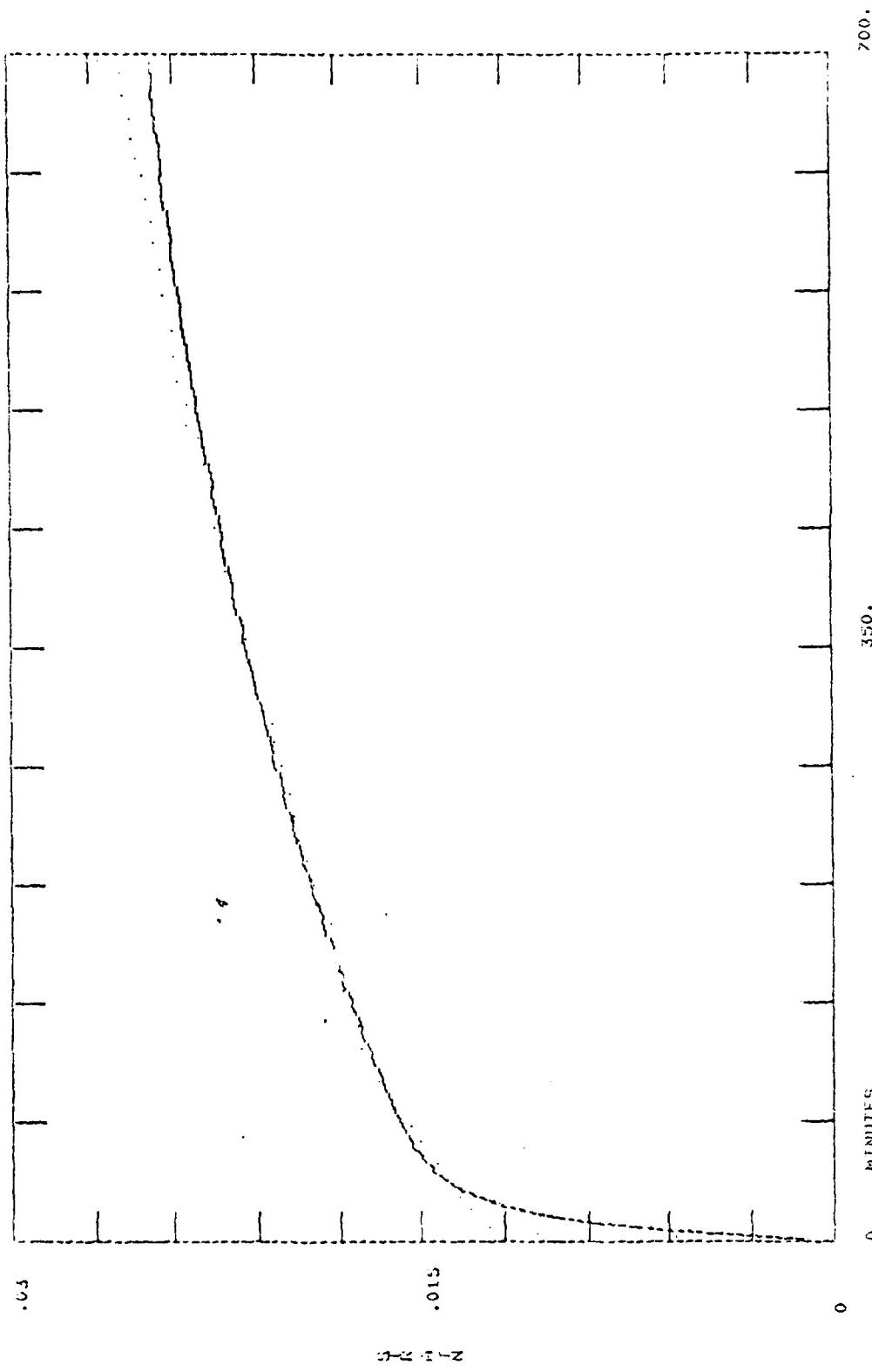
128



3 - PREDICTIONS SOUTED MOON WIT RII VARIANCES OF  
 0.1% • 0.2% 0.4% 2.3.6.3.9.1.0.3.2.0.22.0.42.0.62.  
 DETERMINE THE  $\alpha$   
 ERRORS CURRING PREDICTIONS :  
 ERROR  $\alpha$  : 2.332%

LK 65 111-112 AREA = 16.5 SQ CM  
 DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: HOLT PREDICTION

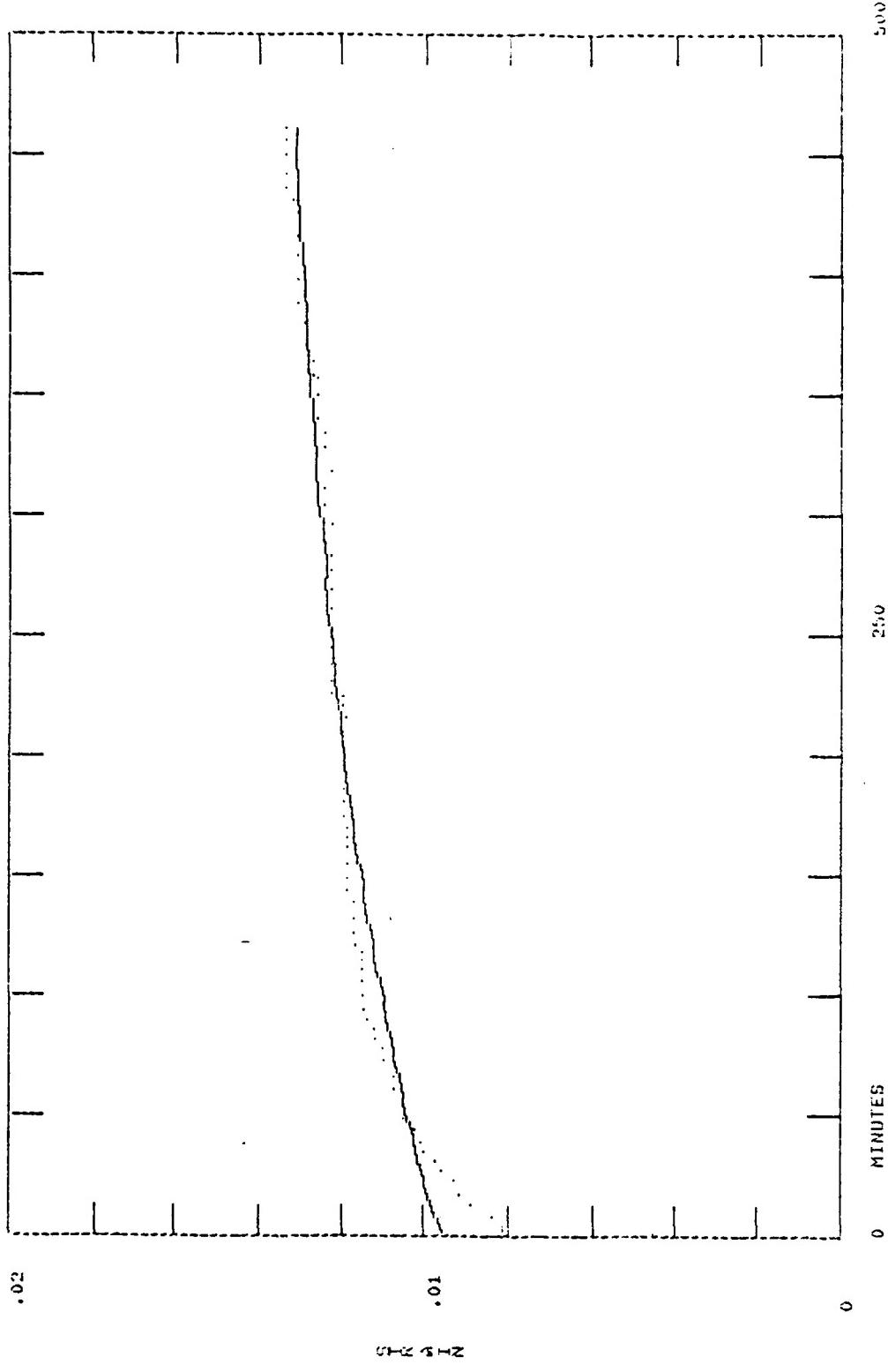
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4 - PARAMETER SOLUTION MODELED WITH VOLUME OFF  
AREA = 0.13833, XA = 0.3533, O22 = 0.1402, O32 = 0.22954, O33  
DELTATIME = 4  
ERRORS IN LOSING SIGHT POINTS > 2  
IN IGNORING PROCESS THAT POINTS > 2  
2 \* 34.3%  
1 \* 32.9%

1 K-65 T1/2 = 6 min 75 sec AREA = 16.5 50 cm HOLLOW = 2.975 cm  
HOLLOW LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

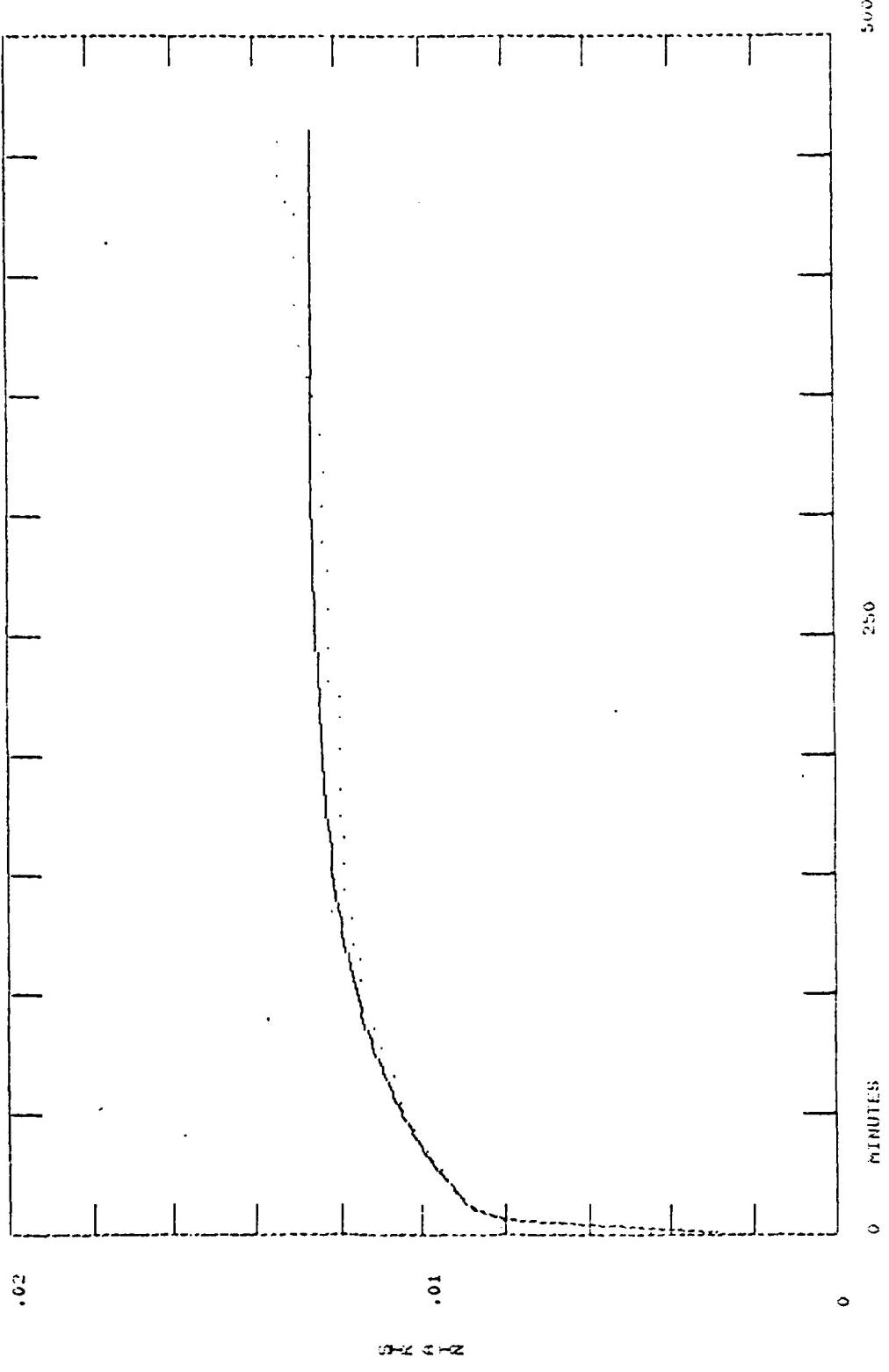
15



3-17 AIR SAMPLER SIGHT MODEL WITH O<sub>2</sub> VOLUME OFF  
 0100 \* O<sub>2</sub> 33% 33.98% O<sub>2</sub> 33% O<sub>2</sub> 33%  
 0100 TIME 4 POINTS  
 0100 COSTING POINTS 2 2 2 2  
 0100 < MONITOR FIRST POINTS 2 2 2 2  
 0100 \* O<sub>2</sub> 33%  
 0100 \* O<sub>2</sub> 33%

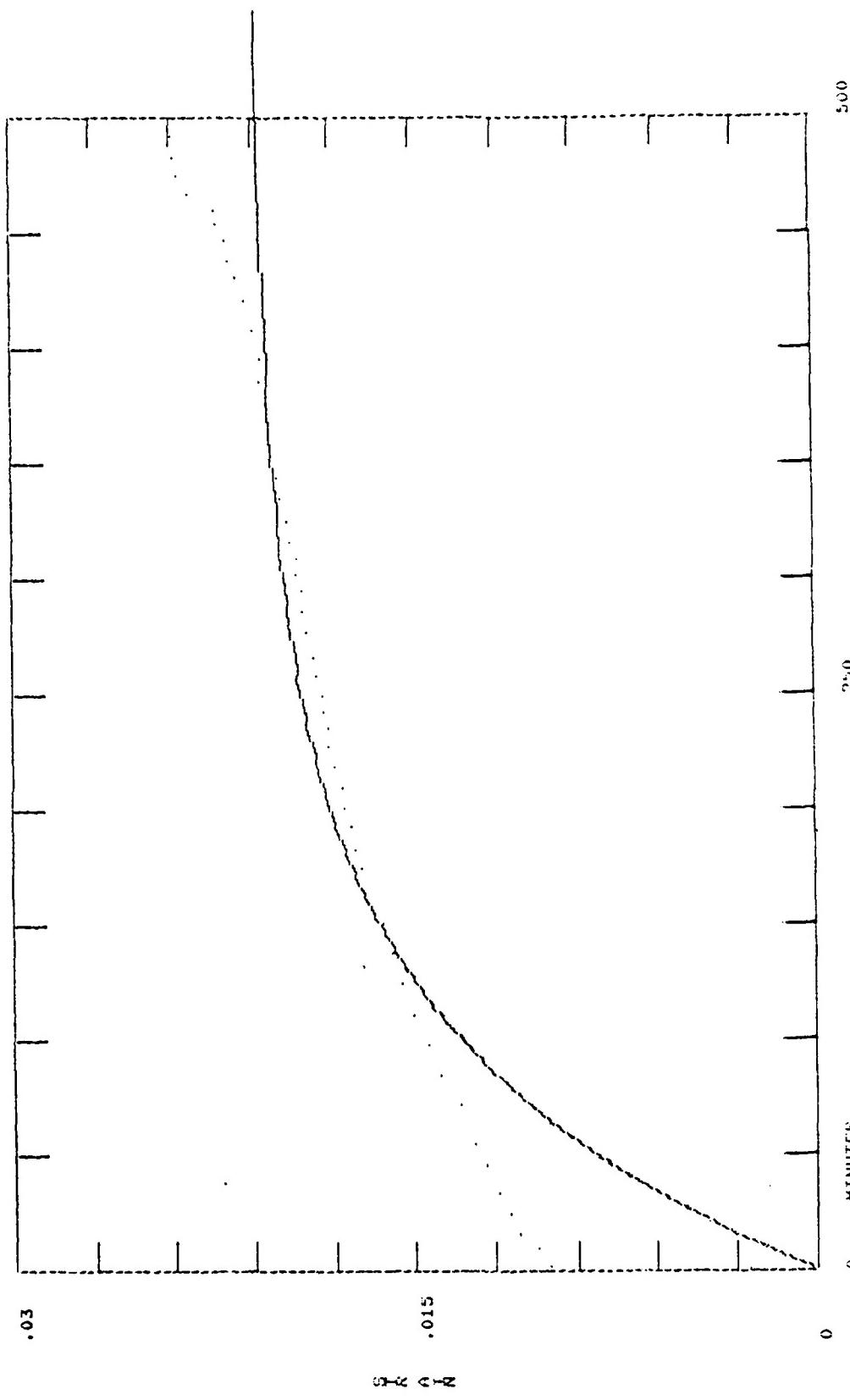
LN-64 17-18 7 MAR 75 AREA = 13.69 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.66 CM  
 DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

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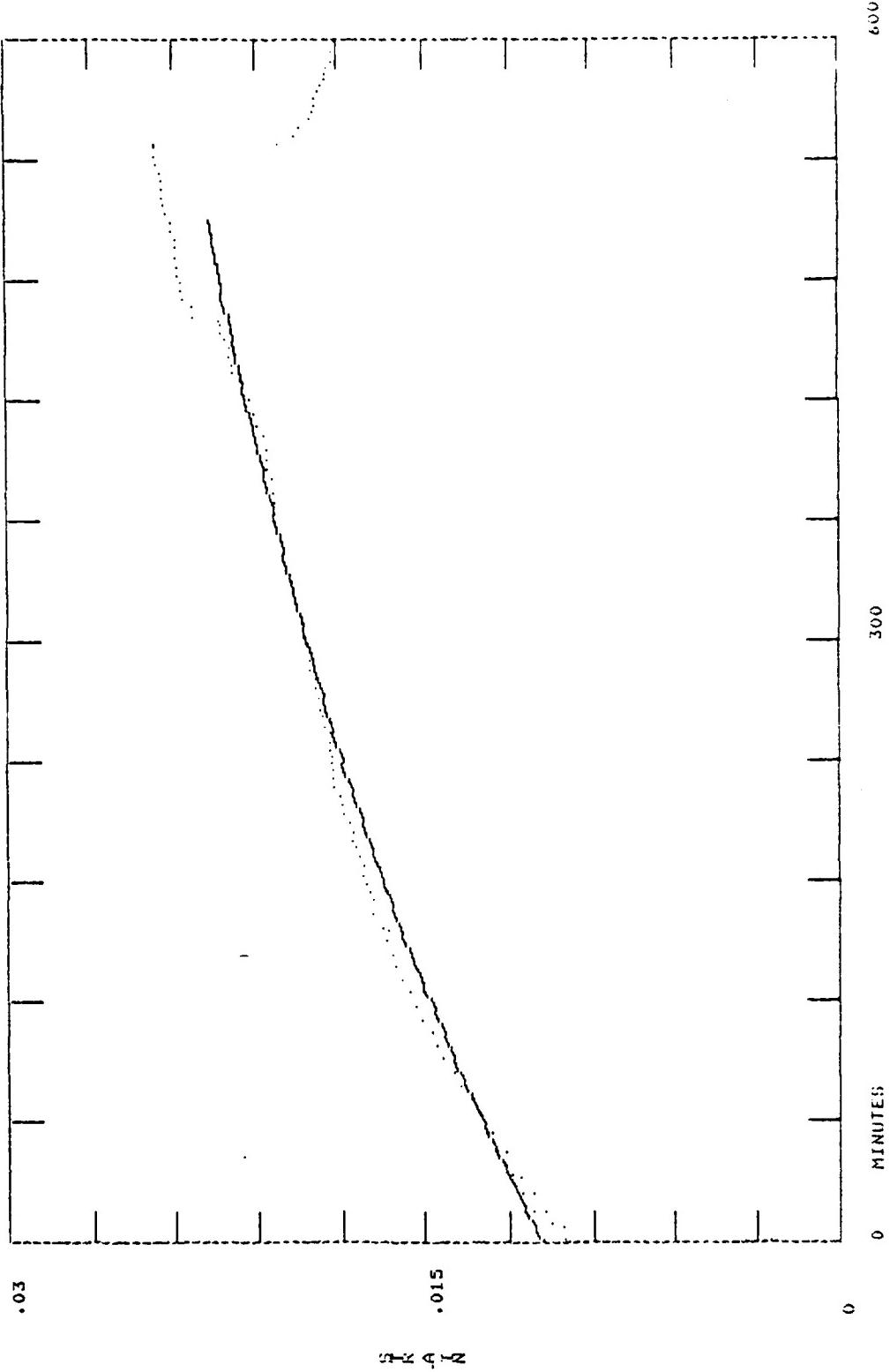


4-10-64 RIVER DAM BREAK MODEL WITH VOLUME OF  
0.018 m<sup>3</sup> \* 3.333333 = 0.0333333 m<sup>3</sup> \* 0.0333333 = 0.000111111 m<sup>3</sup>  
TOTAL AREA = 3.333333 m<sup>2</sup>  
EFFECTIVE DRAINAGE AREA = 0.000111111 m<sup>2</sup>  
EFFECTIVE DRAINAGE AREA = 0.000111111 m<sup>2</sup>

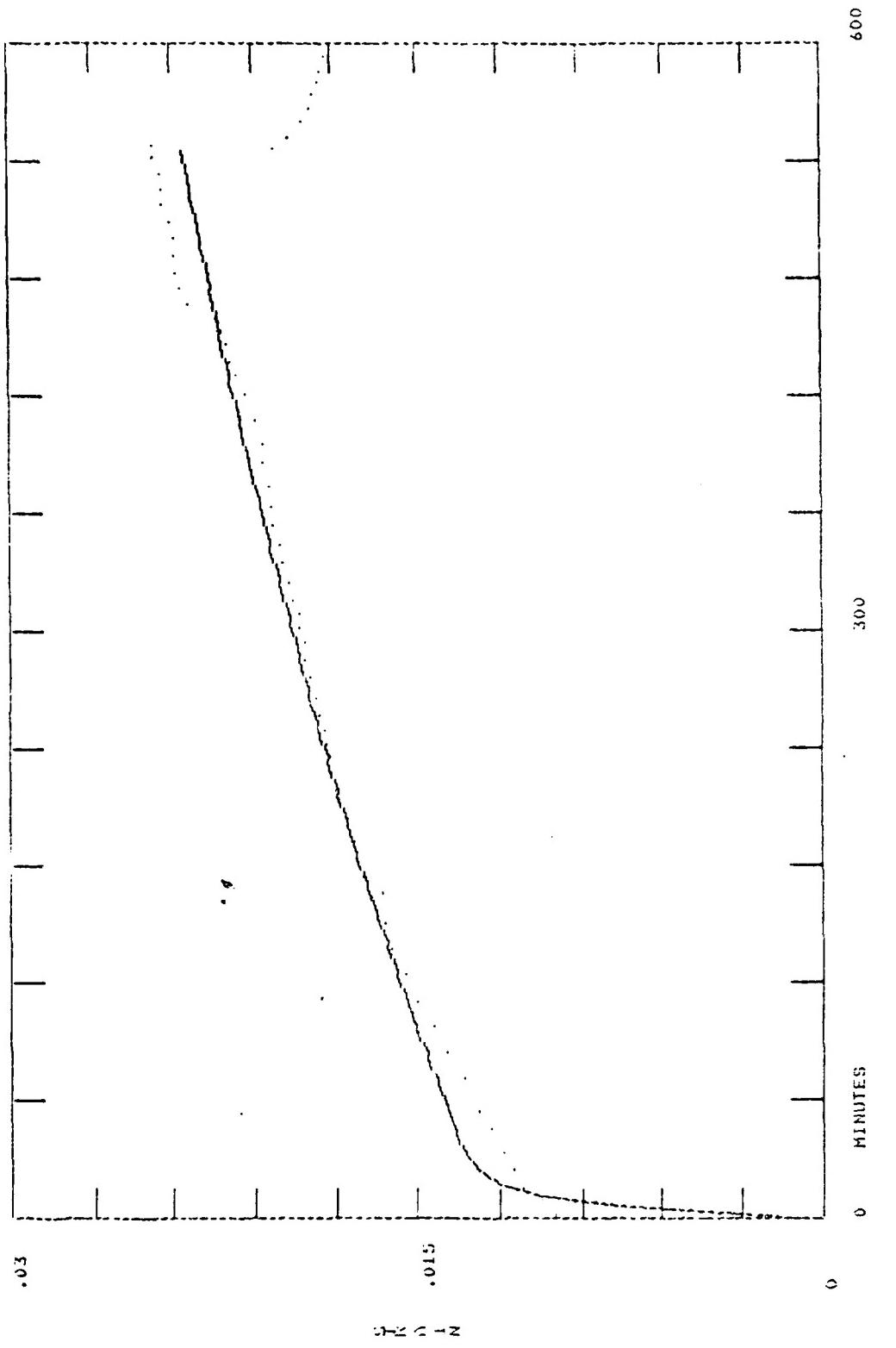
LN 64 17-18 7 MAR 75 AREA = 13.69 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.66 CM  
NOTICE LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HILARY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



2-PARAMETER SOLVER MODELS WITH VARIANCE OF  
A. 2068%, X1. 0.0111%.  
DETERIORATION TIME = 3 CUSTOMER POINTS;  
CONTINUOUS PERTURBATIONS;



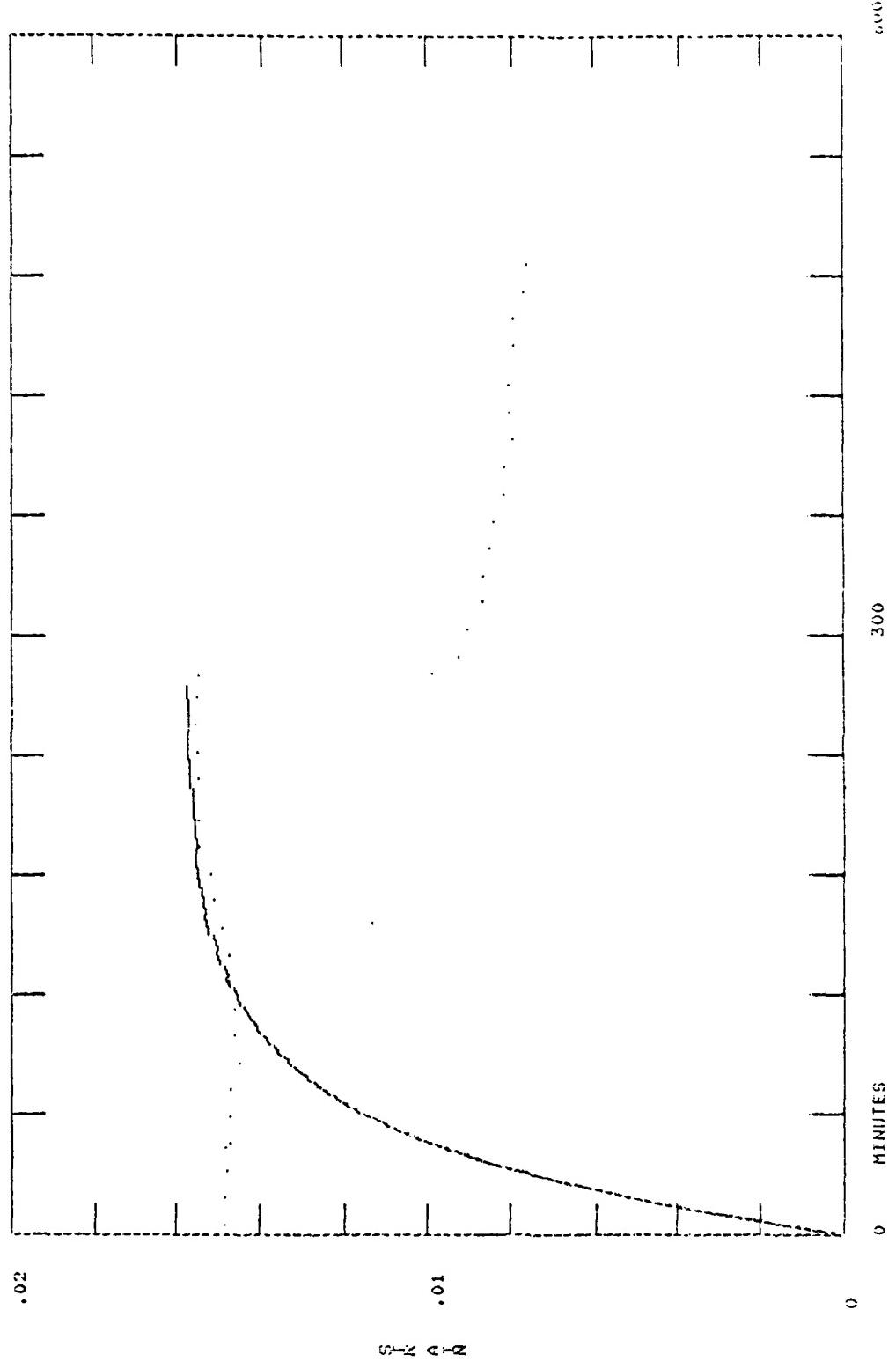
LK-65 LIO-L1A 10 Min. 75 AREA = 14.56 SQ CM  
DOTTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



PERFORMANCE SOLUTION MONITOR OVER TIME  
DETECTION TIME = 300 MINUTES  
MATERIALS CUTTING STATION 2  
CUTTING STATION 3 POINTS 2  
MATERIALS CUTTING STATION 3 POINTS 2  
MATERIALS CUTTING STATION 3 POINTS 2

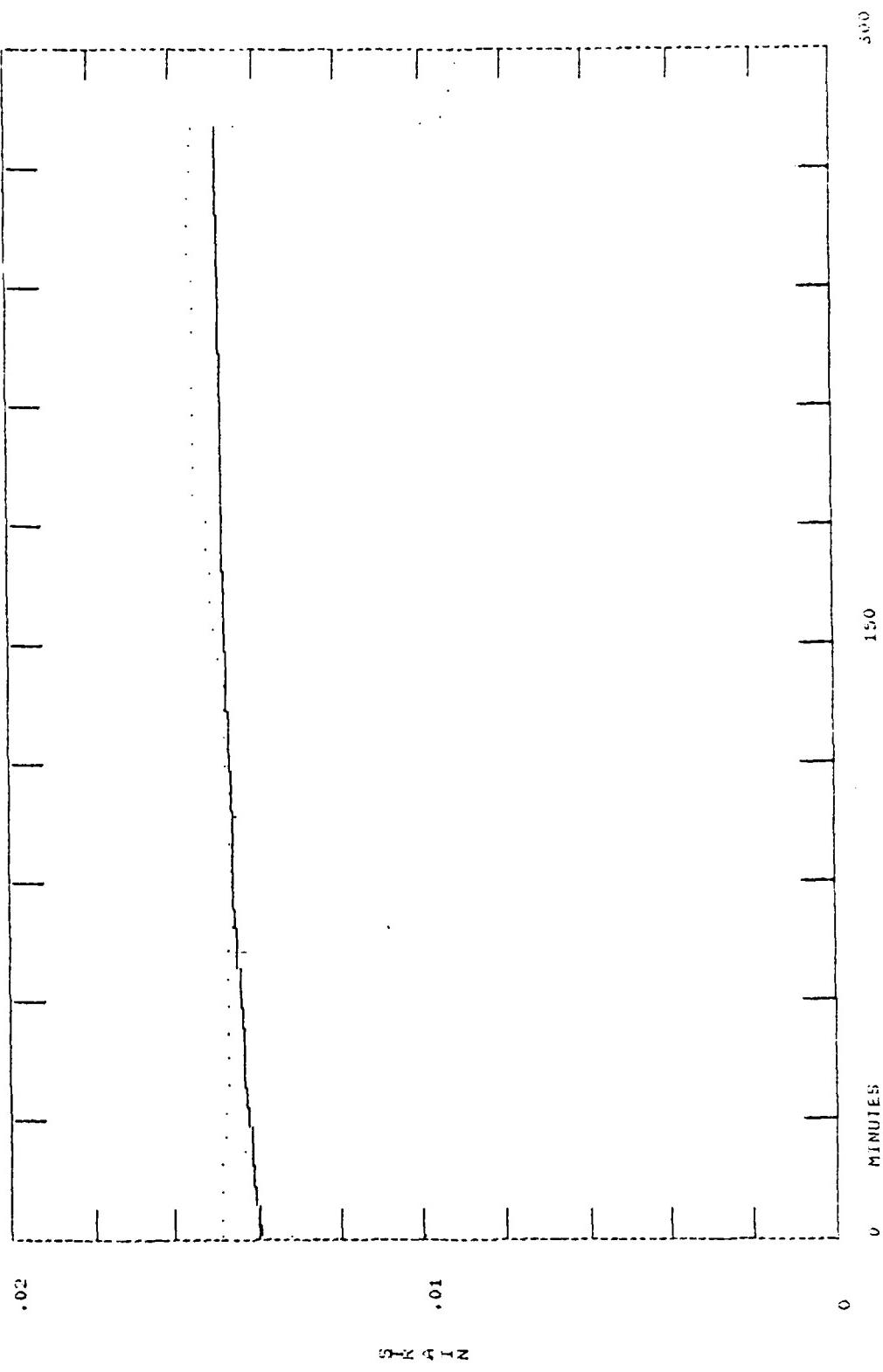
LK-45 110-111-10 RAK 75 AREA = 14.56 SQ CM  
HEAVY LINE = MATERIAL PREDICTION

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22-10-66 10-12 11.66K 75 AREA = 16.53 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.705 CM  
 HOLLOW TUBE • ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION  
 DETERMINED COSTING COEFFICIENTS > 3  
 BENTON C T C N O R T H P T E S S T 3 P C O T T E R E S S > 3  
 4.27 + 4.93 Z 22  
 0.3 + 0.32 Z 22

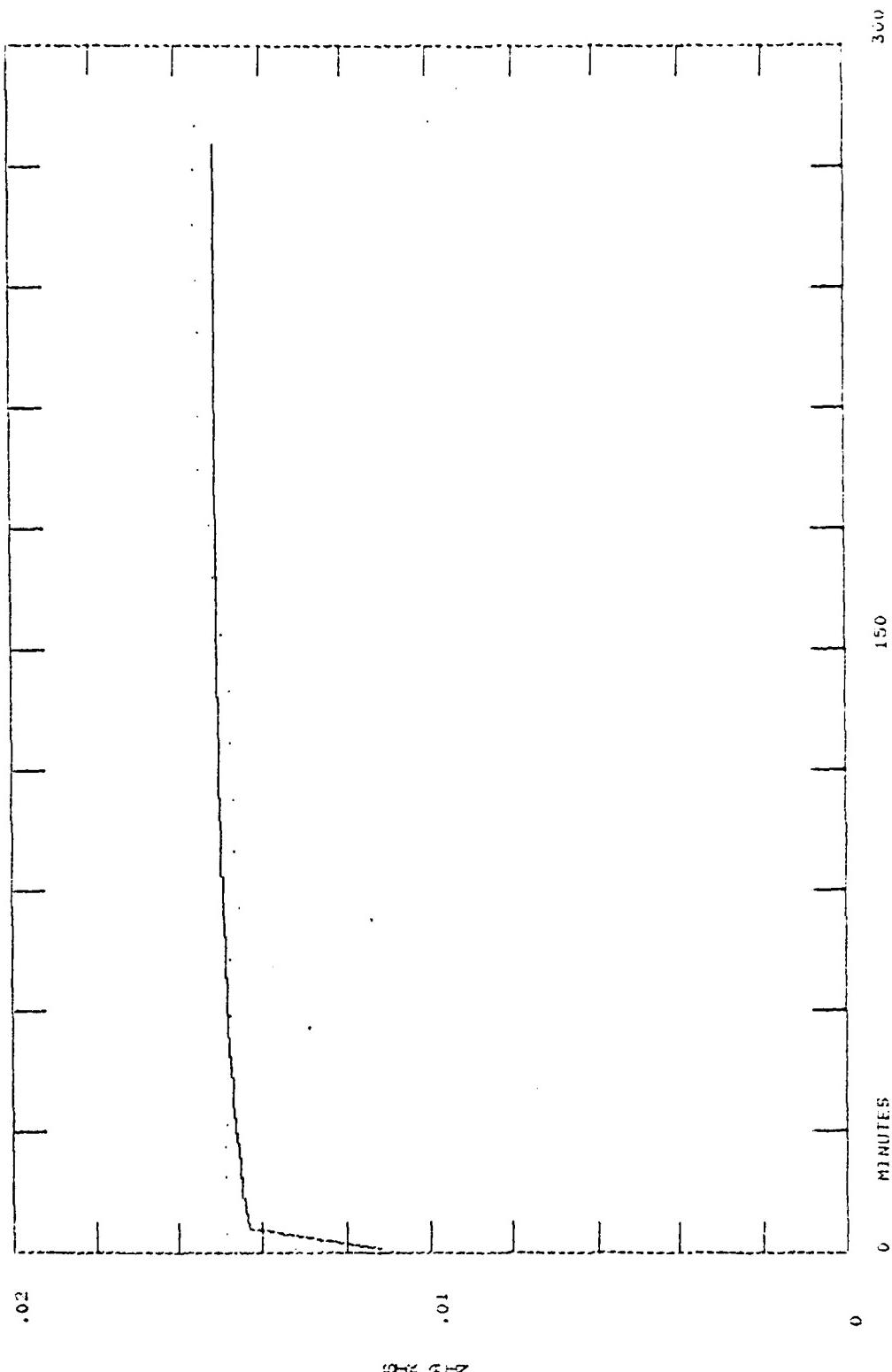
1K-66 10-12 11.66K 75 AREA = 16.53 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.705 CM  
 HOLLOW TUBE • ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION



3. THERMOMETRIC SIGHT MONITORING VOLVES OFF  
C. 1.4 O 3.3  
D. 1.4 O 3.3  
E. 1.4 O 3.3  
F. 1.4 O 3.3  
G. 1.4 O 3.3  
H. 1.4 O 3.3  
I. 1.4 O 3.3  
J. 1.4 O 3.3  
K. 1.4 O 3.3  
L. 1.4 O 3.3  
M. 1.4 O 3.3  
N. 1.4 O 3.3  
O. 1.4 O 3.3  
P. 1.4 O 3.3  
Q. 1.4 O 3.3  
R. 1.4 O 3.3  
S. 1.4 O 3.3  
T. 1.4 O 3.3  
U. 1.4 O 3.3  
V. 1.4 O 3.3  
W. 1.4 O 3.3  
X. 1.4 O 3.3  
Y. 1.4 O 3.3  
Z. 1.4 O 3.3

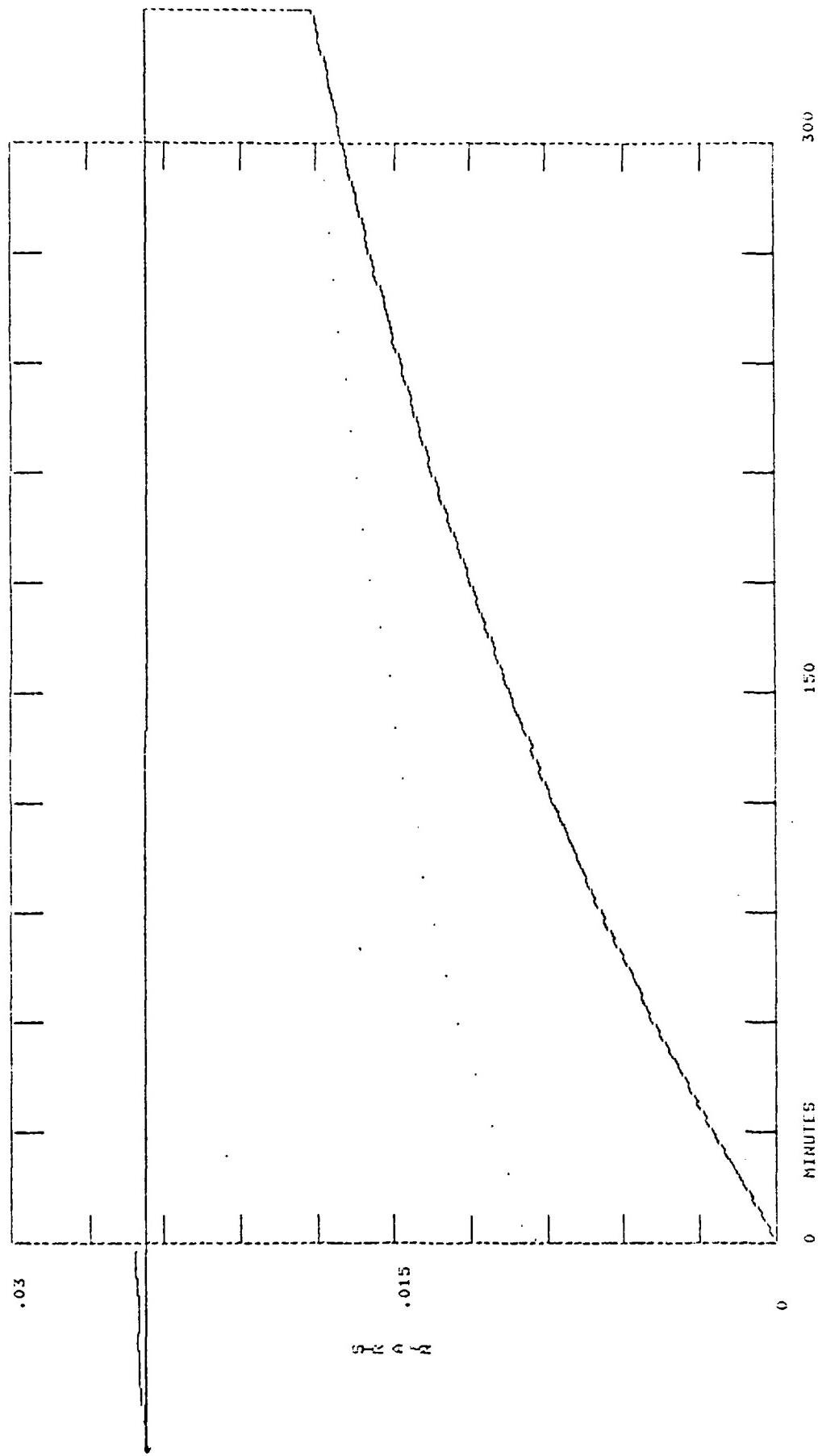
LN-66 16-19 11 min 75 AREA = 16.33 56 CM HEIGHT = 2.705 CM  
NOTED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

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A 1 PPGMENERS SCLTD MODEL 1012 VOLVOES OFF 4222 1322 1334-A  
 31 1979 FILE 4  
 DELL TORO CORTEZ 3000 VOLVOES 1322 1334-A  
 PERSONS OCCUPATING 1322 1334-A  
 31 1979 VOLVOES 1322 1334-A

LN-66 1979 11:00 AM 16.33 min = 16.33 SD CM  
 POINT LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HAVING TIME: POINT PRECISELY



2 - POINTS SOLID MODELS WITH VARIANCES OF  
 3.1% • 0.2% > 3.3% • 3.3% & 3.4%  
 DUE TO TIME  $\rightarrow$   
 ERRORS COSTING POINTS 2 & 3 POINTS :  
 ESTIMATES CORRECTING POINTS 2 & 3 :

LK 60 142 14 15 MM 75 AREA = 16.5 SQ CM HEIGHT = 2.95 CM  
 BOTTLE LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION

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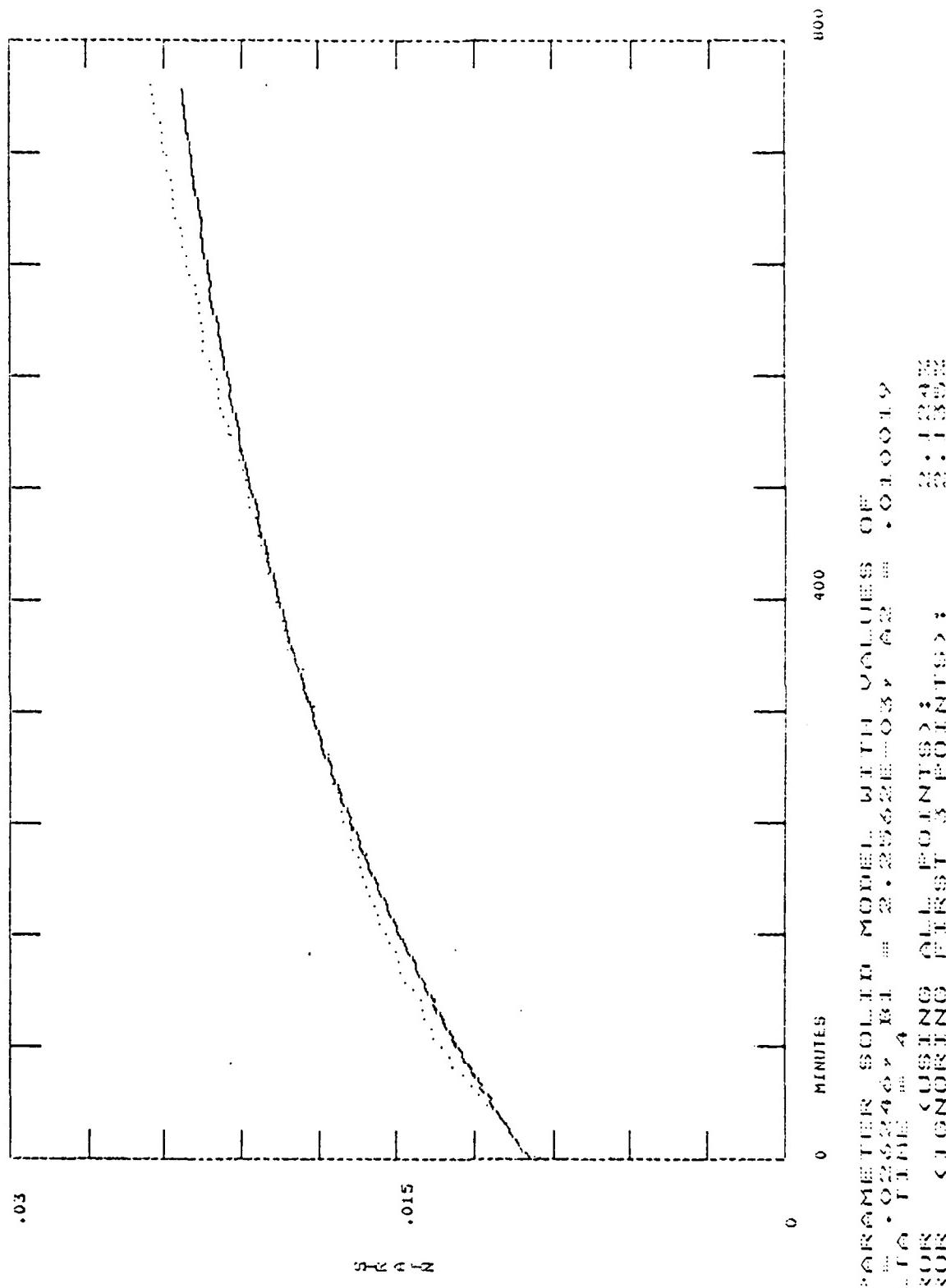
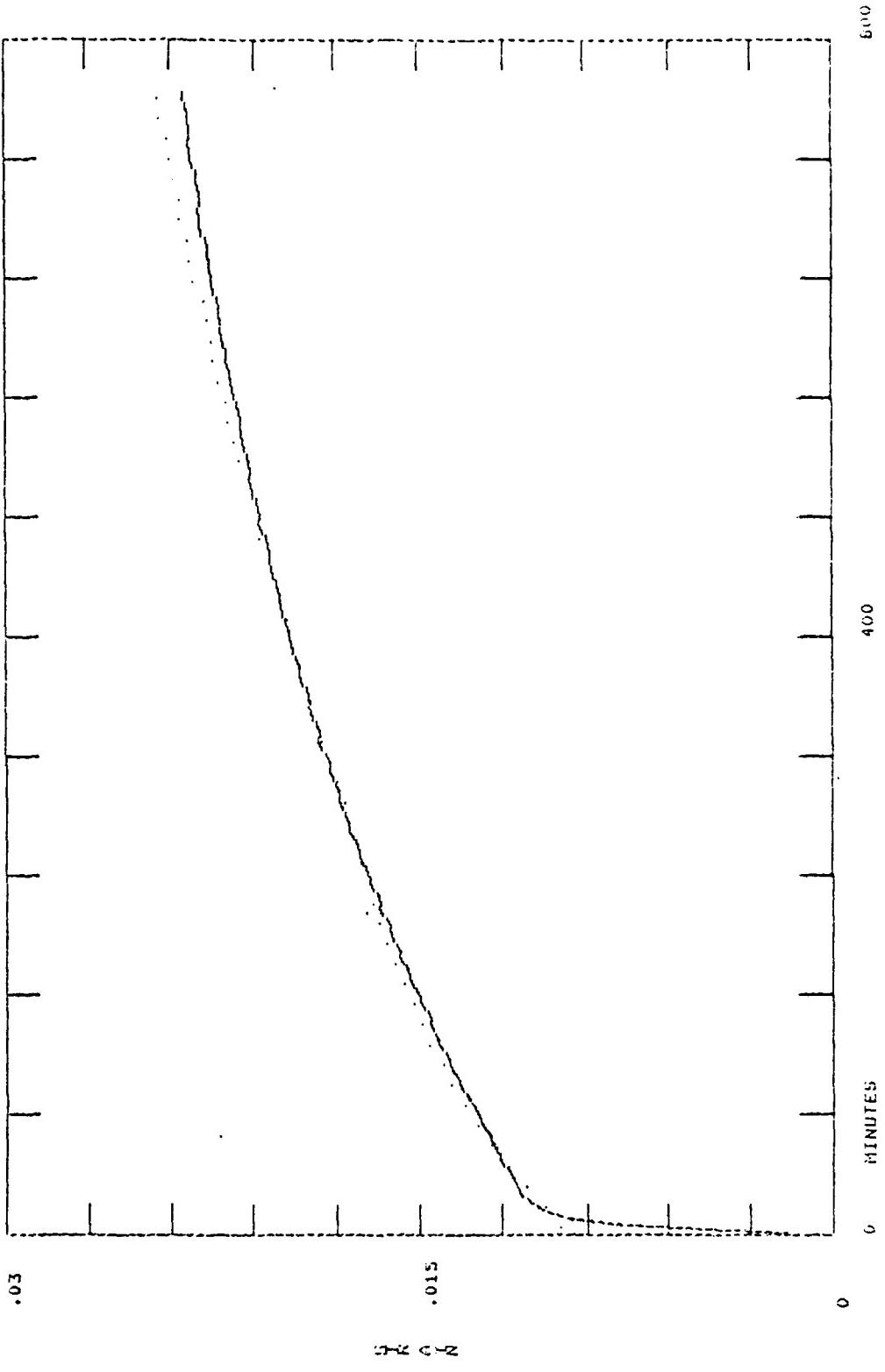


FIG. 11. 13 MAR 75 AREA = 16.5 SQ CM  
BOTTLED LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE;  
PREDICTION DOTTED LINE



**Lk-68** L12-L14 1.5 Rock 75 AREA = 16.5 SQ CM  
GROUTS LINE: ORIGINAL DATA HEAVY LINE: MODEL PREDICTION  
WEIGHT = 2.935 CM

